ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, July 24, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' anniversary insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARNOLD.—On July 22, 1930, at 6, Chase Court-gardens, Enfield, to MAY, wife of GEOFFREY ARNOLD—a daughter.

BAKER.—On July 22, 1930, at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, to EILEEN, wife of LEO BAKER—a daughter.

BOXALL.—On July 19, 1930, at Beach Hill, Tarbert, Argyll, to HELEN (née MacArthur), wife of LIEUT. K. F. BOXALL, R.N.—a son (prematurely, still-born).

BUSHELL.—On July 22, 1930, to MARGARET (née Bunston), wife of S. B. C. BUSHELL—a son.

CLARKE.—On July 22, 1930, at Stonefield, Blackheath, to ENID (née Rendall), wife of T. H. W. CLARKE, Royal Artillery—a son.

COMPTON.—On July 20, 1930, at Colombo, Ceylon, to RUTH and ROBERT COMPTON—a daughter.

CULLEN.—On July 20, 1930, at 67, Glendale-avenue, Edgware, to RICK and DOROTHY CULLEN—a daughter.

DAVIES.—On July 21, 1930, at Oxton, Cheshire, to the wife of C. G. DAVIES, Sudan Political Service—a son.

EDMONDS.—On July 18, 1930, at Shalford, Watford, the wife of ERIC EDMONDS, of a daughter.

EVERETT.—On July 22, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, to LAVENDER ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN EVERETT, Lyndhurst, Hants,—a son.

FARMER.—On July 22, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to JOAN, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER L. G. FARMER, R.N.—a daughter.

FRASER.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1930, at Morven, Malbrook-road, Putney, to NANCY (GALL), wife of DOUGLAS FRASER—a son.

HORRIDGE.—On July 22, 1930, at Bolholt House, Eton, Bury, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE B. HORRIDGE (KATHLEEN, *née* Johnson)—a son.

INGLIS.—On July 21, 1930, at a nursing home, Bridgwater, to MARJORIE, wife of JOHN E. INGLIS, Witham Farm, Castle Cary, Somerset—a daughter.

MATTHEW.—On July 20, 1930, at Warleigh, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, to NORAH, wife of A. J. MATTHEW, Sudan Government Railways—a son.

MORITZ.—On July 17, 1930, at 5, Avenue-terrace, Westcliff-on-Sea, to STELLA MARGARET (*née* Black), wife of R. N. MORITZ—a son.

STEVENS.—On July 22, 1930, at Stone Field, Blackheath, to MARY, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. F. STEVENS, R.N.—a son.

SYNGE.—On Monday, July 21, 1930, at Cheltenham, HELEN CAROLINE, the wife of the REV. E. F. SYNGE, of a daughter.

TOWN.—On July 20, 1930, at 41, Park Hall-road, East Finchley, London, to MAY, wife of WILFRID E. TOWN—a daughter.

WRATHALL.—On July 22, 1930, at 53, Avenue de l'Observatoire, Brussels, ALICE MARY WRATHALL (*née* Filkington), wife of William Parker Wrathall, of a son.

MARRIAGES

ALSOP : SHAW.—On July 22, 1930, at the Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Shaw, Archdeacon of Oxford, AUBREY FREDERICK, only son of the late Mr. F. W. ALSOP and Mrs. Alsop, of 148, Finchley-road, London, to MARGARET, third daughter of Bishop and Mrs. SHAW, of Christchurch, Oxford.

BAER : HILLIER HOLT.—On July 23, 1930, at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, LEONARD, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL BAER, of 13, Mansfield-gardens, N.W.3, to DORIS LOUIE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. HILLIER-HOLT and Mrs. Hillier-Holt, of The Poplars, 20, Avenue-road, N.W.

FOX : CHAMBERS.—On July 21, 1930, at the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Russell, of Larchmont, BENJAMIN FOX, of Boston and Benacre, Buzzard's Bay, to FLORENCE MARY, younger daughter of the late JAMES CHAMBERS, of Eaton, Nuffield, Surrey, and Mrs. Mary L. Chambers, of Little Beckhams, Blackboys.

STOCKLEY : HARDING.—On May 5, 1930, at Srinagar, Kashmir, LIEUT.-COL. C. H. STOCKLEY, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., to VERONICA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. PERCY E. HARDING, of 1, Marlborough-hill, St. John's Wood.

TAYLOR : TROTTER.—On July 23, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, CAPTAIN GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. TAYLOR, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to ETHEL LILIAN WITHERS, only daughter of the late COLONEL W. F. TROTTER, Royal Marine Artillery, and Mrs. Watson, Borrowdale, Northwood.

USHER : WATSON.—On July 17, 1930, at St. Giles' Cathedral, the Very Rev. JOHN WATSON, Dean of the Thistle, ANDREW WILLIAM USHER, 16, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, to GWENDOLINE SYLVIA, second daughter of the HON. ADAM G. WATSON, W.S., Edinburgh.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

ABLETT : CRUMP.—On July 24, 1880, T. R. ABLETT, the Founder of the Royal Drawing Society, to JANE CRUMP, of Woodmansey Grange, Beverley.

BUTLIN : ELLERMAN.—On July 24, 1880, at the Parish Church, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, by the Rev. J. H. Hathaway, JOHN FRANCIS BUTLIN, eldest son of the late John Rose Butlin, F.S.A., to IDA ANNIE ELLERMAN, elder daughter of the late J. H. Ellerman, Esq. Present address: Claremont, Somerset-road, Edgbaston.

DEATHS

BIRCH REYNARDSON.—On July 22, 1930, at 84, Woodside, Wimbledon, MARGARET, wife of AUBREY H. BIRCH REYNARDSON. Service at St. Mark's Church, Wimbledon, to-morrow (Friday), 11 a.m. No flowers, by her request.

CAMPBELL.—On July 22, 1930, at 5, Crescent-mansions, Elgin-crescent, ADELE, the beloved mother of ALICE and HUGH CAMPBELL. Funeral on Saturday, July 26, at Forest Hill Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

CAREY.—On July 22, 1930, at 85, St. Mark's-road, W.10, ELIZABETH, widow of FRANCIS CAREY, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, in her 97th year. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 3.30, at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, by her wish.

CATTELL.—On July 22, 1930, at 1, Hurst-road, Eastbourne, ELLEN EMMA, the beloved wife of EDWIN EDGAR CATTELL, late of Hadley Wood, aged 72 years. Interment Ockleyne Cemetery on Saturday, July 26, at 2.15.

CHARRINGTON.—On July 21, 1930, at Berne, Switzerland, CAPTAIN HARRY JULIAN CHARRINGTON, late Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, fourth son of the late Edward Charrington, Butts Court, Leigh, Surrey.

COCHRANE.—On July 21, 1930, at Abbotshill, Galashiels, HELEN BROWN DUFF, widow of ARCHIBALD COCHRANE, in her 85th year. Funeral private.

CROFTS.—On July 23, 1930, at "Bywaye," Priest-lands, Sherborne, Dorset, SARAH, widow of D. J. CROFTS, aged 87 years. Funeral at Sutton Montis Church, 2.30 p.m., Saturday, July 26.

CROWTHER.—On July 13, 1930, at Queensland, Mackellyn, Ceylon, THOMAS WILLIAM BENDYSHE CROWTHER, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Crowther, Rector of Norton, Kent, and grandson of John Bendyshe, Esq., of Barrington Hall, Cambridge, aged 74. Communications to Engineer Rear-Admiral Bartlett, Lee-on-Solent.

DODS.—On July 22, 1930, at 16, Homefield-road, Bromley, Kent, ELIZABETH ANN DODS, elder daughter of the late Henry Dods, of Gosberton, Lincs, aged 87 years. Funeral Pinchbeck, Lincs, 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

DOUGHTY.—On July 23, 1930, at 23, Hugh-street, Ida MARION, widow of HENRY DOUGHTY, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Walter, K.C.B. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 11.30, Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers.

DOUGLAS.—On July 21, 1930, at a London nursing home, JULIA ANN, beloved wife of JOHN H. DOUGLAS, South African and Australian papers, please copy.)

EDNAM.—On July 21, 1930, as the result of an aeroplane accident, ROSEMARY MILLICENT, wife of VISCOUNT EDNAM, only daughter of the fourth Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The funeral will take place at Hinsley, near Dudley, at 2.15 to-morrow (Friday). All wreaths should be sent to care of the Stationmasters, G.W.R., or L.M.S.R., Wolverhampton, to arrive there not later than this (Thursday) evening. The train leaving Paddington 11.10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) will be met at Wolverhampton.

GORTON.—On July 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Southsea, MARY CATHERINE, widow of JOHN EDWARD GORTON, late of Lloyd's. Funeral service St. Matthew's, Southsea, noon to-morrow (Friday). Flowers to 12, Cousins-grove, Southsea.

HENDERSON.—On July 21, 1930, GEORGE LOCKHART PIERCY HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col., late R.A.F., M.C., A.F.C., mentioned in dispatches, of Crockham Hill, beloved husband of MOLLIE and beloved remaining son of the late Rt. Rev. Pierce Henderson. Private funeral service to-day (Thursday), Crockham Hill.

HENRY.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at Lymington, Hampshire, MARY FAIRES PANCOAST HENRY, the beloved wife of W. Barklie Henry, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HILLIARD.—On July 21, 1930, at 17, Bishop's-mansions, S.W.6, ELIZABETH ISABELLA, wife of the late ROBERT HARVEY HILLIARD, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), of Aylesbury, aged 80. Funeral at Hartwell, near Aylesbury.

HOLMES.—On July 21, 1930, at 1, Court-street, Faversham, CHARLES HOLMES, aged 80 years.

INGLEFIELD.—On July 22, 1930, at 65, Prince's-gate, S.W., MAJOR-GEN. EDWARD FRANCIS SEYMOUR INGLEFIELD, C.B., D.S.O., aged 74. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, 11 o'clock Saturday—subsequent interment at Kensal Green Cemetery.

KELLER.—On Tuesday evening, July 22, 1930, passed away very peacefully, at "Sea Breeze," West Wittering, near Chichester, Sussex, FREDERICK CHARLES KELLER (formerly of "Newlyn," 5, Gunnersbury-avenue, Ealing Common, W.).

KELLY.—On July 22, 1930, at 29, Kimbolton-road, Bedford, THOMAS JAMES PEARCE KELLY, aged 76 years.

DEATHS (continued)

MACGREGOR.—On July 20, 1930, at his residence, 2, Kidbrooke Park-road, Blackheath, JOHN MACGREGOR, aged 68 years. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery, S.E., today (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

MILLER.—At 3, Ravelston-place, Edinburgh, HUGH MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., Regional Medical Officer, Dundee, of Daylesford, Newport, Fife, late of Hamilton and Stow-on-the-Wold.

NIALL.—On July 23, 1930, EUGENE MICHAEL NIALL, M.D., of 15, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, S.W. Requiem mass at Westminster Cathedral on Saturday, July 26, at 9.45 o'clock, followed by interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

NICHOLL.—On July 20, 1930, at Llanmaes House, Llantwit-Major, Glamorgan, EDITH ELEANOR, daughter of the late GEORGE WHITLOCK NICHOLL, of Ham, aged 72. Funeral at Llantwit-Major to-day (Thursday), 3.30 p.m.

PEMBERTON.—On July 22, 1930, at a London nursing home, ETHEL FRANCES, wife of REV. ROBERT PEMBERTON, of Ingatestone, Essex, aged 62 years, Funeral Brompton Cemetery to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

POPE.—At Firs Dene, Torquay, HUBERT PHILLIPPS (Priest), fourth son of the late REV. W. J. POPE, Rector of Godmanstone, Dorchester, Dorset, aged 57.

ST. CLAIR.—On July 22, 1930, at Folkestone, the HON. LOCKHART MATTHEW ST. CLAIR, C.I.E., C.B.E., youngest son of 14th Baron Sinclair, of St. Ermins, Westminster, Commandant, Metropolitan Special Constabulary, formerly Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, India, aged 74 years. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

SIMONDS.—On July 23, 1930, at Audleys Wood, Basingstoke, MARY ELIZABETH, widow of LOUIS DE LUZE SIMONDS and daughter of the late Surgeon-General Gavin Amelie Turnbull, The Inniskillings (6th Dragoons), in her 73rd year. Funeral at St. Leonard's, Childerden, near Basingstoke, on Saturday, July 26, at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

SMITH.—On July 22, 1930, at Beaconsfield, suddenly, after a short illness, REV. SAMUEL COOKE COLLIS SMITH, second son of the late Major-Gen. E. Davidson Smith.

SYKES.—On Monday, July 21, 1930, at Farndale, EDITH VIOLET LADY SYKES, widow of Sir Mark Sykes, Baronet. Funeral service to-day (Thursday), at the Chapel, Sledmere House, private, for family and relatives, at 10.30, and interment at 11.15 at the church; also to-day (Thursday), at 11.30, memorial service in Westminster Cathedral, London.

TANNER.—On July 23, 1930 (suddenly), at his residence, 190, Cromwell-road, S.W., THOMAS CAMERON TANNER, in his 83rd year. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

TAYLOR.—On July 22, 1930, at 9, Trinity-crescent, Folkestone, EDITH MARY, only sister of the late PAYMASTER-CAPTAIN SCARLETT TAYLOR, R.N.

TAYLOR.—On July 23, 1930, at Asbacre, Salvington, Worthing, EMILY ANN, wife of the late FRANCIS TAYLOR, of Blundellsands, Liverpool.

TWORT.—On July 20, 1930, at Hurstwood, Camberley, Surrey, Dr. WILLIAM HENRY TWORT, aged 81. Funeral 2.30 to-day (Thursday), at St. Michael's, Camberley.

WARD.—On July 21, 1930, as the result of a flying accident at Meopham Green, Kent, CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD SIMONS WARD, Bt., eldest son of the late Sir Edward Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., aged 48 years, deeply mourned. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, S.W.1, to-morrow (Friday) at 11 a.m., prior to private cremation at Golders Green. Interment at Brompton Cemetery at 2 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. 'Phones, Paddington 6173, 6386, 1585.

WEATHERHEAD.—On July 21, 1930, at Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaya, HAROLD SHAW, eldest son of the REV. and MRS. A. S. WEATHERHEAD, husband of EILEEN Weatherhead (*née* Gillatt), in his 29th year.

WOLLOCOMBE.—On July 22, 1930, JOHN HENRY BIDLAKE WOLLOCOMBE, late Rector of Stowford.

WOOD.—On July 23, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, West Heath House, Hampstead, SIR EDWARD GRAHAM WOOD, J.P., late of Manchester and Southport, in his 76th year.

WORTH.—On July 23, 1930, suddenly, FRANCIS ALVIN WORTH, of "The Downs," Harold-road, Deal. Funeral at Deal Cemetery, Saturday, 12.30.

WRIGHT.—On July 18, 1930, at Turkey Court, Maidstone, MAJOR CHARLES EDWARD WRIGHT, T.D., in his 85th year.

WRIGHT.—On July 18, 1930, at Bootle, Lancashire, ANNIE WRIGHT (*née* Price), for over 50 years, with one short interval, devoted nurse to the children and grandchildren of the late Stephen and Harriet Tennant, of Sale, and Poynton, Cheshire, and lifelong friend to all.

"Faithful service."

YOUNG.—On July 20, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., MAJOR C. O. J. YOUNG, M.C., R.A.M.C., elder son of Colonel C. A. Young, C.B., C.M.G., and of Mrs. Young, of "Laxton," Wokingham, aged 36 years.

YOUNG.—On July 22, 1930, at Bournemouth, REGINALD YOUNG, late of Calcutta and Leeds. Funeral, Bournemouth Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CLERY.—In ever-loving memory of my darling son, CAPT. NOEL C. CLERY, R.F.A., M.C., killed in the Great War, 1916.—Never forgotten by MOTHER.

CUTHBERTSON.—In proud and ever-living, loving memory of HEDLEY, who died on active service, in Mesopotamia, July 24, 1917; also of his younger brother HUGH, who was killed in action in France, April 14, 1918.

GENT.—In affectionate remembrance of THOMAS SAMUEL GENT, Sec. Lieut., 7th Rifle Brigade, killed in Flanders, July 24, 1915.—H. B. P. S.

GRIPPER.—In proud and loving remembrance of WALTER VINCENT T. GRIPPER, Captain, East Surrey Regiment, killed in the trenches at Montauban, Somme, July 24, 1916.

HENRIQUES.—In proud and ever-loving memory of our only son, 2ND LIEUT. P.[illegible] BRYDGES HENRIQUES, R.F.C., died of wounds received the previous day at Ypres, July 24, 1915.

HULL.—To the beloved memory of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR AMYATT HULL, K.C.B., who died July 24, 1920, from the effects of the War.

NICHOLSON.—In proud and happy memory of LIEUT. BASIL LEE NICHOLSON, killed in action near Ypres, July 24, 1915.

BIRKIN.—To the sweet memory of my darling wife MARGARET DIANA HOPETOUN BIRKIN, who was called away July 24, 1927.

BOWEN.—In undying memory of my adored Mother and perfect friend, MARY BOWEN.—GLADYS.

"Out of the dimness give me your hand."

BRADLY.—In ever-loving memory of our darling little RICHARD, who passed away July 24, 1926, aged 5 years.

WESTON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Husband, MAJOR A. WESTON, 5th Lancers, who died on July 24, 1923.—Never forgotten.

WICKHAM.—In loving memory of my husband, "TOMMY," COLONEL T. E. P. WICKHAM, D.S.O., R.H.A., died July 24, 1927.—BETTY.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 154, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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PERSONAL

"**FELIX** schreibe Marta. Brief erligt."—Write Box K.1966, The Times, E.C.4.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

BRIONI respectfully TENDER to LORD and LADY AVA deepest SYMPATHY in their bereavement.

£7 REWARD. LOST 18th inst., in Hampstead, DIAMOND CLASP BROOCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, TWO GREY PARRAKEETS (Cockatiels); yellow crest, yellow and orange cheeks, long grey tail.—Any one returning to Miss de Pledge, 9, Beaufort House, Beaufort-street, will receive above reward.

LOST.—On July 8, a long SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND NECKLACE, probably between Palace of House of Commons, or between Bond-street, Grosvenor-street, and Maddox-street. Finder returning same to Forbes Adam, 1, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, will be rewarded.

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LOVE BUILT THE OLD. Love will build the new. Help the NEW MIDDLESEX to rise. Yesterday £300,000. To-day only £255,000. Donations to the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

LOOS MEMORIAL.—A Mother (officer's wife) seeks another mother motoring to Loos Memorial opening who would allow her to join her.—Write Box J.791, The Times, E.C.4.

TITLED YOUNG LADY, cultured, World travelled, qualified and experienced SECRETARY, excellent linguist, desires POSITION as SECRETARY-INTERPRETER; any country, any climate; references exchanged.—Write Box N.1706, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR HELP IS ASKED to enable us (this summer as in former years) to SEND TIRED MOTHERS and NEEDY CHILDREN for HOLIDAYS by the SEA on the COUNTRY. Will you kindly spend a penny on these their lives, day and night, in the slums and mean streets of East Central London. Let them enjoy some break in the monotony of their drab existence.—Kindly send your contribution to William Willis, Hon. Secretary, FIELD-LANE INSTITUTION (Founded 1841), Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Annual Report gladly sent on application.

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DAIMLER 1927 M. 20-70 fitted very elegant six-seven seater enclosed Maythorn Landaulette; overhauled Daimler's recently; excellent tyres. £425.—Write Box 0636, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BE SLIM and FIT.—Swedish Massage. Radiant Heat. —Miss Thomson, 32, Cavges-street, Mayfair 5360.

M.V.H.—MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL, for the cure of cancer, Northwood, Middlesex.—The special appeal committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE DONATIONS of 15 guineas from "Well Wisher" and 10s. from F. M.—Cheques and Postal Orders will be most gratefully received, and may be sent to W. J. Morton, Secretary, 7, Fitzroy-square, W.1.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—For the young man with a little capital, farming in South Africa offers sound opportunities. Through the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

ANTIQUE SILVER.—Collector will pay high prices for pieces dating from 1560 to 1760. Steeple Cups, Porringers, Caudle Cups, Salt Cellars and Tazzas particularly desired.—Write details to Box K.1865, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET, East Sussex; suitable two ladies; 2gns. to 3gns. weekly.—Write Box K.1948, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN ACCYCCYMMODATION be offered for TWO LADIES and MAID in Country Guest House or Country Hotel in South of England for winter months, beginning next October? Private sitting room and bath room; passenger lift essential.—Write Box J.799, The Times, E.C.4.

VOLUNTARY CLERICAL HELP NEEDED by Treasurer of well-known Charity for about three months.—Write Box K.1927, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—FURNISHED HOUSE, LOW RENT; three reception, six bed and dressing, bath; two maids and nurse left; 2 months' August, about two months.—Write Russell, Broomhill, Meads, Eastbourne.

SHOOTING, near SALISBURY.—WANTED, GUNS to complete; £20 per gun.—Write Box B.110, The Times, E.C.4.

ALDERSHOT AREA.—To be LET FURNISHED, six months or longer, exquisitely appointed GEORGIAN HOUSE; four entertaining, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; every modern convenience, central heating; electric light; garage; stabling; walled garden; 9 guineas.—Write Box J.800, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE, well built, pre-War, outskirts country town near London; three reception, seven bed; newly fitted modern conveniences; garden; tennis lawn; garage; vacant possession; £1,000 or offer.—Write Box Z.332, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK (near).—Self-contained Top, £125; five rooms, kitchen, bath room; facing green, near Tube. —Key, 41, Harrow-road, W.2.

WOULD LADY contemplating STARTING High-class Dressmaking-Lingerie Business care TAKE OVER well-established CONCERN, Brompton-road? Inquiries invited.—Write Box Z.518, The Times, E.C.4.

NONSUCH SHAKESPEARE. — FIRST THREE Folios for SALE.—Info. desired.—Bernard Shaw, Adelphi, tuition transferred at published prices.—Write Box Z.522, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER-DRIVER has comfortable high-powered SALOON available for TOURS, England or Continent; speaks fluent French; price by arrangement.—Write Box Z.521, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR YACHT for SALE; two double cabins and one single berth, bath room; electric light, hot and cold running water; now in commission; seen by appointment. Price for quick sale, £1,200.—Write Box K.1954, The Times, E.C.4.

PERIOD HOUSE of real charm and character in beautiful Surrey district by prominent London architect; six bed, three reception, garage, bath, throughout and every modern convenience; 35 minutes Waterloo; near two golf courses; ½ acre garden; £3,850; additional ½ acre if desired.—Write Box N.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS, beautiful country home, Surrey, would LOOK after LITTLE GIRL; gentle treatment; CO-MPANION only daughter (6); permanency considered; references exchanged.—For terms, write Box N.1712, The Times, E.C.4.

TOURING by PHANTOM ROLLS-ROYCE available with exclusive bed owner-driver anywhere England, Scotland, Europe; experienced; references.—Write Box K.1947, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL HOME for Gentleman, full service if required, at Rickmansworth.—Inquire E. P., 55, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.

LOVING CUP, GEORGE II., Silver, for DISPOSAL. —Write Box K.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

DYMCHURCH.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; two reception, five bed rooms; garden, tennis court; garage; from 1st August, 10gns. week. Also cottage adjoining; 3gns. week.—Capt. Leask, "Redspire." Tele., Dymchurch 39.

MOTOR CARAVAN WANTED to HIRE, August, month.—Ewles, The Grange, Eynsham, Oxon.

HOSPITAL STUDENT free during August willing to do any WORK in return for keep; will travel; drive car, golf or tennis.—Write Box A.1746, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN, 22 years, tall and good appearance, good social status, versatile and keen, seeks EMPLOYMENT good commercial firm; five years' general business experience.—Write Box 0475, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EASTBOURNE (near).—A perfect specimen 15th CENTURY HOUSE; full oak; modern conveniences; two reception, six bed, &c.; 55 Acres. Freehold £4,850, half purchase money can remain on mortgage.—Write Box 2944, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED STUDIO-FLAT, WEST KENSINGTON; separate entrance; old-world garden; three bed rooms; to be LET, 7gns. weekly, till November.—'Phone A. C. Beynon, Regent 4111.

MANEQUINS.—Ladies specially trained.—Mayfair 2477. London Mannequin School, 299, Oxford-st., W.1, street, W.1.

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES. HOLIDAY APPEAL. That magic word! Do please HELP some of our 200 poor ladies to have a restful, happy time, and those who are invalids to have one or two drives. Any sum gratefully received.—Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society, Lancaster House, Malvern.

WHAT offers for a brand new 1930 3-litre Special LAGONDA Weymann Saloon? Unregistered and unused; makers' guarantee.—Write Box K.1963, The Times, E.C.4.

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WHENCE comes all that laughter on the beach? From the bathing parties using one of those jolly inflatable bathing boats. For grown-ups 52gns., for youngsters 3gns., delivered free.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

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WORLD TOUR. Nov. 28, including South Sea Islands and Japan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American requirements.—Call or write for catalogue, sent post free. Dept. V., Smartwear, Limited, Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1

SHIPPING

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	—	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Bridge	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‡Sathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
§Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8
†Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 9
Khyber ..	9,000	Redwell	Aug. 21
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5
†Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13

Aug. 15
Sept. 12

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan, ¶ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
‡MANELA ..	8,363	—	—	July 26
‡MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 2
‡MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MODASA ..	9,070	—	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

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City Passenger Office, 190, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager).
Australian Associate Houses: P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Paris, Société Française de Transports Maritimes (Cie. C. Fabre, P. & O. Agents), Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo (Cot. C. Fabre, P. & O. Agents), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleboro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Son, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
‡ 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 39, Westcar and Co., Ltd. Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
¶BARADINE ..	13,000	—	—	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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BY THE

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
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Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	—	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 22	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	7,879	Sept. 4	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	8,946	Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice ..	8,208	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles ..	8,215	Oct. 25	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Karachi ..	5,572	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 5840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt and West Indies.

18 Days Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar	£19 19 0
15 Days Tangier, Gibraltar	£17 17 0
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CRUISES & CRUISE TOURS.

136, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 6600 (10 lines).
MANCHESTER: 12, Victoria-street.
NOTTINGHAM: 31, Exchange-buildings, High-street.
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AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).

*AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES. *Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
†AUGUST 26th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., July 30 | Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(1) (2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
(3) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1
(3) Calling Halifax, N.S., omitting Quebec and Montreal.

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Brt., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland	Sat., Aug. 16

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	Aug. 2	Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	Aug. 16	Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - JULY 26

*TUSCANIA .. July 26	MAURETANIA .. Aug. 2

* Via Havre (not Cherbourg).

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - JULY 26

*SAMARIA .. Aug. 2	†LACONIA .. Aug. 9

* Calls Belfast, not Cobh. † Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - JULY 26

AURANIA .. Aug. 2	ASCANIA .. .. Aug. 9

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - JULY 26

ANDANIA .. Aug. 1	†ATHENIA .. .. Aug. 9

† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c) ..	July 26	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 7
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 13	Aug. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 19	Aug. 23

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "MACOUBA" .. .. Aug. 13
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

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BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.	
INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 25 LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Sept. 15 LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £97 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4251.

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	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	July 26
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9

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Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

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from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO ..	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	31 JULY
BAHIA	S.S. "GELRIA"	31 AUG.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4 SEPT.
SANTOS ..	S.S. "ORANIA"	18 SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO ..	For passages and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents.	

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WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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(Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.

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DEUTSCHLAND	July 26
HAMBURG	Aug. 2
ALBERT BALLIN	Aug. 9
RELIANCE	Aug. 13

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, July 31, Aug. 4.

BALTIC & RUSSIAN CRUISE.

Leaving August 16. Duration, 22 days.

ATLANTIC CRUISE.

Leaving September 10th. Duration 25 days.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE

of the

S.S. "RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons.

January, 1931.

140 days. 33 Countries. Over 38,000 miles.

TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco from Southampton..	.. ..	Aug. 13
Magdalena from Southampton	.. ..	Sept. 10
Grunewald from Plymouth	.. ..	July 31

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Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN .. .. Aug. 8
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.

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Speed: 20 knots—oil burner.

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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
*DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,022	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

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THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,227	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

to

NORTHERN CAPITALS.

LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

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26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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MONTCALM	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 26
MONTROSE (Via Cobh)	July 31
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	Aug. 2

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Aug. 2
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Aug. 15

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK July 26 MINNEDOSA Aug. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Aug. 7
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..	July 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
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4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.

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Hawson Bay	14,143 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3
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Fares from £38 to £52.

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NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

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†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,554 tons	from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

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"AVELONA STAR"	London	29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"	and	12 SEPT.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	26 SEPT.

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* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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CHAMBER ORGAN (three manual 24 stops) by Bryceson Brothers, London, for SALE; electric motor blown; needs slight adjustment; suitable for private residence or small hall; very low price accepted, as space needed; can be seen North London.—Write Box A.1726, The Times, E.C.4.

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THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY Ltd., 75b, carriage free. C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 8d.—1, Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies' & Gentlemen's Misfit TAILORED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. No buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

T.S. WARSPITE.
Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's place, E.C.2.

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

SEASIDE CAMPS FOR LONDON BOYS.—CAMPS at WALMER and LOWESTOFT, £1 is. provides five boys with a week's holiday.—C. E. Bartholomew, O.B.E., Hon. Treasurer, St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th August. Female Telegraphists in the General Post Office, London (15-17), 17th September.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—
M/2269.—WATER and SANITARY ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD for the Public Works Department for three years' service. Salary £750, rising to £800 a year by annual increments of £25. Free passages. Candidates, 35 to 40 Years of age, must be A.M.I.C.E. Must have had considerable experience in the preparation of schemes pertaining to water and sanitary works and the execution of such works.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2269.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT UNDERGROUND ENGINEER.
APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT UNDERGROUND ENGINEER in the Telephone Department of the Egyptian State Railways, Telegraph and Telephone Administration.
Applicants must be of British nationality and possess the following qualifications:—
Extensive practical experience in the design and make-up of all types of submarine, underground, or aerial cables, of cable laying, of the laying of ducts and the construction of manholes and junction boxes, of cable testing, fault removing and jointing, of use of desiccators and establishment of exchange positions from cable layout.
Fixed salary £E.540 per annum (£E. approximately £1 0s. 6d.), free of Egyptian Income-tax.
The appointment is subject to medical examination.
The selected candidate will be granted a transfer allowance equal to one month's salary for change of residence from England to Egypt, and also vice versa.
Contract for a period not exceeding 31st August, 1931, commencing on the day of reporting for duty in Cairo.
Third-class fares and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses will be paid to applicants who are requested to attend for interview and for medical examination.
Application and specimen contract forms may be obtained from the Chief Inspecting Engineer,
Egyptian Government,
41, Tothill-street,
London, S.W.1.
to whom they should be returned, with full particulars as to education, qualifications, previous experience, personal references and copies of certificates or testimonials. Envelopes to be inscribed "Assistant Underground Engineer."

ROYAL BURGH OF KIRKCALDY.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF CONSTABLE. Salary £450 per annum, rising by biennial increments of £20 to £550 per annum, and the usual rent and uniform allowances. State age and qualifications. Canvassing will be a disqualification.
Applications to be lodged with the Town Clerk not later than 6th August, 1930.

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA, which is now vacant. Qualifications—Candidates must have shown high administrative capacity and ability to conduct and direct scientific research and experiment; should possess an honours Degree in Natural Science of a British University or equivalent; and should have agricultural experience, preferably rubber.
Duties will direct research, routine, and publications subject to the control of the Board, and to advise the Board. Agreement for three years in the first instance. Salary £1,800 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $100 per mensem to $2,000 (£2,520-£10-£2,800 per annum). There are certain allowances attaching to the post. Free quarters with heavy furniture provided in Kuala Lumpur. Free passage for selected candidate and his wife. The selected candidate will be required to take up his appointment as soon as possible and will be expected to join the Provident Fund.
Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2, 3, and 4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3., from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of LIBRARIAN and EDITOR of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. Candidates must not be over 45 years of age. Commencing salary £500 a year.—Forms of application and particulars of the appointment will be supplied on application being made in writing to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.1, not later than July 26th, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
and
ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.
McROBERT LECTURER in MALIGNANT DISEASE and RADIUM OFFICER at the ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.
The University Court will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of a McROBERT LECTURER in MALIGNANT DISEASE.
Applicants should be medical graduates with experience in the use of Radium in the treatment of malignant disease. The duties of the Lecturer will include those of Radium Officer of the Aberdeen National Radium Centre at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and also instruction and research in the treatment of malignant disease by radium therapy. The Lecturer will be expected to devote part of his time to experimental investigation of malignant disease.
The salary proposed is £800.
Applications should be lodged with the undersigned.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood place, London, W.C.1.
ACCOUNTANT for Malaya.—Wanted, fully qualified Accountant, under three years' initial agreement, for service with Shipping Agency; excellent prospects; salary Straits dollars 400, 425, 450 per month.—Full particulars to Box W.655, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.
AGENTS wanted for Carrier Bags and Paper Bag Specialities as sideline on commission only, calling on cooperative societies, high-class confectioners, florists and fruiterers, beef and pork butchers, fish and game dealers.—Reply, stating age, experience, and district covered, references essential, A. T. Bescoby and Sons, Spring-street, Sheffield.
A Sound opening occurs for experienced Canvasser and Speciality Salesman; good salary, expenses, and commission; successful applicant must be car owner, single, willing to travel and work hard in country, and must send proof of past sales records from his own canvass calls.—Write Box K.1632, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Accountant for company in Northern India; age 22-25; five years' agreement; commencing Rs.600 per mensem with annual increments of Rs.50 per mensem; duties secretarial and accounting; excellent leave and passage arrangements; good prospects; recently qualified man preferred; further details at interview.—Write Box K.1919, The Times, E.C.4.
ESTABLISHED firm needs outside Representative in London; a man willing to work will find this a remunerative offer; mature age no bar, but of no use to the work shy.—Write Box A.1555, The Times, E.C.4.
FIRST-CLASS Salesman required for established Asbestos manufacturing company in London; good organizer, intimate knowledge of asbestos market, and unimpeachable character essential; good salary for right man.—Write, stating age, salary required, and fullest details of past and present occupations, with references, to Box A.1752, The Times, E.C.4.
GENERAL Manager wanted for premier West End Perfumery and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Establishment employing over 50 hands. Reply, giving age, particulars of experience, and present salary. Good prospects for right man.—Write "A. R.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
INDUSTRIAL Engineer wanted for permanent post, education B.Sc. standard, to make time and production study; at least four years' works experience essential; candidates replying should give details of education, apprentice, and post 50s.—No. 457, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired, replies may be addressed to a Box Number at the Times Office. Address and Box Number to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.
SALES Manager required to organize and control a group of travellers throughout Great Britain and Ireland for a large publishing firm; age between 30 and 40; knowledge would be useful; preference will be given to applicants with first-class records in a similar capacity; good salary.—Write Box K.1923, The Times, E.C.4.
SALES Manager required with experience marketing confectionery throughout British Isles; London man under 40 preferred; first-class references required; fidelity bond necessary; salary and commission; good prospects for right man.—Write Box N.1708, The Times, E.C.4.
STAFF Manager for large commercial organization who has had considerable experience in the handling of personnel; inside and outside staffs, and can inspire confidence. Leadership and personality are of first importance.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box No. 114, Serle-street, W.C.2.
SAWYER required for the Tropics experienced in all classes machine sawing; must be able to run plant and carry out all running repairs and overhauls. Applicants should state age and give full particulars of previous experience, &c.—Write Box N.1702, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Production Engineer experienced in control of labour and general efficiency of modern type for factory near London employing 200 men and women.—Write, giving full details previous experience and salary, to Box R.2385, The Times, E.C.4.
A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" course, to 109, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.
ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is one to enjoy—the job adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative are the principal requisites for the profession of salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.
ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes and Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Enclose stamp.
TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (Established 1917) offers first-class sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. —Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

PRINTING.—Midland firm require Representative with live connexion; letterpress, catalogues, and general commercial.—Write Box Z.510, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Sub-Editor with all-round experience for important English daily in India; good prospects for suitable man.—Write Box J.790, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street Office for personal pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.1660, The Times, E.C.4.
SOLICITORS have vacancy for an Articled Pupil of good address; clear prospects; premium £250 (part returnable as salary).—Write Box K.1965, The Times, E.C.4

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

REQUIRED an expert Stenographer, accustomed to Americans, £4; also Junior Shorthand-Typist, filing, 35s. to £2.—Apply Room 436, Bush House, Aldwych, after 10.
UNUSUAL opportunity for a well-educated business woman, graduate preferred, shorthand-typist essential, French and German verbal, to fill a responsive post in large merchant firm; keenness and good organizing powers necessary.—Write Box J.794, The Times, E.C.4.
LADIES.—Private Secretaryship offers you a well-paid, interesting and dignified career. Most efficient practical training for this fascinating career by expert tutors in all secretarial subjects, bookkeeping, shorthand, languages, typewriting, &c. Most informative and interesting book, "Private Secretaryship," offered free.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. F.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

AMBITIOUS young man, 22, educated, six years' commercial experience, shorthand-typist, desires post.—Write Box 03201, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
APPOINTMENT as Assistant Manager required by keen business man (40) with successful record and wide commercial, accountancy, and company secretarial experience; lately engaged in responsible position in very large manufacturing concern; will accept immediate employment in own profession or any other occupation, indoor or out, at home or abroad; widower with two children; thorough knowledge shorthand-typing; own expense; active and fit and ready to work with his hands as well as his head; can drive and maintain car; substantial fidelity bond.—Write offers Box N.1669, The Times, E.C.4.
APPOINTMENT as Sales Executive required by gentleman; Public School education, 11 years' successful sales activities, wide experience in sales organization, propaganda, policies, and marketing of proprietary articles; at present London sales manager to large Midland manufacturing concern; desires change offering greater scope and proved ability.—Write Box N.1698, The Times, E.C.4.
AS Representative or Traveller.—Gentleman with wide experience and connexions, knows Arabic and French well, speaks English, Turkish, Italian and Greek, desires appointment; has travelled much in Europe and Orient; possesses highest credentials.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.
A Young Nobleman with successful business record is available for immediate appointment, England or abroad; previously managing director international firm under contract; long Continental experience, also at present in Brunei Press, German, Spanish; world travelled; age 33; 6ft. 1in. tall.—Write Box N.1691, The Times, E.C.4.
BUSINESS Executive open for appointment capable of assuming complete control in purchasing, bookkeeping, cost-accounting, merchandising, credit, and shipping; perfect knowledge of German; long years' experience in England, United States, and Germany; first-class references. Willing to travel on the Continent.—Write Box K.1957, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Accountant, Public School, desires appointment; eight years' accountancy experience; small commercial or whole time.—Write Box 3303, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ENGLISHMAN seeks employment; 27; educated, travelled, versatile, capable, responsible, presentable; remuneration by results.—Write Box A.1748, The Times, E.C.4.
FIRST-CLASS Amateur Boxer desires to be provided with personal private instructor; boxing preparatory school preferred.—Write Box J.804, The Times, E.C.4.
FOREIGN Sales Organizer, with ten years' Continental experience; perfect knowledge five European languages, considering change, seeks suitable engagement home or abroad.—Write Box J.752, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN is open to consider proposition as representative in North-West England and Wales as expert salesman; highest credentials; experienced negotiator; own saloon car.—Write Box Z.477, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN, 36, senior book-keeping certificate, intermediate C.I.S.; experienced in all share registration work, issue and subdivision of capital, redemption and re-issue debentures, &c.; wide experience and commercial accounts, skilled typist and very advance and open engagement; first-class references.—Write Box N.1721, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN with degree in French Law and with distinguished record at Trinity, Dublin, and in Egyptian Civil Service (17 years) seeks employment; distinguished appearance and excellent health; French, Arabic and some Italian; excellent credentials.—Write Box K.1935, The Times, E.C.4.
GENERAL Furnishing.—Public school man seeks situation as salesman, inside or out; aged 23; seven years' experience in wholesale and retail.—Write Box N.1718, The Times, E.C.4.
ITALIAN Solicitor, linguist, travelled, would undertake any work; legal, financial, literary experience.—Write Box A.1757, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY, 19, seeks post France, Saleswoman; initiative, commercial correspondence, fluent English, little French, German, typing, piano, riding, cycling; would take Riviera post for season; free September.—Write Box K.1929, The Times, E.C.4.
MANAGEMENT or responsible executive position sought by man experienced sales, organization, and administration, age 37; highest references personal integrity and ability.—Write Box J.775, The Times, E.C.4.
OXFORD Undergraduate (scholar) desires vacation post, August, September, preferably as Tutor to one or two young boys; home or abroad.—Write Box Z.514, The Times, E.C.4.
OXFORD Graduate, ex-officer and Public School master, athlete, 10 years' business experience, literary ability, travelled, speaks French and German, seeks salaried position, preferably in London.—Write Box 6538, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
PUBLIC School man, with seven years' successful experience negotiating contracts with foreign Governments and firms, seeks responsible position with greater scope; fluent French, German, and Spanish; available one month's notice.—Write Box J.766, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARIAL.—Public School boy, 27, desires position; secretarial and restaurant managing experience; references.—Davies, 7, Westgate-road, Beckenham, Kent.
SCHOOLMASTER wants Holiday Post: sleep in or out; go anywhere.—Francis Jackman, 105, Beaufort-mansions, Chelsea, S.W.3. Flaxman 8017.
TANGANYIKA.—Game Guide seeks engagement coming season; knows East Africa, Nile to Zambesi; economy and transport studied; terms very reasonable; interview London.—Write Box K.1960, The Times, E.C.4.
THE possessor of considerable information in general goods, French and Belgian markets, able to influence big business, wishes to take position with good standing firm where perfect French and organizing power are required; highest references.—Write Box 03299, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
TO Solicitors.—Bar Finalist (2nd class), aged 29, is desirous of becoming a Solicitor; 12 years' banking experience and used to public speaking; small salary and articles in exchange for services; highest references supplied.—Write Box K.1904, The Times, E.C.4.
TUTORSHIP or parish work sought by 'Varsity man; free now; long vacation; experienced.—S. C. B., The Cottage, Radwinter, Saffron Walden.
WELL-EDUCATED gentleman (24) seeks post with scope; present in sole charge accountancy department large wholesale firm (fourth year); other experience with public works contractors; highest references.—Write Box A.1750, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Lady requires situation small dress concern or studio; experienced pewter worker.—Write Box J.713, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG man, 20 (Public School), now at Sandhurst, seeks work whole or part vacation; exams.; capable; used responsibility; French, Spanish, excellent; maths.; au pair if nice house; tennis, &c.—H. G., The Firs, Bromham, Wilts.
YOUNG Man, age 22, desires position Bookkeeping and Accountancy; holds Bennett College Diploma.—Write Box Z.515, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Qualified Secretary (lady, 27) requires position; confidential secretary for nine years to managing director of important building company; expert stenographer; salary 70s. weekly.—Write Box B.172, The Times, E.C.4.
COMPETENT Secretary requires post; private, literary, commercial experience; highest references.—Miss R. 38, Chandos-road, N.W.2.
EDUCATED Lady (26), capable, intelligent, accustomed responsibility, requires position of trust giving scope for personality, initiative; first-class experience; highest references.—Write Box 03298, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EFFICIENT Secretary seeks engagement, private or commercial; qualified bookkeeper-cashier, control; would travel.—22, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Mayfair 6318.
GENTLEWOMAN (young), two years' secretarial experience, seeks re-engagement; shorthand, typing, French (abroad); salary 50s.—No. 457, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, 32; knowledge stenography, many years' experience South and East Africa, seeks appointment abroad; excellent testimonials.—Write Box 04752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST, 15 years' varied experience, work own initiative, excellent references, seeks permanency; Westminster or West End preferred; minimum 70s. per week; interviews after 11.30.—Write Box J.798, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY Secretary (30), shorthand, typing and all office work, requires filing, &c.; seeks re-engagement; very experienced; salary 70s.—No. 458, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH.—Visiting or ladies' own materials made up by expert cutter. Studies the line and gives character to your gowns and remodelling.—Write Box 05683, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
VISITING Dressmaker; long Regent-street experience; any style; good references.—"C.," 159, Shaftesbury-avenue.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

GOOD Nursery Governess required for boys aged 5½ and 2½; fond of outdoor life.—Mrs. Chance, Homeacres, Carlisle.
NURSERY Governess wanted September, experienced; two children, girl 5, boy 3 months; good needlewoman and to help with housework; must be musical, able supervise homework; Nonconformist preferred; state age, salary, and experience.—Mrs. Lockard Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.3.
WANTED immediately Nannie for twins three months; as family; Trusby Kiing preferred; good wages.—

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead.
This well-appointed Residential Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and bus route. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Central heating. Billiards.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.
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Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single.
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PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room.
Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS.
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Telephone: Sloane 4221 (10 lines).
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RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of
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Redecorated throughout. Spacious and comfortable public room; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

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(A cul-de-sac, one minute from Harrods)
FURNISHED BACHELOR SUITES
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Constant hot water. Every modern convenience. Staffed with men servants. Valeting, excellent cuisine as required. Sloane 5933.

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Every bed room now has hot and cold water.
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Every bed now has box spring and hair mattress.
Every three bed rooms and bath room.
Redecorated and refurbished throughout.
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Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens.
Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet yet within stroll of Barkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c.
As the number of bath rooms is limited, the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The Management, Miss Best, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. No increase in prices. Rates from 5 guineas weekly inclusive. New telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663.
THE OLDEST BUT THE LATEST OF MR. CROSS'S HOTELS.

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Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire-escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.
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Inspection invited. Illustrated brochure sent free.
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Central heating, hot and cold running water and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10.6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals.
'Phone, Park 2369. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

To all who VALUE THOUGHTFUL SERVICE . . . we wish to introduce the GRANBY COURT, an Hotel whose convenient situation within easy distance of S. Kensington and Gloucester-road Stations is enhanced by the charm of its furnishing and appointments, and by the very real interest taken in each guest's welfare. Inclusive weekly terms from 4gns.—Write or 'phone Kensington 5927 for brochure.
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GROSVENOR COURT HOTEL,
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Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water), charming suite of rooms (double and single), bath enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Lift. Moderate inclusive terms.
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AMERICAN

Law Report, July 23

COURT OF APPEAL

APPEAL AGAINST DIVORCE DAMAGES

HINTON v. HINTON AND SPILLETT

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER).

This appeal was by the co-respondent, on the question of damages only, from an order made by Mr. Justice Bateson (reported in *The Times* of May 7, 1930). The petitioner in the suit, Captain Reginald Wooldridge Shipley Hinton, of Keynsham, Somerset, a retired engineer-captain in the Royal Navy, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Irene Mabel Hinton, *née* Vaughan, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Stanley Bertie Spillett, a pilot employed by the Suez Canal Company in Egypt. The common jury awarded £750 damages against the co-respondent.

The marriage took place on September 18, 1918, at King's Chapel, Gibraltar. The respondent was charged with committing adultery with the co-respondent at an address in Gloucester-gardens in September, 1928. In the petition a claim was made against the co-respondent for £250 damages. Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent entered an appearance.

The undefended petition was heard before Mr. Justice Bateson and a common jury, and the jury assessed the damages at £750. The petitioner asked for leave to amend the petition so as to claim the larger sum of damages. Mr. Justice Bateson allowed the amendment, ordered the co-respondent to pay £750 damages into Court within one month, and pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

The co-respondent appealed on the question of damages.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the co-respondent; Mr. H. W. Barnard for the petitioner.

Mr. MIDDLETON said that it was contrary to the practice to allow an amendment of the claim for damages on an *ex parte* application. The proper course was to allow a summons to be issued for leave to amend, which was then served on the co-respondent so that he had an opportunity of coming forward and opposing the amendment: Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (17 *The Times* L.R., 120; [1901] p. 85). The appellant would be content if the decree *nisi* was allowed to stand and the damages reduced to £250.

The MASTER of the ROLLS suggested that the proper course would be to allow a summons for leave to amend now to be issued.

Mr. MIDDLETON said that that would be so, unless he could satisfy the Court that damages ought not to be more than £250. He complained of the summing up of Mr. Justice Bateson on the ground that he had referred to the social and financial position of the co-respondent, and had told the jury to take that into account. That was contrary to the practice in actions for criminal conversation: Shelford on Marriage (1841 Ed., p. 387) and James v. Biddington (6 Car. and P., 589). That view was applied to petitions for dissolution of marriage: Evans v. Evans ([1899], p. 195), Butterworth v. Butterworth (36 *The Times* L.R., 265; [1920] p. 126). Punishment was not the object, but the damage had to be compensatory for the loss of the wife to the husband. Counsel contended that there had been misdirection, and that the damages were excessive.

Mr. H. W. BARNARD contended that Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (*supra*) did not correctly state the practice. The co-respondent had not appeared, and it was not the practice to serve a party who did not appear on an interlocutory application. But if he was wrong as to that, he contended that there were no grounds for saying that the damages were excessive or that there had been any misdirection.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the petitioner had only claimed £250 damages and the jury had awarded £750. The Judge, on the application of Mr. Barnard, in what was an undefended case, asked for leave to amend. The Judge's attention was not called to what was done in Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (*supra*), which laid down a simple procedure based on what might be called natural justice. When the petition was presented the co-respondent had to consider whether he would attend at the trial, and he was entitled to take it that £250 and no more was being claimed for damages. Being unable to deny the adultery, he took no part in the trial. That involved no disrespect to the Court.

It was a primary rule of the Courts and of justice that an order ought not to be made against a party unless notice had been given of what was being asked for. Here the claim for damages was limited to £250. Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (*supra*) laid down what was obviously the correct procedure in such a case—namely, that a summons should be taken out asking for leave to amend the petition so as to claim the larger amount of damages and that it should be served on the co-respondent to give him an opportunity of appearing to oppose the application, if he thought fit. That practice had been laid down in a case some 30 years ago, and was referred to in the relevant text-books, and it ought to have been followed in the present case. On that ground the appeal ought to be allowed and the order for payment into Court of £750 damages be set aside and the case remitted to be dealt with after the procedure laid down in Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (*supra*) had been followed.

But Mr. Middleton had taken another point, and said that, in view of the amount of damages awarded, it was plain that the jury had applied a wrong standard in assessing the damages, and that the verdict ought to be set aside on the ground that it was not a verdict which a jury could reasonably give. After examining the facts relating to the trial, his Lordship said that the Court felt that it was difficult to find a justification for so large a verdict. But the Court of Appeal must be careful not to interfere in a region which peculiarly belonged to a jury and must take notice of the fact that the Judge had no hesitation in allowing the petition to be amended so as to claim the sum awarded. It was clear that the Judge was not dissatisfied with the amount at which the jury had fixed the damages, and he had seen the parties and heard their evidence. This Court did not, therefore, feel it proper to set aside the verdict.

The appeal must be allowed and the case remitted to the Court below for the procedure indicated in Beckett v. Beckett and Jones (*supra*) to be followed.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bower, Cotton and Bower; Messrs. Lake and Son.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

COLOUR SUPPLEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS v. FISHBURN AND OTHERS.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

This action, in which a settlement had been reached, subject to the terms being drawn up, was mentioned to his Lordship to-day.

The action was one in which the plaintiffs, St. Clements Press, Limited, of 5, Portugal-street, London, the Sun Engraving Company, Limited, of Milford House, Milford-lane, London, and Mr. David Greenhill, of Gade House, Hempstead-road, Watford, a printer and general manager of the Sun Engraving Company, Limited, claimed against Mr. Thomas Henry Fishburn, of 54, Chatsworth-gardens, Acton, and the Bell Punch and Printing Company, Limited, of the Island, Uxbridge, a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to the beneficial interest in certain inventions in relation to the inclusion in a newspaper of a supplement in colour or monotone printed by a photogravure process.

The plaintiffs asserted that in June, 1927, the Sun Engraving Company, Limited, negotiated with the proprietors of the *Sunday Times* for the inclusion of a photogravure supplement in that newspaper and that as a result Mr. Greenhill and the Sun Engraving Company, Limited, became associated with St. Clements Press, Limited—the printers of the *Sunday Times*—to develop the details of the methods of introducing the supplement into the newspaper printing press, particularly in relation to securing correct registration between the supplement and the rest of the newspaper. They asserted, also, that in June, 1927, Mr. Greenhill instructed Mr. Fishburn, who was the chief engineer of St. Clements Press, Limited, to place himself at the disposal of the Sun Engraving Company, Limited, to experiment and assist in connexion with the adaptation of one of the rotary newspaper presses of St. Clements Press, Limited, to deal with a photogravure supplement.

Mr. Fishburn carried out experiments to about the end of 1928, and in the course of them invented a mechanism for inserting and registering a supplementary web of paper in a rotary printing press, and letters patent were granted to him in respect of that invention.

The plaintiffs contended that by the terms of his employment Mr. Fishburn was bound to give his whole time to them, and not to engage in other employment or business, and they claimed to be entitled to the letters patent and invention.

Mr. Fishburn denied that he was bound to give his whole time to St. Clements Press, Limited, or that he in fact did so and he disclaimed all knowledge of any arrangements between the defendants and the Sun Engraving Company, Limited. The Bell Punch and Printing Company, Limited, claimed to have acquired his rights in the letters patent and invention by a deed of July 5, 1929.

Mr. James Whitehead, K.C., Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. Basil Drewe appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., and Mr. K. E. Shelley for Mr. Fishburn; and Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. A. W. Griffiths for the Bell Punch and Printing Company, Limited.

At the last hearing, reported in *The Times* of July 12, Mr. STUART BEVAN said that the action had been settled, subject to the drawing up of the terms of the settlement, and it was thereupon stood over with liberty to mention it later.

Mr. WHITEHEAD now said that the terms had been reduced to writing. The action would be stayed on the terms set out in the schedule to the document, save in so far as it might be necessary to apply to the Court to enforce the terms. The several plaintiffs withdrew all their claims to the patents in suit, and the defendants, in consideration of that withdrawal, would make a very substantial payment of money, and the parties named in the schedule would receive a licence to work under the patents.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholson, Graham and Jones; Messrs. Isadore Goldman and Son; Messrs. Godden, Holme and Ward.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 24

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgments.—Sakariyawo Odeni v. Moriamo Dakolo and ors.; Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur v. Musammat Bismillah Begam and anr. Appeals.—Young v. the Canadian Northern Railway Company (pt. hd.). Not before 2:—The Official Assignee of the Estate of Mahomed bin Salem El Jaseri and anr. v. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, a firm, and ors.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petitions.—Palaveram Pillai v. Pechiammai and anr.; Lala Din v. Ghulab Kunwar and ors.; Pudamiay Acharya and anr. v. Srimatyia Fakira Dabya and ors. Appeals.—Summoned to show cause against dismissal for non-prosecution.—Zamorin Rajah Aryeral of Calicut by the Collector of Zamorin's Estate, Calicut v. Kuliapura Vittil Kannan Nayar and ors., and four connected appeals (consolidated). For Hearing.—Seechwar Roy, deceased, represented by Charu Chandra Chatterji v. the Bengal Coal Company, Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.).

THIRD DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—To be mentioned.—Raj Kumar Gobinda Narayan Singh and anr. v. Sham Lal Singh and ors. For Hearing.—The Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Barrackpore v. Satish Chandra Sen (pt. hd.). Petition and Appeal.—Rai Rajendra Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, since decd., and ors. v. Ilsib Behari Mandal and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, SLESSER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts.—(From County Courts.)—Jackson v. Frost (pt. hd.) (2); Kitchen v. C. Koch and Co. (3); Evans v. Thomas W. Ward, Ltd. (4); Earl v. Same (5); Holt v. Andrews Hobson and Sons (6).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Admiralty Division.—With Nautical Assessors.—Chatwood—1929—Folio 365 (Owners of ss. Bruges v. Owners of ss. Chatwood) (pt. hd.). Not before 10.45:—Wilson and Assocs.—Hektor—1930—Folio 120 (Owners, &c., of steam trawler Teresa v. Owners of ss. Hektor) (2).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Manchester District Registry.—Re Willie Ireland, dec., re Statutory Trusts, &c., created by Will and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (Wibberley and anr. v. Crosland). Liverpool District Registry.—Re Winifred L. Hughes, an infant; Re Albert E. Turner, dec. (Hanson v. Turner). In Court.—Manchester and Liverpool District Registries.—Motions.—Manchester District Registry.—Re David Lanisdo, dec. (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Lanisdo and ors.); Re George Burgess, dec. (Burgess v. Wood and anr.); Re Matthew Levi Mollis, dec. (Public Trustee v. Wilenkin and anr.); Re Thomas Rhodes, Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929. Liverpool District Registry.—Re Leighton, infants; Re Riley's Charity and re Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Settled Land Act, 1925, and re James Settled Estates (59); Hood v. Blake (51).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—(In Bankruptcy.)—Re Simms (pt. hd.). Witness List. Part II.—Trans-European Co., Ltd. v. Allatini (10).

COURT V (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Mathieson v. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. (19).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Brett, E. W. (pt. hd.) (3). Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Super v. Phillipson (1); Re British Sulphides Smelting Co. and re Companies Act, 1929 (29).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Adourned Summonses.—Re Clarke (Gas v. Ingham) (pt. hd.) (56); Re Elliot's Settlement (Mitchell v. Meredith) (54); Re Matthews' Settlement Trusts (Thompson v. Matthews) (57); Re Shepherd (Greenhalgh v. Jones) (45); Re Spicer (Elgar v. Attorney-Gen.) (58). At 3:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Strutt (Telfer-Smollet v. Strutt) (66).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summons.—F. W. Brown, Ltd. (appln. of H. J. Winter and anr.) (with witnesses) (pt. hd.) (14). Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Nathan v. Llewellyn (pt. hd.) (21); John Groves and Sons, Ltd. v. Jolliffe (51).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and WRIGHT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—The London Playing Fields Soc. v. Assessment Committee of Mount Pleasant Area of Hornsey Quarter (pt. hd.) (9); Walthamstow Borough Council v. London Playing Fields Soc. (50); the King v. Rothera, Esq. (expte. Chetwin) (51); Bridgland v. White (55); Howard v. Smith (56); Trustees of the Archdiocese of Cardiff v. Pontypridd Area Assessment Committee and the Rating Authority of Mountain Ash (78).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Lambert v. Hyde (860). Order XIV., Rule 6A.—T. M. E. Ltd. v. W. A. Woolfe and Co., Ltd. (2216); Bevan v. Giddy and Giddy (2296); Marshall v. Rae (5411).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not attended by Counsel.—United British S.S. Co. v. R. G. Lane, Ltd.; Ariana and Eastern Trade Corpn. v. Elder Dempster and Co. Not before 10.45:—Non-Juries.—Laws v. General Cable Manufacturing Co. (pt. hd.) (1724); Peacock v. Pilcher (Pilcher third party) (2206).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Robinson v. Fernan (pt. hd.) (1048).

COURT IV. (JACKSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Emurey v. Lovett (pt. hd.) (1356); Manhood v. Bark and Davis (1352).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—The Non-Juries.—National Pari-Mutuel Assoc., Ltd. v. the King (1161); Tasker, R. A. v. F. Reid Price and Co., Ltd. (1732); Tasker, W. A. v. Same (1723); John Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd. v. Rank (1559).

COURT III. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions for Judgment.—Jesson and ors. v. Whitlock (6); Bessler Waechter and Co., Ltd. v. Arnold and ors. (7); Hartley and Pons, Ltd. v. Hofseth (8). Non-Juries.—Wright v. Richards (pt. hd.) (1693); Redford v. Roston (1727).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—The Wilton Carriage Co., Ltd. v. King's Service Coaches, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1681); Twickenham Film Studios, Ltd. v. Tiffany Productions, Ltd. (1737); Cogswell v. Morris (1745).

COURT IX. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—For Judgment.—Arrowsmith v. London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd. (278). For Hearing.—Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Connelly v. Mears (pt. hd.) (1580).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15.

Railway and Canal Commission

In Chambers (SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and SIR FRANCIS DUNNELL).—At 10.30:—Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part II.), and re the application of the Manvers Main Collieries, Ltd.; re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts, 1923 and 1925 (Part I.) and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part II.), and re the application of Henry Lowson, Ltd.; re the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part I.), and re the application of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., the Moss Hall Coal Co., Ltd., the Wigan Junction Colliery Co., Ltd., and the Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Divorce Summons—specially fixed.—In Chambers.—Application as to custody—specially fixed.—Defended cause without jury.—Gordon, M. v. Gordon, A. D. (100).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended causes without juries.—Pitt, L. E. v. Pitt, A. H. (116); Chapman v. Chapman, otse Greenacre (117); Hallam, C. D. v. Hallam, A. (Gould intervening) (120); Pearson, M. J. v. Pearson, D. H.

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended causes without juries.—Stonehouse v. Stonehouse and Crease (pt. hd.) (79); Wood, D. M. v. Wood, R. O. (England cited) (115).

Official Referee

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Siebold v. Seager; Hammond, Ltd. v. Prichard (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Jonesco, B.; Herman, G. H.; Ironside, R. W.; Hamel, L. W.; Jeans, Lady L. E.; Howorth, R. E.; Gibbs, G.; Godfrey, J.; Kobrinsky, M.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Rees, Sir R., Bt.; Watson, A. E.; Robinson, T.; Saadow, B.; adjd. petitions (318 and 462 of 1930); petitions (613, 619, and 615 of 1930); adjd. petitions (390, 375, 515, 468, 532, 412, and 573 of 1930); petition (512 of 1930); adjd. petitions (560 and 569 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. petitions (509 and 528 of 1930). At 2.15:—Livermore, P. A.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Burgess, L. C., first meeting. At 11.30:—Dowson, F., ditto. At 12:—Vickery, J. C., ditto. Room 57.—At 12:—de Biere, first meeting. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Foster, H. A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Sokolowski, P., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—M. C. Construction Co., Ltd.; F. G. Barff and Co., Ltd.; Marshall Bennett Brothers, Ltd. At 11.30:—National Motor Club Co., Ltd.; William Pretty and Sons, Ltd.; James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd.). At 12:—J. Horstman and Co., Ltd.; Telford's Hotels, Ltd. At 12.30:—Russian Lloyd; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.; Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). At 2.15:—Garsand, Ltd. Room 56.—At 11:—Lapidosus, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11:—Mikado Café (Birmingham), Ltd. At 2.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). Room 87.—At 11.30:—G. Stibbe and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Tannetti, Walker and Co., Ltd. (Wilson v. Tannetti, Walker and Co., Ltd., and anr.). At 2.30:—Nail Making Machines, Ltd., Branch Nominees, Ltd. v. Nail Making Machines, Ltd.). Room 68.—At 12.30:—British Brunswick, Ltd. (Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co., Ltd., v. British Brunswick, Ltd.). At 2.30:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Official Receivers.—Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 2:—Beaver Brand, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributaries. Meetings at Bankruptcy-buildings (Room 53), Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Mayfair Electric Gramophones, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

Solicitors Acts

LAW SOCIETY'S COURT ROOM, Carey-street, W.C.—At 11.30:—The Committee constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, will pronounce their findings and order in the following case:—Re a Solicitor and re the above Acts (2170).

ARMY TRAINING

SECOND AND SIXTH BRIGADES

STAGING A RAID

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

FARNBOROUGH, JULY 23

The 6th Experimental Infantry Brigade (Brigadier A. P. Wavell) of the Second Division (Major-General T. A. Cubitt) is being tried to-day in an interesting operation against the 2nd Infantry Brigade (Brigadier K. G. Buchanan) from Major-General F. F. Ready's First Division. The Brigade training in the Aldershot Division is now approaching its conclusion. There have been a good many night operations, but all the battalions, whom I generally see at the most critical time—on the march home—are in fine condition. Nevertheless, a great point is gained at this stage by introducing some variety in the schemes, especially some plan to avoid shepherding the troops too much between boundaries in order to bring about contact in areas foreseen by both sides, when they are familiar with the features of the small but varied training area, which has to be used over and over again.

Last year variety was introduced on one occasion by taking liberties with geography, by changing land to sea and creating "Aldershot Island." For to-day's and to-morrow's operations between the 2nd and 6th Brigades and attached troops, a different expedient is being adopted. The main London road from Basingstoke to Bagshot is performing its

familiar role of a frontier between "Northland" and "Southland." The 6th Brigade represents a raiding force in Northland, containing a provocative people anxious to pick a quarrel with their neighbours, and the whole of the Aldershot Southland troops have been sent away to practise amphibious operations in the Isle of Wight. The Northlanders, having failed to bring about a war by insults, make up their minds to take advantage of the occasion by making a raid into Southland territory, and here, perhaps, I may be allowed a short digression on the subject of drawing up exercises of this nature without shepherding the forces between "touchlines" to make sure of a battle during the very limited time that is available. Experience with the British Army in South Africa under Lord Methuen (in 1900–1912) after the Boer War, when the contending forces started far apart and had an unlimited area of open veld to roam over, proved that the only way to ensure contact within the time-limit was to put what was commonly called in the ranks a "piece of meat" in the middle, and to tell both sides to go for it.

For to-day and to-morrow the "piece of meat" is represented by the well-known Tattoo Arena at Rushmoor. This is assumed to be something—no matter what—of such sentimental value to the Southerners that its loss would raise public indignation to frenzy, and that its destruction by the Northerners would achieve their purpose, a declaration of war by Southland. The scheme has the advantage of simplicity. It is easily understood by all ranks. The main issue is quite clear. Brigadier Wavell's semi-mechanized Northerners have a simple object, but threefold in its stages—(1) to get to Rushmoor; (2) to stay there long enough to wreck all the material, and (3) to get back without serious loss. Brigadier Buchanan's force, hastily withdrawn from the Isle of Wight and taken out of the trains at Alton, has to defend the Rushmoor Arena and to prevent the Northerners from achieving their purpose.

"GOING ALL OUT"

We can now pass to details, and here I must be careful not to disclose too much at the present stage. The weather is threatening as I write, but under normal conditions it is anticipated that operations will continue until 1 p.m. to-morrow, and *The Times* will be in the hands of the troops in the morning. The map showing the positions of the Northern and Southern forces at 1 p.m. to-day speaks for itself. Measured as the crow flies, the Southerners are nearer than the Northerners to the Rushmoor Arena (where the Directors' Report Centre is established). The composition of the forces is as follows: Brigadier Wavell's Northland Force includes the 6th Experimental Brigade, with its signal section and headquarters, one squadron of Life Guards, one squadron of the 11th Hussar armoured cars, the 10th (Mechanized) Field Brigade, and a 3in. Mortar Battery, R.A., an imaginary field company, R.E., with plenty of demolition material, a company of medium tanks from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, with a proportion of light tanks, and one flight of No. 4 Army Cooperation Squadron, R.A.F., with a tender for radio-telephony. This Northern raiding force is supposed to have been three miles N. of Reading yesterday evening, so that the bulk of it, men marching on their feet, are decidedly not fresh. The machines (the tanks, the field guns and mortars, and the mechanized machine-guns, "infighters," and aeromatics with the infantry) are differently situated. The march has been a short one for them and their *personnel*, but much has depended upon whether they have been subjected to the strain of driving at infantry pace or not. This we are not told. The Northland commander was told last night to march as far as the Hartford Bridge Flats and to give his troops a good rest, "so that you can start off early the next morning (Thursday), and get away again when you have done all the damage you can." At 1 p.m. a divisional staff officer arrived with news. The Southlanders have got wind of the proposed raid. At 10 a.m. a "number of troops, coming by train from Portsmouth and Southampton, were seen round Alton. The divisional commander, in these circumstances, taking account of the presence of the enemy, sent a message to Brigadier Powell expressing a "hope" that he would "go all out to carry out his mission," while impressing the importance of not involving his force so closely as to require extrication. No reinforcements would be available until Saturday morning.

Brigadier Buchanan's Southern Force includes the 2nd Infantry Brigade, with its signal section and Headquarters, one squadron of 8th Hussars, one squadron of 11th Hussar armoured cars, the 11th Field Brigade and 13th Light battery, R.A., and a detachment of the 13th Army Cooperation Squadron, R.A.F. While actually nearer to the aerodrome (the 39th milestone on the Alton-Farnham road), the Southern Column was making a halt of two hours for dinner, but the commander, just as he was leaving Alton, received a message the contents of which I must suppress till to-morrow, except the portion which gave him the information that the Northern raiding force at 11 a.m. was at Loddon Bridge and that it was estimated at "one infantry brigade and some tanks." By measuring the distance from Loddon Bridge to Hartford Bridge Flats he could draw a correct conclusion (assuming that the tanks moved at infantry pace) about the Northerners' position at 1 p.m.

All that I can disclose at present about the operations is that Brigadier Wavell is going "all out" somewhere in Southland to achieve his purpose; so is Brigadier Buchanan to prevent him. All the umpires are finding some difficulty in controlling an operation involving the ranging of fast machines and of horsemen over a wide area, but so far they have the situation well in hand. I find that I have omitted to mention the "impenetrable forest" to keep the troops off the area shown.

DIVORCE PROCEDURE AND A RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Llanelly Law Society, held at the Llanelly Town Hall recently, it was resolved as follows:—

"That it is desirable in the public interest that the Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature be amended so that all divorce cases (not only poor persons' divorce cases) may be commenced in the District Registries of the High Court of Justice, and that representation be made to the proper authorities in connexion with the matter."

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

ATLANTIC FLEET AUTUMN PROGRAMME

The autumn programme approved for the Atlantic Fleet, under its new Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, shows that the squadrons and flotillas will proceed to the east coast of Scotland, as has been customary in recent years. The Portsmouth and Devonport ships will put to sea on September 9, and those from Chatham on September 10. The battleships, battle-cruisers, and cruisers, with the sloop SNAPDRAGON, destroyer TETRARCH, and two fleet tugs, will go to Invergordon. The CENTAUR, with the destroyers and submarines, will make their base at Rosyth. The COURAGEOUS, with her attached destroyer SESAME, is to remain at Portsmouth to carry out deck-landing training for pilots of the Fleet Air Arm, and will go north when it is concluded. The cruiser FROBISHER will not take part in the cruise in view of her coming relief by the new cruiser DORSETSHIRE. The minelayer ADVENTURE will carry out an independent mining programme.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN BEVIS

The retirement is announced, with the rank of engineer captain, of Engineer Commander George Bevis, late Deputy Drafting Officer at Portsmouth Naval Depôt. Engineer Captain Bevis last served abroad in the aircraft-carrier HERMES, in China, during 1927. In the late War he was the engineer officer of three destroyers, the CAMELEON, in which he had served since March, 1913; the OPHELIA, which he joined in April, 1915, and which was present at Jutland; and the VIDETTE, from August, 1917. In 1922-25 he was Engineer-Commander (D) of the Nore Destroyer Flotilla, and afterwards served under the New Zealand Government as engineer officer of the cruiser DUNEDIN.

CHINA STATION MOVES

H.M.S. CUMBERLAND, Captain L. F. Potter, recently at Wei-Hai-Wei, has gone up the Yangtse to Hankow, to relieve the CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding, which had been there since June 17. The CORNWALL is next on the list of the five ships of her class in the China Squadron to return home for refit and recommissioning. The BERWICK and CUMBERLAND have already been home, and the SUFFOLK is now at Portsmouth. The CORNWALL is due to leave Hong-kong for England on November 1. She has hitherto been manned from Devonport, but will become a Portsmouth ship on recommissioning.

COMMANDER OF THE NELSON

The appointment dates from to-day of Commander Sir Atwell Lake, Bt., O.B.E., to be executive officer of the NELSON, Atlantic Fleet flagship, in succession to Commander H. E. Horan, D.S.C., who has been two years in the ship. Sir Atwell Lake was Training Commander at Portsmouth Naval Barracks for two years up to April last. He was a lieutenant during the War of the cruiser DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and from February, 1916, of the LION, in which he took part in the Jutland action. He was made O.B.E. in September, 1919, in recognition of War service. Commander Lake is the son of the late Admiral Atwell P. M. Lake, and succeeded his cousin as ninth baronet in 1924.

ESCORT TO BRITANNIA

The minesweeper ALBURY, Commander W. S. Bardwell, which is escorting the King's cutter BRITANNIA, will accompany her to the following regattas: Ryde, July 26-28; Southampton, August 2; Cowes, August 4-9; Ryde, August 11-12; Southsea, August 13-14; Bournemouth, August 16; Weymouth, August 18; Brixham, August 22-23; Torquay, August 25-27; and Dartmouth, August 29-30.

SQUADRON LEADER McENTEGART

On his relief at the Central Flying School by Squadron Leader Arthur Coningham, Squadron Leader Bernard McEntegart has been appointed to the R.A.F. base at Calshot, the headquarters of No. 201 (Flying Boat) Squadron, which was seen over Hendon at the recent Display. Squadron Leader McEntegart, a native of West Derby, Liverpool, was an officer of The Lancashire Fusiliers before transferring, in February, 1917, to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he served in France and with the Army of the Rhine. In 1922-27, he was in Egypt at No. 4 Flying Training School.

P.T. AND ORDNANCE PASSES

The following students passed the Third British Short Course, 1930, at the Army School of Physical Training, Kasauli:—

Lieutenants.—M. H. Haig, 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.; J. D. A. MacLaren, 2nd Battalion, The K.O.S.B.; F. P. A. Woods, 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment; H. E. S. Sanguinetti, 2nd Battalion, The Essex Regiment; J. G. E. Hickson, 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment; and A. H. G. Ricketts, 2nd Battalion, The Durham L.I.

Captains B. Pennefather-Evans, M.C., R. S. Lewis, C. G. Hooke, M.C., and G. R. B. Miller, of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, passed the Ninth Ordnance Officers' Course at home, less the mechanical transport section. The two first named officers obtained Honours.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Whitshed left for Skiathos.
BLYTH, July 22.—Fitzroy left for Chatham.
BOURNEMOUTH, July 22.—Centaur left for Portsmouth.
BRIDPORT, July 22.—Adventure left for Devonport.
COLOMBO, July 21.—Third Submarine Flotilla left.
COWES, July 22.—Wallace left for Portsmouth.
DARTMOUTH, July 21.—Pangbourne, Sutton, Tara, and Dunoon arrived, and left July 22. July 22.—Barham left for Portsmouth and Submarines L 12 and L 19 arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 22.—Renown, Tiger, Halo, Seabreeze, Rodney, Adventure, Valhalla, Vidette, Warwick, Watchman, and Walker arrived.
DOVER, July 21.—Teazer arrived and left on patrol July 22.
FOLKESTONE, July 22.—Folkestone arrived: and Repulse and Sheen left.
FOWEY, July 22.—Warwick, Watchman, and Walker left.
GIBRALTAR SOUND, July 21.—Resufort arrived.
GRAVESEND, July 22.—Olympus left for Dhan.
GUERNSEY, July 21.—Tetrarch left for Sheerness.
HANKOW, July 21.—Gnat arrived.
HONG-KONG, July 20.—Stormcloud arrived, and left for Wei-hai-wei July 21. July 21.—Serapis and Seraph arrived; and Thracian left for Wei-hai-wei.
ICHANG, July 21.—Aphis arrived.
KIUKIANG, July 20.—Gnat left for Hankow.
LYME REGIS, July 22.—Rodney left for Devonport.
MONTEVIDEO, July 21.—Dragon left.
NANKING, July 20.—Peterel arrived.
PENZANCE, July 21.—Renown, Tiger, Seabreeze, and Halo left for Devonport.
PORTLAND, July 21.—Submarines L 12 and L 19 arrived, and left July 22, and Vernon arrived. July 22.—Blackwater left and Iron Duke and Monarch arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, July 21.—Folkestone left for Folkestone. July 22.—Nelson, Centaur, Campbell, Wallace, Seame, and Sundown arrived; Tedworth arrived and left for Devonport; Iron Duke left for Portland; and Blackwater arrived.
SHAST, July 20.—Aphis arrived.
SHEERNESS, July 21.—Wessex, Wolfhound, Walpole, Versatile, and Velox arrived. July 22.—Repulse, Sheen, and Tetrarch arrived.
SIMONSTOWN, July 21.—Carlisle arrived.
SKUTARI, July 21.—Amazon and Wren arrived.
SPETSAI, July 21.—Waterhen arrived and left for Alexandria.
SWANAGE, July 22.—Campbell and Sesame left for Portsmouth.
TALANTA, July 22.—Vanquisher left for Skiathos.
TEIGNMOUTH, July 22.—Valhalla and Vidette left for Devonport.
TORQUAY, July 21.—Carstairs arrived, left, and returned July 22; and Nelson and Sundown left for Portsmouth.
VICTORIA, BRAZIL, July 21.—Delhi left for Sao Jorge dos Ilheos.
WOOSUNG, July 21.—Sandwich arrived.

H.M.S. FOLKESTONE, the new mine-sweeping sloop, is paying a visit to the town after which she is named. On Tuesday evening Captain Gerald D. Yates and the officers of the ship were entertained by the town, and the Mayor, Alderman A. Castle, presented Captain Yates on behalf of the vessel with some silver plate, which included a cup for competition between members of the crew.

CAPTAIN ASHWORTH'S DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to Mr. Registrar Warmington at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Captain Philip Henry Ashworth, described as of Weston, Shifnal, Salop, and lately residing at Great Cumberland-place, W.

Mr. WALTER BOYLE, Senior Official Receiver, reported that the applicant failed in April,

Sporting News

RACING

THE LIVERPOOL MEETING

SUCCESS OF STINGO

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Liverpool Summer Meeting was begun yesterday in weather that bore no resemblance to summer. The wind was cold and rain fell throughout the afternoon. It had been falling for many hours before racing was begun, and the going was very nearly holding. There would appear to have been more rain in the North than in the South, for floods were in many places along the railway line on the journey from London to Liverpool. The unpleasant weather kept many people away, but even then the attendance was not a bad one. A hard-worked totalisator was in the Paddock. I do not know when the new buildings for the mechanized totalisator will be ready, but it will be some time.

The most important event on yesterday's programme was the race for the Molyneux Cup, a five-furlong handicap, which was contested by some of the best sprinters in training. It was won in really fine style by Mr. Gant's three-year-old colt Stingo, who was carrying 8st. 6lb. and meeting many older horses, among them Costaki Pasha, on worse terms than weight for age. He was always a good favourite and started at 5 to 2, Costaki Pasha being second favourite at 11 to 2. Among the other starters were Oak Ridge, who had to carry 9st. 10lb.; Friarvine, who had run very well against Stingo at Ascot; Dark Fire, Phonemeter, and Tetrapodos. There was no long delay at the start, which, from the stands, appeared to be a good one. Stingo had been drawn No. 5, which meant that he was starting on the far side of the course. He was, however, so quick from the gate that he was able to come across to the stand side rails, and he finished actually on those rails. So far as I could see he made every yard of the running, and won decisively by a length from Oak Ridge, who ran a very good race under his big weight. Phonemeter was third. Of the others there is nothing to be recorded, for they were quite a long way from the finish, being completely commanded by the placed horses.

Stingo is not in the Stewards' Cup next week, but will run at Goodwood in the King George Stakes. Oak Ridge and Phonemeter are in the Stewards' Cup, and of all the horses who ran yesterday and are engaged at Goodwood I think Phonemeter has the best chance. He is better handicapped at Goodwood than he was yesterday. It should, however, be noted that his trainer also has To You in the race with a rather nice weight. Stingo, by this win yesterday, showed that he is an exceptionally good three-year-old sprinter. Like his sire, Tremola, he is inclined to be excitable, but there is no vice in him.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing does not call for so much comment. Soranette won the opening race, the Grasmere Selling Plate, with ease from No Trace and Knotweed. This daughter of Soranus, who was bred by her owner's husband, is probably fairly useful in her own class. Walter Raleigh, who on form had seemed to have a good chance here, ran badly, and finished fourth.

Gareloch, who is locally owned, just succeeded in winning the Church House Handicap from Old Ann, with Nuxford third. The winner, who used to belong to Lord Derby, ran very wide coming into the Straight, and it was only in the last few yards that he caught and beat Old Ann. Saint Fortunat, who may have been running over a distance just too far for him, ran his race in snatches, and obviously does not care for racing. G. Richards rode Old Ann, and this round course suits his riding. He went one better in the valuable St. George Stakes for three-year-olds only. Riding Lord Beaverbrook's Algonquin, he made very nearly all the running and won by six lengths from Rameses the Second, with Anthurium third. Algonquin was many lengths in front at the end of half a mile, and was never challenged. He had run well in a mile and a half race at Newcastle a few weeks ago, and stayed this even longer distance, a mile and five furlongs, in heavy going, very well.

The market on the Mersey Stakes suggested that the winner would be a newcomer named Turbine, by Twelve Pointer out of Vibration, belonging to the Duchess of Westminster. Ridden by Donoghue she made practically all the running, and won comfortably from the Flying Spear filly, with Aviation third. The second is out of a very good brood mare, and will with ordinary luck win races. The winner herself is very well grown, and should win again. She bears a distinct resemblance to her sire, who, when he was fit and well, as he was on the day he won the Cambridgeshire, was a very good horse.

Donoghue completed a riding double when he won the Southport Plate, another race for two-year-olds, on M. Wittouck's filly, White Slave, by Pelops, himself a very fast horse. Donoghue, on the rails, always had White Slave in front, or very nearly so, and although he was chased home by the favourite, Gift Horse, he was always holding that colt in the closing stages of the race. Donoghue, when he has the mounts that can win, is still a very fine rider, especially of a two-year-old. The meeting will be continued this afternoon, when it is to be hoped that the weather will be more pleasant than it was yesterday.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.30.—SCHOOL HOUSE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The majority of the best known of the entry here are not to be started, which seems to me to leave Sea Music and Queen of Mars with the best chances. They met in a similar event at Lingfield Park, when QUEEN OF MARS finished just in front of Sea Music, so that she seems to be the probable winner, and is therefore my selection.

3.0.—WINDERMERE HANDICAP (5f.).—On some form Chichester Cross has a chance, but he does not win very often, and there may be something lower in the handicap capable of beating him. Grazzia won her last race, and is still nicely handicapped, for she would seem to be improving. MILLENNIUM has been sent over from Ireland to run, and has good winning form to recommend him. He may well be in with a few pounds too little. For that reason, and because I do not think that the race will take much winning, he is my selection. Grazzia is the alternative selection, and the best of the others at the weights.

3.30.—LANCASHIRE BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES (5f.).—I had thought that the winner here would be Fortress at the weights, but she is not to be started, Mr. J. B. Joel running instead Marquise, who has run only once before. I do not know whether she is better than Fortress, but if she is she will win. I must leave her chance at that. The Nile is to run, and has a chance, as certainly has ATBARA, who, however, has to give a lot of weight away all round. Still, she is a very good filly, and good two-year-olds can give weight away with success. Even with all her weight she is my selection, but if there were any sound support for Marquise it would not be wise to ignore it.

4.0.—ABBEYSTEAD PLATE (1m. 5f.).—At the changed weights Servus should beat Roi des Aulnes on their Salisbury and previous Liverpool running, while, taking a line through Jugo, he seems to me to have a better chance than Coster Boy, and that surely makes him the probable winner. Crafty Captain and Muezzin are other probable starters. I like best the chance of SERVUS.

4.30.—HILL HOUSE SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—The best chance here seems to be held by EDA on her Lingfield Park running with Royal Pointer and Portia's Plea. The others are very moderate on known form.

5.0.—KNOWSLEY DINNER STAKES (1¼m.).—KNIGHT OF LORN should be suited by this distance, and should be given another chance. The best of the others appears to be Lansdowne, but he has to give Lord Derby's horse 19lb., and that seems to me just too much.

LANARK PROSPECTS

2.15.—DALZELL PLATE (5f.).—The race will not attract Jerome Fandor, Rocketter, Waif, or Atherton. Trojan Prince ran well in the Warwickshire Breeders' Plate at Birmingham. Avonford has a chance, but TROJAN PRINCE should win.

2.45.—ROSS SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—This event appears to rest with Parting Shot, the penalized Guano, and Prince Lomond. Of these I prefer PARTING SHOT.

3.15.—CLYDE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Ferry Skipper, who has been scratched from all except selling events, should be difficult to beat. Face to Face and Goosander can be fancied, but I shall select THE LIMPET.

3.45.—WALLACE HANDICAP (1m.).—This race should suit Ken Hill. Richelieu II. has come on from Ayr. PEACE PACT moved well at exercise yesterday after her long journey, and she should win if able to beat Ken Hill, who is very fit.

4.15.—CARFIN HANDICAP (5f.).—Portland, on his only appearance last season, beat Tommy Atkins (level) over the Bretby Course at Newmarket. Wild Wark is fancied, but should not beat ROIGREY on the Hamilton Park June form. Priamus and the penalized Bright Steel, whom Thwaites rides, should supply the danger.

4.45.—COREHOUSE PLATE (1¼m.).—This event probably will fall to FOUR UP.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket trainers will saddle a number of fancied horses at the second stage of the Liverpool Meeting, but it is doubtful if we shall be represented in the opening race, the School House Maiden Selling Plate.

GRAZZIA will be our only representative in the Windermere Handicap. She has recent winning form to her name, and she has done really well since her race at the Bibury Club Meeting. Her chance of winning again here is a fairly good one.

The Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes is one of the best two-year-old races of the season. Atbara is a very good filly. By the way she has been shaping in recent gallops I should say she has not been better all the season. The Nile is one of C. Waugh's best two-year-olds, and although she may not be quite class enough for a race of this kind she will not be beaten easily. Royal Warden will win races if he fails here. Although ATBARA has to give weight to most of the entry I believe she will prove the best.

The Abbeystead Plate will attract only a small field, but it should be a most interesting event. Servus is one of those animals that never seem to lose their form. There were many who thought he went badly in his last gallop. No doubt he was feeling the strain of the hard ground, and the change that has come will be all in his favour. I have not seen Crafty Captain look better than he does just now, and Muezzin is one that cannot be left out of consideration. As he is such a good stayer, however, I shall take the Stanley House representative, SERVUS, to win.

In the Hill House Selling Handicap we have Mutual Benefit, Abigail, and Placid going to the post. I fell confident we have not seen the best of MUTUAL BENEFIT in public, and if he is ever to win a race he has his chance now.

The Knowsley Dinner Stakes may be won by KNIGHT OF LORN, who has a nice pull in the weights and the changed state of the going should suit him.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.30—The SCHOOL HOUSE MAIDEN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

8st 9lb
ROSLINA F, by Winalot (Mr. R. White)....Pope 9 0
ROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis)....Templeman 8 10
F by Athlone or Orby—dam by Rhodesian—Dolcetta (Sir A. Bailey)....Cottrill 8 7
aSEA MUSIC (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)....O. Bell 8 7
ARIADNE F, by Greenwood (Mr. F. W. Dennis)....Templeman 8 7
MY TUTOR (Mr. G. Gilbey)....Thrale 8 7
BEDMAKER F, by King Sol (Mr. W. Harris)....H. Leader 8 7
aHALLELUJAH (Mr. J. W. Harvie)....Leach, jun. 8 7
WHEELRACK (Mrs. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 8 7
MANY WATERS (Mr. S. B. Joel)....Earl 8 7
ALL SCOTCH (Lieutenant-Commander E. J. Burns)....Burns 8 7
SLOBBER (Mr. G. G. H. Peck)....J. Cannon 8 7
KITCHEN MAID (Mr. H. E. Persse)....Persse 8 7
aQUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson)....Douglas-Pennant 8 7
LEVANON (Captain C. H. Tremayne)....Cottrill 8 7
ACHTEMEDIA (Baron de Tuyll)....F. Hartigan 8 7
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn)....Cottrill 8 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
SEA MUSIC, H. Wragg; HALLELUJAH, J. Leach; WHEELRACK, B. Carslake; QUEEN OF MARS, C. Ray; ACHTEMEDIA, T. Burns; FALSE DOCTRINE, S. Donoghue.

3.0.—The WINDERMERE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

Yrs st lb
aCHICHESTER CROSS (Lord Woolavington)....Gilpin 6 8 9
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh)....Rimell 6 8 7
THE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan)....Loftus 3 8 7
aBLUE DRIFT (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield)....Pope 3 8 6
LIVID (Lord Glanely)....Hogg 5 8 3
aPLOVER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)....Pollock 4 8 3
SONGSARAXPENCE (Mr. T. Richardson)....Bullock 3 8 1
MILLENNIUM (Mr. S. Viasto)....In Ireland 3 8 0
aGRAZZIA (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters 3 8 0
CANVASSER (Mr. J. C. Cort)....C. Reader 4 7 12
aDARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby)....F. Armstrong 5 7 11
PORTIA'S PLEA (Mr. A. Falcon)....Rintoul 4 7 10
SWANK (Mr. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 4 7 8
SERGEANT CUSTUME (Lord Glanely)....Hogg 4 7 7
TETRA BORU (Mr. H. F. Clayton)....Elsey 3 7 7
KONDA (Mr. A. Sevastopulo)....K. Day 4 7 2
VANDA (Mr. C. V. James)....Templeman 4 7 2
VIVIEN ROSALIE (Mr. G. F. Leader)....F. Leader 4 6 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
CHICHESTER CROSS, P. Beasley; THE DOMINIE, H. Beasley; BLUE DRIFT, R. Jones; PLOVER, G. Baines; MILLENNIUM, H. Wragg; GRAZZIA, T. Weston; CANVASSER, —; DARNLEY, G. Richards; SWANK, F. Fox; KONDA, K. Gethin.

3.30.—The 61st LANCASHIRE BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES, a sweepstakes of 1 sov. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; the owner at entry of the winner to receive 150 sovs., the owner at entry of the second 50 sovs., the owner of the second 100 sovs., and the owner of the third 50 sovs. from the stakes; for the produce of mares covered in 1927 to run as two-year-olds. The middle straight five furlongs.

8st lb
LISDOO OGOS (8lb) (Lady McCalmont)....Perse 9 0
ATBARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder)....Gilpin 9 0
LUXOR (Sir C. Hyde)....Scobie 8 0
aROYAL WARDEN (Mr. J. A. Hirst)....R. W. Colling 8 7
CLOGREEN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Charteris)....Boyd-Rochfort 8 7
VESPERS C, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) Read 8 7
CREPUSCULE (Mr. W. R. Lysaght)....B. Jarvis 8 7
NORFOLK (Duke of Portland)....Darling 8 7
POP-FOO-FOO (8lb) (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters 8 7
OPPRELINE (Mr. R. True)....Lawson 8 4
aTURTLE SOUP (The Aga Khan)....R. Dawson 8 4
BALTAN RANEE (The Aga Khan)....R. Dawson 8 4
aTHE NILE (Sir Abe Bailey)....C. Waugh 8 4
LEGISON TOR F, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)....Lawson 8 4
RIVIERE (Mr. H. S. Tufton)....D. Vaugh 8 4
VENUSIA (Mr. A. F. Basset)....Perse 8 4
DOCTOR DOLITTLE (4lb) (Mr. A. F. Basset)....Perse 8 3
BURLEY (4lb) (Mr. Tattersall)....Lawson 8 3
HOTSY TOTSY 4lb) (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw) In Ireland 8 0
aOJALA (8lb) (Major McCalmont)....Perse 7 10
TREMBLER (12lb) (Mr. J. P. Arkwright)....Perse 7 9
GREEDY GIRL F, by Tremola (12lb) (Mr. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 7 6
SHRILL NOTE F, by Tremola (12lb) (Mr. A. Falcon)....Wm. Griggs 7 6
APALOUSA (12lb) (Mrs. E. Wallace)....Wm. Griggs 7 6
FORTRESS (12lb) (Mr. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 7 6
TOM FOOL (12lb) (Mr. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 7 6
MARQUISE (12lb) (Mr. J. B. Joel)....C. Peck 7 6
OVER THE SEA (12lb) (Lord Glanely)....Hogg 7 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
ATBARA, P. Beasley; ROYAL WARDEN, R. Perryman; TURTLE SOUP, M. Beary; THE NILE, S. Donoghue; OJALA, T. Weston; MARQUISE, F. Fox.

4.0.—The ABBEYSTEAD PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs.; second to receive 30 sovs. and third 20 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.

Yrs st lb
aCOSTER BOY (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)....Lawson 5 9 0
aSERVUS (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters a 8 8
aROI DES AULNES (Sir A. Bailey)....Cottrill 5 8 8
aCRAFTY CAPTAIN (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender)....Gilpin 4 7 8
TRUE COPY (Sir F. Eley)....Templeman 4 7 8
YOUND MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham)....Barling 6 7 3
aMUEZZIN (Mr. C. R. Taylor)....F. Leader 4 7 0
ARCHIMAGE (Mr. J. Benson)....Elsey 4 6 7
ROI DES LEGERE (Mr. J. Wittouck)....Braime 5 6 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
COSTER BOY, C. Ray; SERVUS, T. Weston; ROI DES AULNES, J. Dines; CRAFTY CAPTAIN, S. Donoghue; MUEZZIN, J. Simpson.

4.30—The HILL HOUSE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Anchor Bridge Course (six furlongs).

8st lb
EDA (Mr. F. Hartigan)....F. Hartigan 9 0
ROYAL POINTER (Mr. A. Butt)....Marsh 9 0
COLLOIDIAN (Mr. C. Clif)....Major Beatty 8 12
REBEL SAINT (Mr. F. R. Darling)....Barling 8 11
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)....C. Leader 8 8
aMARAVI (Mr. J. Dickie)....Pope 8 8
aSTORMY (Mr. H. M. Martineau)....F. Armstrong 8 5
aKNOTWEED (Sir W. Cooke)....Read 8 5
CHICKWEED (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke)....Bartlropp 8 4
aABIGAIL (Captain F. Bellyse)....Gilpin 8 1
aWEARY WILLIE (Sir C. Hyde)....Scobie 8 0
aPLACID (Lord Glanely)....Digby 7 12
aCHANNEL FLEET (Mr. J. Hamer)....Clancy 7 9
aGLASS LADY (Mr. C. Barlow)....Connell 7 8
aKING CLAUDE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)....Blagrave 7 6
ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer)....Carr 7 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
EDA, T. Burns; MUTUAL BENEFIT, R. Perryman; MARAVI, R. Jones; STORMY, T. Weston; KNOTWEED, C. Ray; ABIGAIL, S. Donoghue; WEARY WILLIE, F. Fox; PLACID, G. Richards; CHANNEL FLEET, T. Barber; GLASS LADY, —; KING CLAUDE, —. C. Richards rides either Glass Lady or King Claude.

5.0.—The 73rd KNOWSLEY DINNER STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 70 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

8st lb
aTHE SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward)....Boyd-Rochfort 9 3
aALGONQUIN (Lord Beaverbrook)....Watts 9 3
aLANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely)....Hogg 9 0
aMEISTERSINGER (Captain C. F. Elsey)....Elsey 8 7
DARZON (Mr. J. Benson)....Elsey 8 7
aKNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters 7 9
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford)....R. Day 7 9
aEDELWEISS (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters 7 6
aBRIDGEND (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)....Watts 7 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS
THE SCOUT II., J. Childs; LANSDOWNE, G. Richards; MEISTERSINGER, H. Wragg; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston; BRIDGEND, F. Fox.

LIVERPOOL RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The GRASMERE MAIDEN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

SORANETTE, b f, by Soranus—Maiden's Mirror (Mrs. K. G. Anderson), 8st. 7lb....E. Forsyth 1
NO TRACE, br f, by Obliterate—British First (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield), 8st. 7lb....H. Beasley 2
KNOTWEED, b f, by Franklin—Polygonum (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 7lb....C. Ray 3
Walter Raleigh (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 10lb. H. Wragg 0
Last Chat (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 10lb....F. Sharpe 0
The Crusader VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 10lb. H. Jelliss 0
Potters Bar (Mr. J. R. Porter), 8st. 7lb....F. Fox 0
Salamanca (Mr. Reid Walker), 8st. 7lb....D. Jones 0

(Winner trained by William Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 each agst Soranette and Walter Raleigh, 6 to 1 No Trace, 8 to 1 Knotweed, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 9d.; 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,575 units; total place pool, 3,707 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Walter Raleigh was fourth and Potters Bar last.

The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

3.0 (3.2).—The CHURCH HOUSE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

GARELOCH, b c, by Stedfast—Garpal (Captain G. Lockett), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) H. Jelliss 1
OLD ANN, b or br f, by Captain Fracasse—Nonchalante (Mr. H. J. Brueton), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. G. Richards 2
NUXFORD, b c, by Stratford—Nux (Sir A. Bailey), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb....J. Dines 3
Saint Fortunat (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), aged, 8st. 12lb....H. Wragg 0
The Undiscovered (Mr. A. Marsh), aged, 8st. 8lb. W. Stephenson 0
Merry Miller (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. H. Beasley 0
Yearly (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb....F. Fox 0
Montaigne (Mr. J. C. Hill), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. T. Weston 0
Westcourt (Mr. J. Benson), 5 yrs, 7st. 13lb. W. Nevett 0
Knight Bachelor (Mr. C. R. Taylor), aged, 7st. 3lb. J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 each Gareloch, 9 to 2 Saint Fortunat, 7 to 1 each Merry Miller, Nuxford, and Knight Bachelor, 10 to 1 Yearly, 100 to 8 each Old Ann and Montaigne, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,442 units; total place pool, 3,478 units.

Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Saint Fortunat was fourth and Knight Bachelor last.

3.30 (3.32).—The ST. GEORGE STAKES of 31 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; owner at entry of winner receives 150 sovs., owner at entry of second 50 sovs., owner of second 100 sovs., and owner of third 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and five furlongs.

ALGONQUIN, b c, by Gay Crusader—Rabona (Lord Beaverbrook), 7st. 11lb....G. Richards 1
RAMESES THE SECOND, ch g, by Gainsborough—Grand Rapide (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 7st. 11lb....F. Fox 2
ANTHURIUM, br c, by Phalaris—Tilia (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 11lb....G. Bezant 3
Splendide Mendax (Duke of Portland), 8st. (car. 8st. 1lb.)....H. Wragg 0
Ravenswood (Sir J. Rutherford), 7st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 1lb.)....R. Perryman 0
Edelweiss (Lord Derby), 7st. 8lb....T. Weston 0
Accredit (Major V. H. Parr), 7st. 8lb....S. Donoghue 0
Delicacy (Mr. Reid Walker), 7st. 8lb....W. Nevett 0

(Winner trained by Wallis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 each agst Ravenswood and Edelweiss, 4 to 1 Algonquin, 8 to 1 each Anthurium and Accredit, 10 to 1 Rameses the Second, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 9d. Total win pool, 4,142 units; total place pool, 3,283 units.

Won by six lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Edelweiss was fourth and Delicacy last.

4.0 (4.5).—The MOLYNEUX CUP, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

STINGO, ch c, by Tremola—Merry Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb....H. Wragg 1
OAK RIDGE, ch g, by The Boss—Eagle Queen (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell), aged, 9st. 10lb. H. Beasley 2
PHONEMETER, br g, by Tetrameter—Tsiphone (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.)....T. Weston 3
Costaki Pasha (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. C. Elliott 0
Caraquette (Mr. Beighton), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. R. Perryman 0
Friarvine (Mr. G. G. H. Peck), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. J. Simpson 0
Quartrain (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. G. Richards 0
Polar Bear (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. S. Donoghue 0
Dark Fire (Mr. J. R. Joel), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..F. Fox 0
Diocletian (Lord D'Abernon), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. W. Stephenson 0
Pegasus (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb....J. Sirett 0
Tremolino (Mr. A. Falcon), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. G. Richards 0
Casserole (Mr. J. W. Harvie), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. Dines 0
Quotbiquan (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb....W. Nevett 0
Tetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. H. Beasley 0
Merry Lassie (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.)....K. Gethin 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Stingo, 11 to 2 Costaki Pasha, 10 to 1 each Tremolino, Casserole, and Quotbiquan, 100 to 8 each Caraquette and Quartrain, 100 to 7 each Oak Ridge and Friarvine, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 10s., 12s., 9d. Total win pool, 7,812 units; total place pool, 6,159 units.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Quotbiquan was fourth and Tetrapodos last.

4.30 (4.32).—The MERSEY STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

TURBINE, b f, by Twelve Pointer—Vibration (Duchess of Westminster), 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.)....S. Donoghue 1
FLYING SPEAR FILLY, b f, by Hurry On (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 7st. 6lb. C. Richards 2
AVIATION, b f, by Bachelor's Double—Duty Calls (Sir J. Rutherford), 7st. 6lb. J. Dines 3
Firouze Rance (The Aga Khan), 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) C. Elliott 0
Gay Paree (Sir W. Cooke), 7st. 9lb. G. Richards 0
Candescent c, by Argosy or Diligence (Sir A. Bailey), 7st. 9lb. J. Sirett 0
Lady of the East (Mr. J. B. Joel), 7st. 6lb....F. Fox 0
Tetanu (Mr. S. B. Joel), 7st. 6lb. T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Turbine, 3 to 1 Firouze Rance, 5 to 1 Tetanu, 8 to 1 each Gay Paree and Lady of the East, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 2d.; places, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,923 units; total place pool, 3,335 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length and a half separated second and third. Lady of the East was fourth and Gay Paree last.

5.0 (5.2).—The SOUTHPORT PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

WHITE SLAVE, b f, by Pelops—Slave Market (M. J. Wittouck), 8st....S. Donoghue 1
GIFT HORSE, b c, by Arch-Gift—Lady Brazen (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 3lb. F. Fox 2
CARDINAL, br c, by Count Ross—Darnholme (Mrs. B. C. Fairfax), 8st. 12lb. C. Ray 3
Jericho (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald), 8st. 10lb....T. Burns 0
Watch Light (Mr. H. J. Joel), 8st. 7lb....T. Wells 0
Sun Glory (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb....B. Carslake 0
St. Clements (Mr. R. F. Watson), 8st. 3lb....R. Dick 0
Avalon (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. (car. 8st. 1lb.) R. Perryman 0
Howdyedo f, by Chosroes (Mr. J. Hamer), 8st. G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Braime, at Burbage)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Gift Horse, 9 to 2 each agst Sun Glory and White Slave, 6 to 1 Avalon, 8 to 1 Cardinal, 10 to 1 St. Clements, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 6s. Total win pool, 5,291 units; total place pool, 3,421 units.

Won by half a length; one length and a half separated second and third. Howdyedo fifty was fourth and Sun Glory last.

THE IRISH OAKS

SUCCESS OF THERESINA

The race for the Irish Oaks was decided at the Curragh yesterday. The result was:—

THERESINA, ch f, by Diophon—Teresina (The Aga Khan), 9st. 7lb. M. Beary 1
SOUTH SEA BUBBLE (Mr. H. S. Gray), 9st. Joe Canty 2
ST. BREDA (Mr. H. Kennedy), 9st. J. Leach 3

Also ran:—Star of Egypt (R. Jones), Athmore (M. Barrett), Lisdoon (W. Howard), Dona Bori (E. M. Quirke), Fan To (J. Moylan).

(Winner trained by R. Dawson. Off 3.29)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Theresina, 4 to 1 each agst South Sea Bubble and St. Breda, 7 to 1 Star of Egypt, 20 to 1 Athmore, 25 to 1 Fan To, 50 to 1 Lisdoon, 100 to 1 agst Dona Bori.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win, Theresina 4s.; places, Theresina 2s. 6d., South Sea Bubble 2s. 6d., St. Breda 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,293 units; total place pool, 4,336 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third.

ACCEPTANCES

THE STEWARDS' CUP

(To be run at Goodwood on July 29)

	Yrs	st	lb		Yrs	st	lb
Oak Ridge	a	9	0	Fair Diana	3	7	3
Tag End	6	8	13	The Masher	3	6	13
Sonze	6	8	11	Polar Bear	3	6	12
Costaki Pasha	4	8	3	Quartrain	3	6	12
To You	4	8	2	Knight Error	4	6	7
Fleeting Memory	5	8	1	Assford	3	6	11
Le Phare	5	8	0	Perseus	3	6	10
John Silver	5	7	11	Early Closing	3	6	10
Guards' Parade	5	7	11	Flute	3	6	10
Grandmaster	5	7	10	Zambelli	3	6	9
Reedsmouth	4	7	9	Quothquan	3	6	7
Friarvine	3	7	9	Bulwark	4	6	4
Rattlin the Reefer	4	7	7	Triptych	3	6	3
Hokkoki (7lb. ex.)	a	7	6	Duchess of Mars	3	6	2
Pachalik	5	7	4	Whoopee	3	6	2
Dark Fire	5	7	4	Phonemeter	3	6	0
Pingle Bridge	5	7	4	Claudine	4	6	0

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GOODWOOD MEETING

CHICHESTER STAKES.—Probite.
GRATWICKE STAKES.—Eskdale, Cruiser, and Casquet's Light.
MOLECOMB STAKES.—Inglesant.
NASSAU STAKES.—Brantwood, Ken Wood, and Candida.
HAM PRODUCE STAKES.—Salaam, Guiscard, Pricket, Buchanfus, and Caliver.
GORDON STAKES.—Casquet's Light.

MISCELLANEOUS

VENER PLATE (HURST PARK).—Knight of the Vale, Port Arthur, and Bunch.
CARFIN HANDICAP PLATE (LANARK).—Ikhnaton.
DALZELL PLATE (LANARK) AND PORTLAND PLATE (BOGSIDE).—Dahra.
GARNOCK MAIDEN PLATE (BOGSIDE).—Sans Doute.
PONTEFRACT ENGAGEMENTS.—Open Prospect.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Archil and High Crag.
STAYERS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (NEWTON ABBOT).—Botanist.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S NAME EXCEPT GARNOCK MAIDEN PLATE (BOGSIDE), CLARO PLATE (RIPON), AND CLUB MAIDEN PLATE (WINDSOR).—Valerie K.

LANARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The DALZELL PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
ROCKETTER (Colonel W. F. Story)....Elsey	9	3
JEROME FANDOR (Mr. A. E. McKinlay)....Elsey	9	3
ATHERTON (Sir T. Dixon)....Peacock	9	0
WAIF (Lord Lonsdale)....Pickering	9	0
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)....Barthropp	9	0
RIDDLESTONE (Mr. F. Deuchar)....F. Armstrong	8	12
BOJO (Mrs. E. C. Nolan)....R. J. Colling	8	9
LONDON WALL (Mr. G. Allen)....C. Leader	8	7
GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)....R. Armstrong	8	7
SILVER GLADE (Lady Green)....R. Armstrong	8	7
ELDORADO (Mrs. M. Lambert)....Storie	8	7
aTROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.)....Leach, jun.	8	7
aLIGHT PALATE (Mr. Vincent Thompson)....McCall	8	7
OBJECTION (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)....C. Chapman	8	4
aAVONFORD (Mr. E. C. Nolan)....R. J. Colling	8	4
aHAYMARKET (Mr. W. J. Peck)....Bazley	8	4
aPASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)....Pratt	8	4
SYMBOL (Sir J. Rutherford)....R. Armstrong	8	4
FANCIFUL (Captain A. S. Wilson)....Storie	8	4

2.45.—The ROSS SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
CAMP NEWS (Mr. E. P. Barthropp) Barthropp	5	9	7
AYOT (Mr. A. Boasman)....Peacock	9	0	
WEE-PEE-FU (Lord Lonsdale)....R. Armstrong	5	8	11
aPARTING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Watt)....Renton

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE NEXT TEST MATCH

GODDARD ASKED TO BE PRESENT

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather A. P. F. Chapman, the captain of the England team to meet Australia at Manchester to-morrow, has expressed a desire that T. Goddard, of Gloucestershire, should be asked to be present. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the chairman of the selection committee, has acceded to Mr. Chapman's request. In the event of Goddard's services not being required for the match that player will be at liberty to travel on to Ashby-de-la-Zouch and play for his county against Leicestershire in the match starting on Saturday.

There was no sign at Manchester yesterday of a break in the spell of wet weather which began on Saturday and with only brief intervals has continued ever since. The wicket has been protected, but the downpour has been so persistent that the playing surface is bound to be affected, while the outfield is sodden.

SERVICE MATCH AT LORD'S

THE NAVY DO WELL

The annual match between the Royal Navy and The Army was begun at Lord's yesterday, and at the close of play the Royal Navy were in a very promising position, for after scoring 213 runs in their first innings they took seven Army wickets for 135. The weather was very cold and cheerless, but the pitch played with far greater life than might have been expected after so much rain.

The Royal Navy batted first, but made a bad start against the bowling of M. V. Millbank and Captain J. E. S. Walford, two wickets, those of Major C. H. Congdon and Sub-Lieutenant E. A. Hargrave, being down for nine runs. Then Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall and Sub-Lieutenant Parkhurst came to the rescue and added 35 runs before the latter was caught by Walford off Captain M. B. Burrows. Gornall continued to bat well and had made 49 by excellent and refreshingly vigorous batting before he was out leg-before-wicket to a straight full pitch from E. D. Dynes that he tried to hit out of the ground. When half the side were out for 78 things looked black for the Navy, but Major R. A. D. Brooks and Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley watched the bowling carefully, played themselves in, and took the score to 122 before the luncheon interval was taken.

The sixth wicket fell immediately after play was continued, Bartley being caught by Walford at second slip off a rising ball from Captain F. G. Arnold for a well-played 30. Then came the stand of the innings between Brooks and Pay-Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, for these two added 56 runs before Brooks was caught by Burrows off another ball from Arnold that cocked up awkwardly off the pitch. Brooks had played a really fine innings of 77, took no risks, but he never failed to take full advantage of any loose balls. The innings closed at 25 minutes to four for 213.

The Army opened their innings at 10 minutes to 4 with Captain A. C. Wilkinson and E. D. Dynes to the bowling of Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Meyrick and Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer. The pitch was not quite fast enough to suit Meyrick, and runs came slowly but steadily, although Wilkinson was not as comfortable as usual. The first 50 runs took an hour and 10 minutes to make, and then Captain Wilkinson, who had received one life at backward point off Meyrick, was caught in the slips by Brooks off a rising ball from Glenister. Four runs later Dynes, who also had an escape at backward point, was bowled by a ball from Meyrick that nipped back quickly. He had taken an hour and 20 minutes to make 14 runs, but this must be put down to the bowling and the clever way it was handled, rather than to lack of enterprise on his part. L. H. Bean and L. Williams then added 24 runs and took the score to 80, when two more wickets fell, L. Williams being out leg-before-wicket to Lieutenant-Commander T. R. B. Woodrooffe, and Major E. S. B. Williams returning him an easy catch off a ball which he played too soon.

The Royal Navy therefore found themselves suddenly in a strong position, and did all they could to press home their advantage, but Captain M. B. Burrows joined Bean, and by some very bright forcing batting took the score to 112. Then, just as the batsmen seemed to have mastered the bowling Woodrooffe bowled Bean with a really good ball, and no one else gave Captain Burrows, who eventually was well caught by Major Brooks off Pay-Lieutenant-Commander Glenister for an invaluable innings of 38, any assistance. The fielding of the Navy, in spite of three possible chances that went wrong, was a delight to see. Woodrooffe, who so far has taken four wickets, bowled finely, and the wicket-keeping of Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley was extremely good.

Score:—

THE NAVY

Major C. H. Congdon, c. Dynes, b. Millbank	5
Sub-Lieutenant E. A. Hargrave, c. Burrows, b. Walford	2
Sub-Lieutenant K. Parkhurst, c. Walford, b. Burrows	10
Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall, l.-b.-w., b. Dynes	49
Sub-Lieutenant T. G. C. Jameson, c. E. Williams, b. Dynes	3
Major R. A. D. Brooks, c. Burrows, b. Arnold	77
Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley, c. Walford, b. Arnold	30
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, st. White, b. Bean	23
Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Meyrick, b. Burrows	3
Lieutenant-Commander T. R. B. Woodrooffe, c. Dynes, b. Walford	3
Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer, not out	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 3	8
Total	213

THE ARMY

Captain A. C. Wilkinson, c. Brooks, b. Glenister	30
E. D. Dynes, b. Meyrick	14
L. H. Bean, b. Woodrooffe	23
L. Williams, l.-b.-w., b. Woodrooffe	9
Major E. S. B. Williams, c. and b. Woodrooffe	0
Captain M. B. Barrows, c. Brooks, b. Glenister	38
G. S. Grimston, c. Brooks, b. Woodrooffe	0
Captain R. S. M. White, not out	7
Captain J. E. S. Walford, not out	1
Wides, 3; n.-b., 1	4
Total (7 wkts.)	135

M. V. Millbank and Captain F. G. Arnold to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
THE NAVY

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walford	11·4	2	27	2	Dynes	15	5	29	2
Millbank	16	5	47	1	Grimston	2	0	6	0
Burrows	13	2	51	2	Bean	3	0	14	1
Arnold	18	5	40	2					

BOURNEMOUTH FESTIVAL

The conditions were very unfavourable for the opening of the festival at Dean Park, Bournemouth, yesterday, when Hampshire opposed Worcestershire, the cricket being limited to short spells between frequent showers and interruptions through bad light. In the time available Worcestershire scored 115 for the loss of three wickets.

Wright, who opened the innings with Fox, scored freely by skilful strokes on either side of the wicket. The first-wicket partnership realized 47 in just under 40 minutes before Fox was caught at first slip, and the score had been increased to 68 when bad light caused a delay of three-quarters of an hour. When lunch was taken the score was 71 for one wicket. During the interval rain fell and nothing more could be done until shortly before 3 o'clock. Wright, at 81, played too late at a ball from Baring, and six runs later Gibbons was dismissed by the fast bowler. Nichol completed his 50 in 55 minutes.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, b. Baring	46
Fox (J.), c. Mead, b. Boyes	11
Nichol, not out	52
Gibbons, b. Baring	1
C. F. Walters, not out	4
Leg-bye	1
Total (3 wkts.)	115

Fox (V.), B. W. Quaife, the Hon. J. Coventry, Root, Brook, and Perks to go in.

HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Tennyson, A. L. Hosie, A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, Brown, Arnold, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Creese, and Boyes.

UMPIRES—Street and Best

NO PLAY IN THREE COUNTY MATCHES

No play was possible yesterday on the first day of the following matches:—Leicestershire v. Glamorgan, at Leicester; Yorkshire v. Northamptonshire, at Harrogate; and Warwickshire v. Middlesex, at Birmingham.

DERBYSHIRE AT THE OVAL

SHEPHERD BOWLS WELL

Surrey, who were playing 11 professionals, lost the toss against Derbyshire yesterday at the Oval. As the result of an interesting day's play Derbyshire made 162 runs in their first innings and Surrey left off 105 runs behind them with eight wickets still in hand. Ducat, apart from losing the toss, made a good substitute as captain for P. G. H. Fender, and played a valuable innings through a difficult hour at the end of the day's play. If rain does not fall heavily this match should be finished and the finish might well be a good one.

When play was begun shortly after 12 o'clock Ducat put on his fast bowler, Gover, at the Vauxhall end and Geary at the Pavilion end, hoping for a quick wicket if the pace of the wicket proved to be faster than it appeared. The first wicket fell quickly, Storer playing a ball that got almost straight up off the pitch to Wilson at short leg, an easy catch. Townsend gave a difficult chance to short slip when he had made one run, but afterwards batted well. Smith, a young, tall left-handed batsman who is something like Woolley in build, played several good strokes on the leg side, but on that dead ground found it difficult to force runs on the off-side when keeping the ball carefully down. Forty-seven runs were made in just under the hour; then Townsend mistimed a shortish ball from Shepherd which he was trying to hook, missed it, and was easily caught at forward short leg. G. R. Jackson came in to play out 25 minutes before luncheon, when the score was 62 for two wickets, he being not out six and Smith 22.

Shortly after luncheon Smith was out to a brilliant catch at short slip. Shepherd holding the ball, which was travelling at a great pace, high up in his left hand. Smith was batting over an hour and a half for his 26 runs, but his innings was interesting. The light was dull and almost dark when Jackson and N. M. Ford were in together. Jackson was just late in hooking a ball from Shepherd and he was out to an easy catch at mid-on. Worthington hit across a well-up ball from Shepherd, who was bowling well, and was also a little late in trying a big drive and was bowled. Lee hit a ball on the leg-side that apparently needed hitting, but, getting too far under, he skied it to long-leg right into Bärling's hands. Barling did not seem too certain about the catch—he had time to think how terribly bad it would look if he dropped it—but he held it safely enough at the finish. The 100 went up after the innings had been in progress two hours and a half, which, in view of the wicket, poor light, and accurate bowling was not as slow scoring as the figures might show. Slater was l.b.w. at 105, and shortly afterwards the game was stopped on account of bad light. The light began to improve almost immediately the fieldsmen went in, and a quarter of an hour later, when the umpires went out again, it was quite fair and, compared to earlier on, actually good. Ford was out at 110, hitting inside a ball which he was trying to drive past extra cover and which broke back several inches from the off; with his great reach he could probably have driven the ball straight, though the break would have taken it just wide of mid-on. Ford was batting for 75 minutes, in most difficult circumstances, for 26. He has got into a bad habit of moving his left foot some inches just as the bowler is delivering the ball, and this movement is inclined to limit his powers of driving. Elliott came in to play some bright cricket, and he and Hutchinson put on 28 runs in the last 20 minutes before the tea interval. After tea the cricket was slower again, but the 150 went up after 3 hours and 20 minutes play. At 159 Elliott was l.b.w. to Gover for a most useful 20 made in 50 minutes during an invaluable stand of 49 runs. Mitchell came in and was almost immediately hit on the right hand. He was able to go on after a wait of a couple of minutes and to play without wincing. He did not stay in for long, however, being leg-before-wicket in trying to hook a straight ball from Lock. Shepherd in one long spell did not send down a single bad ball. His slight variations of pace and length were hardly perceptible to the batsmen until it was almost or quite too late for them to change their strokes. On the day Surrey seemed to have a good bowling side and the bowlers were backed up by keen fielding.

Surrey were left with just an hour to bat before stumps were drawn—providing that the light got no worse than it then was. Ducat went in first himself with Sandham, a good start being most important. Sandham opened well and with more apparent determination to punish anything like a bad ball than he does normally when going in first with Hobbs. He made 10, but was then caught at fine-leg by Townsend, who was standing in the position in which he would have been as short-slip to a left-hand batsman. Gregory was beaten and bowled by a ball from Slater that seemed to swing into him late, and two wickets were down for 22 runs. Shepherd came in and with Ducat, who played with great judgment, put on 33 runs in half an hour. Shepherd made one uppish stroke perilously near short-leg, but both his bat and Ducat's looked nearly a foot broad for the purely defensive strokes and when either of them picked out the proper ball to hit they put a lot of power into their strokes.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. W'son, b. Geary	1
Smith, c. Shepherd, b. Lock	26
Townsend, c. Lock, b. Shepherd	29
G. R. Jackson, c. Barling, b. Shepherd	10
N. M. Ford, b. Shepherd	26
Worthington, b. Shepherd	2
Lee, c. Gregory, b. Lock	4
Slater, b. Shepherd	6
Hutchinson, not out	24
Elliott, l.-b.-w., b. Gover	20
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Lock	2
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	12
Total	162

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Townsend, b. Slater	10
Ducat, not out	26
Gregory, b. Slater	0
Shepherd, not out	19
Byes	2
Total (2 wkts.)	57

Barling, Squires, Wilson, Geary, Brooks, Lock and Gover to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	10	3	12	1	Shepherd	29	10	42	5
Geary	13	4	28	1	Gregory	10	1	23	0
Lock	32	12	45	3					

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Toone.

CLARK'S AGREEMENT TERMINATED

The General Committee of the Northamptonshire County Cricket Club met at Northampton yesterday to consider the position regarding Clark, their fast left-handed bowler, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That as a result of continuous trouble and insubordination on the cricket field and also of direct disobedience to an order given by the Selection Committee, Clark's employment by the club is forthwith terminated in accordance with Clause 7 of his agreement with the club.

Twenty-four of twenty-eight members of the committee were present, and the resolution adopted was received as a recommendation from the advisory committee, which met a week ago. Clark had an agreement with the club, which, extending over five years, expires on August 31 this year.

The trouble became accentuated a fortnight ago, when Clark, receiving an invitation to play for Rochdale in a Central Lancashire League match, asked for, and was given, permission to turn out. However, circumstances arose which led to the committee meeting and withdrawing their permission, but, in spite of this, Clark played for Rochdale, and afterwards explained that he felt he could not withdraw from the match at short notice. Since then, Clark has been left out of the county side in the games with Essex, Glamorgan, and Yorkshire.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

There was no play between Cheshire and Staffordshire at Birkenhead Park on account of rain.

BERKSHIRE v. OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE, 197 (Walters 60, S. C. B. Lee 50) and 145 (P. G. T. Nash 5 wkts. for 47); BERKSHIRE, 119 (E. H. R. Palmer 51) and 52 for 2 wkts. (R. J. F. Remnant 34 not out). Oxfordshire won on first innings, at Reading.

HERTFORDSHIRE v. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, at Broxbourne

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 111 (H. B. Hart 41; Roberts 7 for 50); HERTFORDSHIRE, 136 for 7 wkts. (Brown not out 31).

NOTTS 2ND XI. v. YORKSHIRE 2ND XI.

Yorkshire 2nd XI., 187 for eight wickets (Broadhead 71; Turner 39 not). Late start on account of rain. At Hucknall.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Royal Navy v. The Army (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Derbyshire (continued).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Lancashire (continued).
MAIDSTONE.—Kent v. Somerset (continued).
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Notts (continued).
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Worcestershire (continued).
HARROGATE.—Yorkshire v. Northamptonshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Middlesex.
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Glamorgan.

CENTURY BY COOK

SUSSEX SCORE QUICKLY

Sussex had the good fortune to win the toss at Hove yesterday and, if a rather remarkable collapse at the end of their innings be passed over, they did well enough to score 325 runs in the course of five hours at the wickets. Play might have been continued until a quarter to 7, but bad light limited the Nottinghamshire batting to under 20 minutes, during which they were glad, no doubt, to score seven runs without any loss.

There was not much sunshine and the light was bad all day, but from the Sussex point of view that was more than neutralized by the fact that neither Larwood nor Voce got the least assistance from the pitch. Sussex were without K. S. Duleepsinhji and Tate, but from the start Bowley and Cook played with the utmost confidence. In spite of several batting failures and the running out of Langridge, the ascendancy gained in the morning was not entirely thrown away, even if Cook was responsible for nearly all the runs obtained after tea. Cook's confidence was that of a batsman who had seen the ball all the time and, once he had passed the hundred, felt he could do no wrong. His hooking and square-cutting of the fast bowlers were so sure that after a while it looked simple. Even the stroke to which he got out was a well-hit off-drive into the deep field and would have counted four runs if A. Staples had not supported his brother's bowling with a splendid catch.

Bowley and J. Parks gave Sussex an encouraging start by playing the bowling so surely that 105 were scored in less than an hour and a half for the loss of Parks's wicket. By the luncheon interval the total had mounted to 140, and Bowley, by scoring 69, had had the further satisfaction of passing his 1,000 runs for the season, a feat which incidentally he was the first man to achieve last season about the middle of June. Bowley has recently run into his best form and is still one of the soundest batsmen in the country as well as being a most useful change bowler.

Cook, who got into his stride quicker than usual, helped Bowley to add 58 for the second wicket before Bowley failed to make a pull off Barratt and was caught at mid-on. Bowley's 82 included only five hits to the boundary, but runs were made at a fair rate for all that. The next two partnerships also made the bowling look less dangerous than it probably was to all but good batsmen in good form. As a matter of fact, it was Cook who forced all the numerous bowling changes. Larwood immediately beat H. Parks when he was given a further turn with the ball at 207. Langridge's wicket, on the other hand, was thrown away by an attempt once too often to snatch singles that were hardly runs, and in any case were not seriously wanted at that stage. This misfortune occurred just when the fourth partnership was promising to add many more than 48 runs. Cook, H. H. Gilligan scored only three before he was caught by the wicketkeeper on the leg side off A. Staples's bowling. Cook reached his hundred with a hook for 6 over the square-leg boundary, but then lost another partner in Richards, who was quickly bowled by A. Staples.

After the tea interval, when the total had stood at 295 for six, there developed with the bowling by Voce and J. K. Matthews at 322 a complete collapse of the remainder of the Sussex batsmen. Cook himself was out at that total, and altogether it required only seven overs from Voce and Staples between them to account for the last three wickets at a cost of two runs and a bye.

Nottinghamshire's brief spell of batting was cut short by two successful appeals against the bad light.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Payton, b. Barratt	82
Parks (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	37
Cook, c. Staples, b. Staples (S. J.)	137
Parks (H.), b. Larwood	16
Langridge (Jas.), run out	18
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	3
Richards, b. Staples (A.)	1
J. K. Matthews, b. Voce	11
Hammond, not out	7
Pearce, Walker, b. Staples (S. J.)	0
Cornford, b. Voce	1
Byes, 7; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.-b., 3	18
Total	325

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), not out	2
Whysall, not out	5
Total (no wkt.)	7

Walker, A. W. Carr, Payton, Lilley, Staples (S. J.), Staples (A.), Larwood, Barratt, and Voce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	19	2	68	1	Staples (S.	31	8	60	3
Barratt	17	3	55	1	J.)				
Voce	19	5	38	2	Staples (A.)	21	3	77	2

UMPIRES.—Morton and Stone.

A SHORT DAY AT LEYTON

No play was possible in the match between Essex and Lancashire at Leyton yesterday until half-past 2, but when it did begin the unfortunate spectators had little more to entertain them than they had during the time they were waiting patiently outside the gates. At the end Lancashire had, after 3¼ hours' batting, scored 155 runs for the loss of two wickets.

The wicket was soft and easy and the faster bowlers could get no pace from it, and the spin bowlers could only make the ball turn slowly, but Hallows and Watson fell below the standard rate of one a minute. H. T. O. Smith and A. G. Daer worked hard, and when Hipkin came on he bowled one or two overs which gave the crowd no legitimate reason to barrack the batsmen at the end of them, but again and again any batsman who used his feet and had resolution could have scored a 4 without the slightest risk. Hallows scored rather the faster of the two while he was in, and he twice produced his straight drive, and even with the outfield as dead as it was there was never any doubt about the ball reaching the boundary. With the total at 51, however, he hit late and wildly across a by no means loose ball of Hipkin's and was leg-before-wicket.

E. Tyldesley did not, as he usually does, increase the rate of scoring when he came in. Watson was not timing the ball properly, and once he nearly played-on to Hipkin, while a very slow long-hop which should have earned him six runs trickled away to square-leg for 2. It was in perfect harmony with the general spirit of the cricket that a run should be made through mid-off staring vacantly into space while the ball passed gently within a yard of him. At tea time, after 1¼ hour's play, the total was 69, and Watson had scored 26.

What little interest there was in the cricket after tea was to be found in the bowling of P. Smith. Smith is a leg-break bowler who yesterday, even with the wicket retarding the spin, made the ball do its work quickly, and there is evidence of an idea behind most of the balls he sends down. His length was not perfect, and an occasional long-hop and full-pitch stopped the cricket from becoming completely becalmed, but he three or four times made Watson play the kind of stroke that belongs to a No. 11 and not a No. 1 batsman. Tyldesley, helped by two successive long-hops of Smith's which he hooked for a 4 and a 3, rapidly began catching Watson up, but before he could succeed he was bowled when jumping into a ball of Smith's which looked suspiciously like a googly.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE—First Innings

Watson, not out	62
Hallows, l.-b.-w., b. Hipkin	26
Tyldesley (E.), b. Smith (P.)	35
Iddon, not out	18
Byes, 4; l.-b., 10	14
Total (2 wkts.)	155

Hopwood, Taylor, P. T. Eckersley, Sibbles, Farrimond, Tyldesley (R.), and McDonald to go in.

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, C. Bray, A. G. Daer, H. T. O. Smith, Cutmore, Pope, O'Connor, Sheffield, Hipkin, Smith (P.), and Eastman (L. C.).

UMPIRES—Burrows and Dolphin

TWO BLANK DAYS AT SUNDERLAND

The match at Sunderland between Durham and the Australians had to be given up yesterday without a ball having been bowled during the two days. The Australian team left for Manchester before mid-day.

NEW SCORING BOARD AT CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, July 22.—A new score board will be in use on the Wanderers' ground by the time the M.C.C. tour begins in November next. The board is being erected as a memorial to the late Mr. George Allsop, who managed several touring teams in England.—*Reuter.*

SCHOOL RESULTS

FREE FORESTERS, 218 for 8, dec. (G. Pugh 107); APPLEFORTH COLLEGE, 178 for 4 (C. F. Grieve 70, J. N. Esan not out 63).
HEADMASTER'S XI., 116 (W. McEwan 47, the Rev. J. Dorman 23, L. Foster 7 for 38); DOUAI SCHOOL, 127 for 7 (B. Blake 38, F. Norton not out 26).
WORCESTER R.G.S., 90 (E. C. N. Adams 5 for 13, R. E. Watson 3 for 24); HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 97 (R. B. Thomas 29, P. W. Seton 5 for 25).

THE MAIDSTONE WEEK

FREEMAN'S FINE BOWLING

The Maidstone Week was continued yesterday with the match between Kent and Somerset, and at the close of play Kent, with all their wickets in hand, were only 111 runs behind.

There had been rain overnight, and with a soft pitch and soddened outfield it was doubtful whether play would be possible at 11.30. It was decided, however, to start at 11.45, Somerset, having won the toss, going in to bat first. E. F. Longrigg was bowled in Wright's first over. The ball came off the pitch faster than he expected, and he played late. R. A. Ingle and Young made a short stand, the amateur playing correct cricket before he was leg-before-wicket to one of Freeman's topspinners. Rain caused half an hour's delay, and when they continued the game R. P. Northway was caught at the wicket in attempting to cut a slow ball which was turning away from him. Young made some good strokes on the off-side, but in attempting to force the game he was out to a skier that any fieldsman near the wicket could have caught.

J. C. White made a few good singles on the on-side before he was splendidly stumped in reaching out to Freeman. C. C. Case and Wellard then made a short stand, although the former was very tedious and rather laboured in his methods in dealing with Freeman and Hardinge, both of whom were allowed to bowl their own lengths. Wellard did attempt to try to force the game, and made one particularly fine off-drive off Hardinge, but in attempting a big on-hit off Freeman he was out to another excellent catch by Ames, whose wicket-keeping was quite the feature of Kent's out-cricket. Lee, who bats left-handed, proved a valuable partner to C. C. Case, although his innings was broken by a shower that delayed the game for half an hour.

Soon after the luncheon interval C. C. Case's valuable innings came to an end, when he was out leg-before-wicket to Freeman. Although he is slow on his feet, and utterly lacks driving power, his defence is sound and his bat very straight when he plays back. H. D. Burrough made some good drives during his last-wicket partnership with A. G. Marshall at Freeman's expense. Freeman was bowling practically throughout the innings, and, considering how very slow the wicket was, kept most of his opponents well pegged down. He tired palpably towards the end, and he would probably be more successful in most games were he not allowed to bowl so much.

Kent had an hour and a quarter's batting, but after a very polished display by Hardinge and Ashdown against some good bowling by J. C. White, who set his offside field very cleverly, and Wellard the batsmen foolishly appealed against the light, when every run was valuable on the slow dead wicket.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

E. F. Longrigg, b. Wright	0
Young, c. Light, b. Hardinge	29
R. A. Ingle, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	12
R. P. Northway, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	1
J. C. White, st. Ames, b. Freeman	7
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	30
Lee (J. W.), l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	3
Wellard, c. Ames, b. Freeman	14
Lee (F. S.), c. Ames, b. Wright	22
H. D. Burrough, c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	15
A. G. Marshall, not out	3
Byes, 5; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	12
Total	147

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, not out	16
Ashdown, not out	18
N.-b., 2	2
Total (no wkt.)	36

Woolley, G. B. Legge, Todd, Ames, J. A. Deed, Wright, Watt, Freeman, and Peach to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	12	6	16	2	Peach	2	2	0	0
Ashdown	3	0	6	0	Hardinge	25	15	21	2
Freeman	40·2	12	80	6					

UMPIRES.—Young and King.

WYE COLLEGE BEAT B.B.

Wye College beat the Band of Brothers at Wye by 59 runs.

Score:—

WYE COLLEGE

J. C. Thistleton-Smith, c. Warner, b. Callander	11
N. L. Tinley, c. sub., b. Green	5
F. St. G. Unwin, c. Anderson, b. Callander	0
R. H. Sharp, c. Callander, b. Cremer	30
J. M. Collings, c. Newitt, b. Green	15
M. H. Sands, l.-b.-w., b. Cremer	24
G. B. FitzGerald, c. Newitt, b. Cremer	3
G. J. Pettit, c. Warner, b. Cremer	2
H. R. Robey, not out	15
G. K. Benton, b. Newitt	15
J. H. Knocker, b. Newitt	0
Byes, &c.	9
Total	129

BAND OF BROTHERS

G. H. W. Green, b. Sharp	27
A. Murray, c. Knocker, b. Sharp	2
F. W. H. Loudon, c. Unwin, b. Sharp	4
G. H. Warner, run out	4
H. L. Cremer, c. Tinley, b. Benton	9
Major W. H. Callander, b. Sharp	19
W. A. Anderson, b. Benton	9
C. L. Newitt, b. Benton	1
Captain J. R. Willows, not out	0
Captain T. N. Penlington, b. Benton	0
Lieutenant V. Boucher, b. Benton	0
Byes, &c.	4
Total	70

ACTORS v. MUSICIANS

A cricket match between Actors and Musicians, which has been organized by Mrs. Robert Stewart Henderson on behalf of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund, will be played at Hampstead Cricket Ground, Lymington-road, on Monday, July 28. The teams will be:—

ACTORS.—Owen Nares (captain), Dennis King, Clifford Mollison, Cedric Hardwicke, R. C. Sherriff, Robert Holmes, Sam Livesey, Frank Gregory, and Martin Lewis.

MUSICIANS.—Arthur Cranmer (captain), R. Kennerley Rumford, Toplis Green, Archibald Winter, Walter Saul, Parry Jones, Walter O'Donnell, Arthur Vickers, Kingsley Lark, J. Fairbrother, and Captain Owen Mase.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Dulwich College v. Masters.
Weymouth College v. Old Weymouthians (first day).

KENT COUNTY PLAYING FIELDS

The Kent County Playing Fields Association has organized what can best be described by the word gymkhana in aid of the fund for providing playing fields within its boundaries. This gymkhana will be held in the park of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, on Saturday.

It will include a Mixed Foursome competition, for which such well-known golfers as Miss Joyce Wethered, Miss Cecil Leitch, Miss Diana Fishwick, Miss Molly Gourlay, Mrs. Percy Garon, Miss Dorothy Pearson, Mrs. H. Guedalla, Major C. K. Hutchison, Major A. J. Evans, R. H. Oppenheimer, B. Darwin, Douglas Grant, W. Hartley, and R. H. Montmorency have entered.

There will also be exhibition matches at lawn tennis, in which Miss Betty Nuthall, Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Mrs. Lycett, Mr. Holcroft Watson, E. D. Andrews, H. W. Austin, I. G. Collins, A. Dudley, J. C. Gregory, C. H. Kingsley, E. T. Lamb, and P. D. B. Spence will take part.

The golf and lawn tennis will be begun at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. respectively. In addition there will be side-shows, open to all, comprising putting and clay pigeon shooting. The band of the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment will play during the afternoon. Admission to the grounds and golf from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. will be 2s. 6d., but if bought before Saturday will be 2s.; after 3 p.m. 1s. Admission to the lawn tennis enclosure will be 2s. 6d., and reserved seats may be had for 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. Tickets can be bought at the Church Institute, Maidstone.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AUCKLAND, July 23.—The third match between the British touring team and New Zealand will be played here on Saturday. R. S. Spong, who fractured his thumb in the match against the Maoris, has recovered quickly and will be able to play on Saturday. The British team will be:—

J. Bassett, back; J. C. Morley, H. M. Bowcott, C. D. Aarvold (captain), and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and H. Poole, half-backs; H. Rew, D. Parker, H. O'Neill, B. H. Black, J. L. Farrell, J. Hodgeson, G. R. Beamish, and I. Jones, forwards.—*Reuter.*

It was announced yesterday that W. W. Wakefield, the English and Harlequins forward, had decided to retire from the game.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Liverpool, 2.30; Lanark, 2.15.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
LAWN TENNIS.—R.A.F. Championships, Wimbledon, East Grinstead, Winchester, and Sheffield Tournaments.
SPEEDWAY RACING.—Wembley v. Lancashire, Wembley; Coventry v. Stamford Bridge, Leicester v. Harringay, and Nottingham v. West Ham.
POLO.—Ranelagh Junior Colts' Cup—semi-final round, Life Guards v. Gatecrashers, 3.30; 11th Hussars v. Fontwell, 6.30.
YACHTING.—Plymouth Regatta.

GOLF

THE SCOTTISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Scottish Amateur Championship was continued at Carnoustie yesterday, when 11 matches were played to complete the second round before the third round was begun.

Both the Rev. D. S. Rutherford and J. E. Dawson, who were respectively the runners-up in 1927 and 1929, won their games yesterday, and will meet to-day. A. D. D. Mathieson, who has twice won the boys' championship, also got through to the fourth round, as did J. T. Bookless. J. Nelson Smith, the runner-up for the British Amateur Championship last season, was beaten by three and one by A. T. Roberts.

The complete results of the second round, and yesterday's third round results, are given below:—

SECOND ROUND

A. MEREDITH MILLAR (Glasgow University) beat P. I. MURRAY (Murcar) at the 19th hole.
H. T. BANKS (Ardeer) beat W. M. MOORE (Cambuslang) by 5 and 4.
J. M'CONDICHIE (Hilton Park) beat J. R. NESS (Dunfermline) by 2 and 1.
D. SHARPE (Dunbar) beat G. KINLOCH (Port Glasgow) at the 20th hole.
The Rev. D. S. RUTHERFORD (Biggar) beat A. E. M'LEOD (Old Hamiltonian) by 4 and 3.
W. Gow COOK (Knowle) beat G. I. THOMSON (Pollok) by one hole.
J. M'CREDIE (Mortonhall) beat R. R. WEBSTER (Dalhousie) by 3 and 1.
J. E. DAWSON (Troon) beat J. ROBERTSON (Royal Burgess) by 6 and 5.
J. MILNE (Baberton) beat J. CHIENE (Bruntsfield Links) by one hole.
C. D. STEVENSON (Royal Burgess) beat P. F. MACDONALD (Oxford University) by 2 and 1.
M. JOHNSTON (Cowglen) beat J. WYPER (Lothianburn) at the 19th hole.
D. RAMSAY, JUN. (Carnoustie) beat R. STEVENSON (Broughty) by two holes.
G. W. M'INTOSH (Leven Thistle) beat J. JAMIESON (Sandyhills) by 5 and 4.
N. G. IRVINE (Royal Bombay) beat W. WOOD (Hamilton) at the 21st hole.
W. COOK (Kingsknowe) beat A. JAMIESON, JUN. (Pollok) at the 20th hole.
J. J. WRIGHT (Falkirk Tryst) beat R. P. GRIEVE (Caledonia) by 6 and 4.
A. KING (Broughty) beat R. G. SUMMERS (Prestwick St. Nicholas) by 3 and 1.
J. WALLACE (Troon Portland) beat H. BELL (Dalhousie) by 3 and 2.
S. L. M'KINLAY (Alexandra) beat T. WILSON (Prestonfield) by 6 and 4.
K. C. FORBES (Cramond Brig) beat W. TELFORD (Busby and Clarkston) by 1 hole.
W. R. S. MELLIS (Royal Aberdeen) beat A. MARTIN (Hayston) by 6 and 3.
A. J. D. BLAKIE (Royal Musselburgh) beat W. A. STEVENSON (Alexandra) by 4 and 2.
A. WILLIAMSON (Craigmillar Park) beat A. MANN (Panmure) by 5 and 4.
J. A. JOHNSTON (Ardeer) beat A. A. M'NAIR, jun. (East Renfrewshire), by 3 and 2.
A. HAXTON (Airdrie) beat R. WALKER (Inverness) by 1 hole.
G. SCOTT-GRAHAM (Royal and Ancient) beat G. LINDSAY (Falkirk Tryst) at the 19th hole.
D. A. LIDDELL, jun. (P

Parliament

COAL BILL THROUGH THE LORDS

AGREEMENT ON THE SPREAD-OVER

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

THE NAVAL TREATY BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

NEW PEER

LORD HOWARD of PENRITH (formerly Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington), who was introduced by LORD HOWARD of GLOSSOP and LORD STAMFORDHAM, took the oath and subscribed the roll.

The Invergordon Water Supply Bill was read the third time.

COAL MINES BILL

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the Commons' amendment to the Lords' amendment to the Coal Mines Bill on the question of the spread-over of miners' hours be considered.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that he would move that their lordships agree with the Commons' amendment with a further amendment. It was very satisfactory indeed that the principle of the spread-over had now been agreed to almost unanimously by both Houses of Parliament. The principle was assured, but as the Bill had returned to their lordships with a limiting amendment it was his duty to ask the House to examine the effect and object of that limitation. He thought that the clause as it went to the Commons was correct, and should have been accepted, and he regretted the amendment which had been introduced because of the vagueness of its character. The President of the Board of Trade dwelt upon the voluntary character of their lordships' amendment, but apparently he was not satisfied that its complete voluntary character was secured in the terms in which the amendment was drawn. All parties and both Houses were agreed as to the essentiality of the voluntary character of this arrangement, because he observed in *The Times* a few days ago a communication from the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation in the course of which they said: "In view of the fact that the Marquess of Salisbury stated definitely that the adoption of the spread-over clause was intended to be absolutely permissive we are prepared to test the genuineness of that statement by reluctantly accepting the Government amendment." That was strictly in keeping with the line of argument of the Lord Chancellor when this matter was before their lordships on the last occasion.

There must be no duress, and, so far as he knew, that was the only reason why the Government had amended the Lords' provision and inserted the necessity of the approval of the Miners' Federation and, of course, the Mining Association. He agreed that there must be no duress, but did duress necessarily only come from one side? It might be quite true that owners in the past had used their power to put the miners under duress, but had not trade unions also used that power? He wanted, as he had always done, to speak of the great trade unions of this country with profound respect, and he begged their lordships not to imagine that in so speaking he was only desiring to do lip service. He did not believe it would be possible to carry out industry and industrial relations in these times without the assistance of the trade unions. Collective bargaining would be impossible without them. But how were they going to deal with the spread-over if it was left with the Commons' addition and without anything further? All that was said was that the spread-over arrangement was not to take place in any particular district except with the approval of the Miners' Federation. No direction was given to them as to what they were to consider; it was not said, for example, that for some political end which they might approve they should not put a stop to every single suggestion of a spread-over. Was it fair to the trade unions themselves, to the Miners' Federation, to leave them without any indication from Parliament as to what considerations were to govern them in coming to the conclusion that a particular agreement for spread-over, come to in a district, was or was not to be sanctioned by them.

He wanted to use none but the most conciliatory language, but it might be that, without any directions from Parliament, the Miners' Federation might be led to use this power for other motives besides avoiding duress. That would not be fair to the men, and therefore Parliament ought to accompany this unfettered power by a direction that it was only to be exercised to prevent duress. As to the drafting of his amendment, he had not been at pains to write down an amendment that was invulnerable from the point of view of legal construction, because he was not suggesting that this matter ought to be susceptible of interpretation in a Court of Law. He wanted an honourable understanding that these men should be free from duress, and all he wanted was an instruction to these important bodies as to how they were to interpret the provision which Parliament was constructing. Critics might ask what was the remedy if the Miners' Federation did use their power to disapprove of a spread-over agreement on other grounds than duress. In such a case it would be for Parliament to deal with it when the matter came under consideration again next July. They could not have a sanction more complete, more powerful, and more certain of its opportunity. There was nothing more certain than that this subject must come up for legislative consideration before next July. Let the House, if it could, carry through the Bill in its last stages in an atmosphere of agreement, and, above all, let them get rid, on whatever side of the House they sat, of whatever political opinions they professed, and save the men, who asked for their protection, from duress, whether it came from one side or from the other.

The noble Marquess then moved "That the Commons' amendment be agreed to with the following amendment: To add at the end 'the purpose of which approval is to secure that the application is according to the unfettered decision of the representatives of the workers aforesaid.'"

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the Government had now gone to the limit of conciliation and compromise. They had agreed to the permissive spread-over of hours. Now Lord Salisbury wanted something more. For what purpose was that unusual provision to be inserted? Could they not trust the Mining Association of Great Britain? Could they not trust the Miners' Federation of Great Britain? What was the use, if the battle was over, to have this random firing? During the difficult and dangerous debates on the Bill he hoped no provocative words had been used, and he had no desire to use provocative words. But he could not help thinking that there was a fact which would make a decisive end of the question that afternoon, though he did not believe there was a single one of their lordships who would desire to found an argument on that fact. The final fact was that in the House on an occasion like that the numbers on one side were over 200 and the numbers on the other under 20. "I no longer stand here," the Lord Chancellor said in conclusion, "as the spokesman of a minority Government. We have behind us on this question a united House of Commons. If this amendment is insisted on—I hope it will not be—we cannot give our assent to it. The matter will have to go back to the House of Commons, and on this question it is for the House of Commons to decide." (Ministerial cheers.)

LORD GAINFORD said that, in pressing the spread-over amendment, the House had fully recognized that the miners were justified in their aspirations for shorter hours and higher wages; that the condition of the coal industry in many districts was such that it would be impossible to carry it on without the spread-over of hours. The Executive of the Miners' Federation had made it clear that they were opposed to the spread-over and would resist it to the utmost, and the amendment as passed by the House of Commons would enable them to exercise a veto against a spread-over proposal in the event of it being adopted in any district. He was prepared to support Lord Salisbury's amendment because he was anxious that the spread-over should have a fair chance, and should not be the subject of duress on one side or the other. Both the owners and the men recognized the critical position of the industry, and they wanted to work amicably together. He hoped that the miners would accept the spread-over in the spirit in which it had been accepted by the House of Commons, and amicable relations in the industry would not suffer by the passage of this Bill.

LORD MELCHETT said that he regretted that he could not agree with Lord Salisbury either in regard to the reasons advanced for his amendment or the line of tactics he was pursuing. Their lordships had secured by persistent persuasion a great and important concession from the Miners' Federation. The Federation had agreed to the principle of the spread-over to which only a short time ago they were entirely opposed. As one who had had a long experience of negotiating with trade unions and working with the representatives of organized labour, he knew how difficult it was for them to go back on a position which they had taken up. In Lord Salisbury's speech there was not one word of recognition of this great concession. (Cheers.) These men were not autocrats; they were the elected representatives of the miners dependent upon the good will of their constituents for their offices. They had to maintain discipline among an unruly lot of people, and it was more difficult for them to go back on a position they had taken up than it was for politicians to do so. But these men had changed their position for the sake of peace, and on a question of broad policy their lordships should have recognized that and encouraged these men, and not put any further difficulties in their way. (Cheers.) That was the line which he and other industrial leaders would take. Psychology was a more important thing in this matter than the mere drafting of amendments. (Cheers.) When this Bill was passed they would have to enter into a series of difficult wages negotiations with these same miners' leaders. Surely they should deal with them in a spirit of friendliness and comradeship. (Cheers.) To do that they had to create an atmosphere of good will, and good will was totally destroyed by Lord Salisbury's amendment.

What had their lordships to gain by taking this course? (Cheers.) The Bill would come back to them once more, and then there was no member of their lordships' House who would take the responsibility of destroying it. In that case, why should they throw away the advantage of making a generous gesture in this matter? (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury seemed to have the idea that they would be dealing not with the representatives of organized labour but with individual groups of workmen. That was not the case. He believed that the majority of the miners would prefer the spread-over system, and, if he was right, he was ready to leave it to them to make their own decision. Lord Salisbury's amendment would do nothing for the protection of anyone, but would merely be a complication. It would either be superfluous or would be a sort of general phrase which lawyers would tell them was dangerous because no one knew how to interpret the words. He made a strong appeal to Lord Salisbury to consider whether it would not be wiser and more logical not to press his amendment. (Cheers.)

The EARL of MIDLETON said that he hoped Lord Salisbury would not be carried away by the eloquence of Lord Melchett, who spoke in this matter largely for South Wales. Lord Gainford had told the House that all the elements which were affected by this Bill had become worse since the measure was introduced. Whether the Bill was right or wrong, it could only have the effect of raising the price of coal.

The EARL of CRAWFORD said that he hoped that Lord Salisbury, on reconsideration, would withdraw his amendment.

LORD DARLING said that Lord Salisbury's amendment would effect absolutely nothing. To put it in would be to prolong the differences between the two Houses of Parliament on the question whether what at most was a mere aspiration should be put into what it was hoped would soon become an Act of Parliament.

The MARQUESS of READING said their lordships would do well to note and acknowledge the attitude taken by the House of Commons on the representation which had been made to them by the House of Lords. The House of Commons, in their desire to obtain the Bill, accepted their lordships' previous amendment. If the House of Commons refused to accept the further amendment which Lord Salisbury had moved, the result might be that the Bill would be lost. When grave questions faced the country, they ought to devote their minds to those questions instead of taking the action which might plunge the country into a contest between the Lords and the Commons.

The EARL of HALSBURY said the amendment which Lord Salisbury proposed would, apparently have no effect whatsoever, and he could not understand why the House should press it.

LORD ASKWITH said he thought the amendment was entirely unnecessary, and he did not think it would be acceptable or wise or satisfactory.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he fully recognized the authority of the noble lords who had addressed the House on this subject; but it was a misapprehension to suppose that his motion was a sort of ultimatum to the House of Commons that they must accept it or lose the Bill. That was not in the least the case. His proposal was not in the nature of an ultimatum, nor would that have been reasonable in the circumstances. He was bound to recognize that the House of Commons would not accept the appeal which he had made unless they were persuaded that it was advanced by a majority of their lordships' House, and the speeches which had been delivered showed that there would not be a very large majority in favour of the amendment. Therefore, he could no longer entertain any hope that the House of Commons would accept it, and he regretted that very much. He would withdraw the amendment. (Cheers.)

The amendment was withdrawn and the Commons' amendment was agreed to.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

LORD HAREWOOD'S APPEAL

The EARL of HAREWOOD asked the Government if they had investigated the position of the Royal Veterinary College, and what steps they were prepared to take to maintain it; and moved for papers. He said that the college had reached a stage in its career when some action must be taken within the next few weeks if the governors were to be prevented from taking the preliminary steps which would eventually lead to the closing of the college—namely, the refusal to accept new students. At present the expenditure of the college exceeded the income, and the buildings were in an irreparable state of disrepair. The annual deficit, however, was diminishing owing to the increase of students' fees and subscriptions from private sources throughout the country. During the last three years the governors had raised £30,000 towards the building fund. The Departmental Committee which reported last year recommended that the freehold of the site at Camden Town should be purchased for £20,000; secondly, that a sum of £280,000 should be spent on erecting new buildings; and thirdly, that a sum of £25,000 should be spent outside London for the purposes of providing a research laboratory affiliated with the college. The Committee also recommended that the annual income of the college should be guaranteed at not less than £21,000. He had received a letter on the previous evening from Lord De La Warr stating that the conclusions of the Government—which he hoped were not fixed—were that the sum of £20,000 for the purchase of the freehold should be cancelled, while expensive buildings should be erected on the leasehold site at a cost of £250,000, instead of £280,000, which the Departmental Committee considered was the absolute minimum. He (Lord Harewood) was very doubtful whether £250,000 would be sufficient for the purpose, but the governors would be willing to consider the Government's offer on that point if they saw any reasonable prospect of securing £250,000 with which to build.

The Government's offer was to give pound for pound for the £30,000 which the governors had in hand and provide £70,000 in addition. That made £130,000, and the Government added that when the sum collected by the governors reached £200,000 they would be prepared to recommend to Parliament a further grant of £50,000. From what he knew of the condition of agriculture at the present time, he scarcely thought there was the slightest hope of getting that £70,000, and so sure did the Chairman of the Governors and the treasurer of the college feel on the point that they informed him that morning that at a meeting of the Governors next week they would recommend that the Governors should refuse the whole of the offer of the Government, because there was no hope of raising a sufficient sum to rebuild the college. They would have to refuse to admit further students into the college, but the actual closing of the college would take about four years, because the Governors were so far committed to the students already there not to close before their course of instruction had been definitely completed.

LORD ERNLE said it was a disgrace to this country that the college should be allowed to lapse into extinction. In Berlin the annual sum paid for veterinary science was £280,000, while here it was only £16,000. The college had a chance of becoming affiliated as one of the schools of the University of London, but the University could not be expected to accept a college whose buildings were hopelessly inadequate, and where finances were practically insolvent.

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said that the offer which the Government made in August to the governors of the college was that they would give £1 for £1 up to £100,000. The governors felt that, whether that was a reasonable offer or not, they would not be able to collect sufficient money to make up the amount of £280,000. He took it that what the noble lord would like would be that his Majesty's Government should take over the college completely, rebuild it at the expense of the State, and provide virtually all the maintenance expenses. That would be an entirely new principle in the relations of the State with what amounted to a university department. Hitherto the policy had been that education of university rank should be aided by Government grant, but that the Government did not take the responsibility of maintenance, which was primarily a matter for the governing body. The Government could not accept the view that the entire responsibility for veterinary education should ultimately fall upon the State; but, in view of the special circumstances associated with the college, the Government had gone up to an offer of 30s. per £1 raised. He suggested that the governors should make an effort to raise the money required, and, if they did so, they would have all the assistance and encouragement that the Ministry of Agriculture and his Majesty's Government could give them.

LORD PHILLIMORE, EARL BATHURST, VISCOUNT BRENTFORD, and LORD DANESFORT appealed to the Government to save the College.

EARL DE LA WARR said that he could not hold out any hope that the Government would reconsider their decision, but he suggested that Lord Harewood and his friends might have a conference with the Ministry of Agriculture before coming to a decision as to the future of the College.

The EARL of HAREWOOD said he would see the chairman of the governors and the treasurer and try to persuade them to take in, at any rate, one further lot of young students if he could hold out any hope that the Government would see them through the absolute expenses necessary for carrying on the course for the next year or two. He withdrew his motion for papers.

Their lordships rose at 18 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

EGYPT

QUESTIONS TO MR. HENDERSON

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any proposals for the reopening of negotiations regarding a treaty with Egypt had been made to him on behalf of any political party or organization in that country.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—No, Sir.

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said:—It is reported that 15 demonstrations took place in Cairo on Monday last, varying in size from 400 to 300 people. The demonstrators threw stones and broke tramcar windows and street lamps. No other damage to European property is reported. The only cases of injury to foreigners were one European tram conductor and one Hungarian injured. The situation in Cairo is now well in hand, and no British forces were employed either there or in Port Said and Suez, where disturbances also occurred. Disorders were nowhere serious, and there was no participation in them by respectable elements of the population. The workers everywhere kept out of the demonstrations and remained steadily at their employment. Full particulars of the casualties among the police and rioters have not yet been received.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had sent any reply to the communication addressed to his Majesty's Government by Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd. Mr. D. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked if the British Government had replied to the recent communication of Sidky Pasha on the British Note regarding the protection of foreigners; and, if so, on what lines.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The reply to both questions is in the negative.

THE KENT AIR ACCIDENT

Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air whether, as the result of the technical examination carried out by representatives of his Department into the fatal accident at Meopham, he could make any statement as to the suggested cause.

Mr. MONTAGUE (Islington, W.).—I regret that I am not as yet in a position to make any statement in regard to the cause of this most distressing accident. It is now being investigated by the Inspector of Accidents, and some time must elapse before his investigation is completed.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) asked whether there would be an open Court of Inquiry into the cause of the accident. Mr. MONTAGUE.—I do not know that I could answer that definitely now, but I should suppose so.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

SIR C. OMAN (Oxford University, U.) asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that, owing to the attitude of mobs in Bombay, it had not been safe for English women to shop in streets where the principal European shops were situated; and whether any measures to meet the situation had been taken by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.).—I have no information as to the truth of the allegation in the first part of the question, but the hon. member may rest assured that the endeavour to maintain law and order is the constant preoccupation of the Bombay Government and their officers.

SIR C. OMAN asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that the Viceroy, arriving to address the Legislature at Simla on July 9, was greeted with a seditious and treasonable demonstration on the part of a body of Congress women volunteers imported into Simla from a college in the Punjab; and whether any steps had been taken to stop such demonstrations.

Mr. BENN.—I have seen references to this incident in the Press. I must leave it to the authorities in India to deal with matters of this kind.

NEW BILLS

SIR S. ALLEN (West Derby, U.) obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928.

Mr. LATHAM (Sheffield, Park, Lab.) obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of compensation for the loss of employment in the case of clerical, technical, supervisory, professional, and other non-manual workers at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

THE BORROWING POWERS

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), moved the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Bill to raise to £60,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which might be outstanding during the deficiency period. She said she brought forward the proposal with great reluctance. But she could not contemplate the only alternative, which was to bring in a Bill to raise the unemployment contributions, to lower the benefits, or to ask for a larger contribution from the Exchequer. If the average of the live register continued round about 2,000,000 unemployed the existing borrowing powers would be exhausted by the end of January next; if the average reached 2,100,000 the borrowing powers would be exhausted by the end of December, and if it reached 2,300,000 the borrowing powers would be exhausted by the end of November. The increased borrowing powers she asked for would cover the position until the House met again in October. She had no doubt that unemployment insurance was the best way of dealing with the situation. It was said that the money was being wasted, because, under the present Act, the conditions were too easily satisfied. Was the old method financially so satisfactory? The additional cost of the present Act was £12,000,000 a year on the basis of the present high live register. But what was the result of the old method? They did not pay out so much from the central fund, but there were the spending of huge sums by the guardians, the bankrupting of local authorities, and finally, in despair, the Lord Mayor's Fund. Was that more economical or more satisfactory? With the present high live register they had a position in which the annual expenditure of the fund exceeded the revenue by £25,000,000, and in which there was a debt of £43,000,000, although they had transferred the cost of transitional benefit to the Exchequer. It was too early yet to judge the effect of the new conditions, but she was satisfied that they had now a truer index of the actual numbers of unemployed and the categories of unemployed. No doubt a few were getting benefit who ought not, and some were not getting benefit who ought to get it. There were borderline cases for which they had not yet got a sufficiently sensitive adjudicating machinery to be perfectly certain that absolute justice and right took place in all cases, but there was a vast difference in the attitude of the adjudicating machine towards the problem compared with what it was several years ago.

Whenever she heard employers talking about the difficulty they had in getting labour, she could not help feeling that employers were themselves grossly to blame. They permitted jobs to be offered and refused, without helping to maintain the notification of the facts in connexion with the Labour Exchanges. She asked that greater assistance should be given by those who knew that jobs were waiting to be filled, and that those jobs should be notified to the Exchanges. Referring to rationalization, she said that when a firm with, for example, works in South Wales, on which the local population was dependent decided to develop its branches elsewhere and close down the South Wales branch, leaving the population absolutely stranded, a problem was created which had to be faced either by a movement of the population or their maintenance while some other industry was being constructed. It was a question whether that was a proper charge to be put on the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Was it the kind of risk that was ever contemplated when the Unemployment Insurance Fund was framed? These and other subsidiary problems connected with unemployment insurance could not be treated just as party problems. Whatever party was in power unemployment insurance would be required. They had to see how it could be so developed that the unemployed man or woman who had to work for wages should not be allowed to reach destitution point, but should be assisted before then. She hoped the parties opposite would be willing to enter into consultation with those on the Government benches with a view to arriving at an agreed solution of these problems. Each party had its ideas. Let them pool their ideas and see if they could not attain some measure of agreement on the next Unemployment Insurance Bill to be brought before Parliament.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said that if a Conservative Government had come before the House with the Unemployment Fund in a position such as it was at present the roof would have been torn off and Labour members would have been carried screaming from the House. (Laughter.) It was not the intention of the Opposition to divide against the Bill, and in that they were following the precedent of the Labour Party when they were in Opposition. The borrowing system was merely one part of the Government's policy in this matter; the other part was a Supplementary Estimate for £8,500,000. He believed that that estimate would come to not less than £10,000,000 when the full figures were known. No doubt the proposals brought forward to deal with the present situation were excellent in themselves. The borrowing must be carried on, but Miss Bondfield had torn up all her previous declarations, and her rake's progress had now attained super-Schneider Trophy speed. (Laughter.)

With regard to a three-party conference, they had had experience of that in regard to the Blanesburgh Report. Was it desirable for all parties to enter into consultation and sign a report which might again be thrown over? If they could be sure that there was no chance of any alteration, that there would be a complete examination and a rigid adherence to the conclusion arrived at, then he, at least, would be more than glad to examine and try to find a solution of a problem which reflected on Parliament. Sooner or later the difficult course would have to be taken, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be forced to put before the country what Miss Boudfield said she dare not put before the House. Were contributions to be raised, were benefits to be lowered, or was borrowing to continue? Those were the three alternatives. There were proposals brought before every other country except ours which might do something for unemployment. He did not believe that, with the growing unemployment figures in this country, every country was out of step except our own. (Hear, hear.) The problem of reorganizing and re-equipping the twentieth-century State could not be solved by any one party nor by a gospel of hate. (Hear, hear.) If they approached these things in a spirit of real comradeship they would succeed.

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) said that the fund could not continue to carry people who through disease and age would not be taken on by any employer, and these people should be dealt with separately.

SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.) made a plea for less party manoeuvring and more cooperation between all sides of the House on this question.

Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) contended that Parliament ought not to be content with measures of relief, but ought to devote itself to the provision of work.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said that in the speech of Miss Bondfield there was no suggestion that she had any realization of the seriousness of the position.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) urged the appointment of an advisory committee of women in relation to the unemployment of women, which was a problem distinct from that of the unemployment of men. Measures for training women for different forms of work might be devised.

Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) said she wanted to see the Government reducing the figure of 2,000,000 unemployed by taking out those who were so old that they would never again be employed and giving them a pension instead of the dole, and, at the other end, providing for the children who were on the labour market by maintenance allowances.

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) suggested that the Government should consider whether an attempt should not at last be made to separate the provision of what was really relief from the provision of insurance benefit towards which people had made contributions.

Mr. H. OWEN (Hereford, L.) said that the charge against the Government was, not that they had created unemployment, but that they had done so little to deal with it.

SIR H. BETTERTON (Rushcliffe, U.) said that the debate had shown that the road along which they were travelling was leading first of all to the bankruptcy fund and next to the bankruptcy and destruction of the system of contributory unemployment insurance.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour (Chester-le-Street), said that before the Government came into office there was considerable agitation by local authorities because they were called upon to bear financial burdens in regard to men for whom they really had no responsibility. That was never heard of to-day, and the point had been definitely settled. There was a reasonable measure of agreement as to what the problem was. The Government had been working continuously on this question, and the Minister of Labour expected some practical results.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) said that the Treasury Bench was absolutely barren of any policy or suggestion. It was not by an extension of doles and pensions but by a restoration of industry that the unemployment problem could be solved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MC GOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.), who declared that the sum asked for was too modest, charged the Government with not having faced up to their responsibilities to the working classes.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross, U.) urged the Minister of Labour to make an effort to induce unemployed women to undertake domestic service.

The closure having been carried by 273 votes to 101—majority, 172—the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY BILL

Mr. AMMON, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Camberwell, N.), moved the second reading of the London Naval Treaty Bill, which, he said, was intended to enable effect to be given to a treaty signed in London on behalf of his Majesty and certain other Powers, and to repeal section 4 of the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that it would have been wiser, better, and more courteous to the Dominions if this Bill had been delayed until after the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

LIEUT.-COMDR. KENWORTHY regretted that Clause 2 of the Bill abrogated that part of the Washington Treaty of 1922 which provided for the trial and punishment of persons violating the rules of war.

Mr. S. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said he had already suggested that it was a little premature to take this Bill now, and he did think there was a great deal to be said for leaving it until after the Imperial Conference. Had the Government an assurance from the Dominions, including the Irish Free State, that they would give effect to such legislation as might be necessary under section 1 of the Bill? Under the original Act of 1922 the Dominions were specially excluded. It was essential, if we tied our own hands with regard to shipbuilding here, that equal legislation should be applied in all the Dominions, including the Irish Free State. If the Opposition did not get a satisfactory reply they would feel bound to press the matter on the further stages of the Bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said that all the Dominions represented at the Conference had indicated their intention of fully ratifying the Naval Treaty, and the Government had no doubt that the Dominions would pass such legislation as was necessary to carry out their obligations under that decision. If there was any doubt on that point it could be settled at the Imperial Conference. But that was no reason why the passing of the Bill should be delayed. If the country was to ratify a treaty that would in any way limit the action of its nationals it was important that the treaty should be implemented at once. It was declared that our nationals should not build ships for other Powers which we had undertaken not to build for ourselves. The limitation on aircraft carriers was intended to prevent the building of a large number of ships designed as carriers which could be used if necessary as cruisers. With regard to section 2, they did everything they possibly could to achieve the major purpose in regard to submarines, and abolish their use in war altogether. They failed in that purpose, but, though they regretted that they were not more successful, they had made a step forward in the measure of common agreement that they secured on this point. The other Powers signatory to the Agreement would take all the necessary steps to secure the purposes of this Bill.

The second reading was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL

LABOUR MEMBERS AND LORD HUNSDON

The House again went into Committee on the Public Works Loans Bill—Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committee (Consett), in the Chair.

Mr. WALLHEAD (Merthyr, Lab.) resumed the discussion of his amendment to Clause 1 (which was interrupted on the last occasion by a motion to report progress, moved from the Government Front Bench) to omit the name of Lord Hunsdon from the list of Commissioners. He said that Lord Hunsdon's statement, to which he (the speaker) took exception, was made in 1926, at the annual meeting of the City of London Conservative and Unionist Association, and was as follows:—"The Prime Minister has told us not to cherish malice and vindictiveness, as these are not British characteristics; but while the miners are our enemies we should not feed them. We did not feed the Germans, and I cannot for the life of me see why we should feed the miners." Lord Hunsdon said he had forgotten he ever made that statement. He had forgotten even where he made it. That made the offence greater. It seemed as if this attitude of mind was so habitual with him that he did not know where he dropped these statements about. He (Mr. Wallhead) intended to stand by his amendment. It had been argued that if this line were taken it would be difficult to get gentlemen to serve on committees of a public character. He did not believe that this was a specific case. It ill became Unionist members to charge Labour members with vindictiveness. When in 1924 the Labour front bench appointed Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Lowes Dickinson on a Committee dealing with the education question in China, the Unionist Party moved them off because they did not approve of the philosophy and sentiments which were supposed to belong to these gentlemen.

Mr. BATEY (Durham, Spennymoor, Lab.) said he was sorry that the Government had made up their mind to stand by Lord Hunsdon. He could not understand their action. By his words in 1926 Lord Hunsdon had proved up to the hilt that he was not a suitable person for the position. It was a diabolical statement to say that the miners were the enemies of the country, and the least the person who made it could do would be to express regret and withdraw it.

Mr. BOOTHBY said those who supported the Government must not be taken as giving their approval to the sentiments which Lord Hunsdon had expressed. No member would associate himself with the expression of opinion that the miners were the enemies of the country, but that had nothing whatever to do with the issue before the House. Whatever statement Lord Hunsdon might have made on the subject of the general strike did not necessarily affect his qualification to serve on the Public Works Loans Board. (Hear, hear.) Some of them on that side of the House might have been prepared to acquiesce in the resignation of Lord Hunsdon had the Government seen fit to recommend it, but the Government had asked the House to accept Lord Hunsdon as a member of the Board. If, on account of pressure from the back benches, the Government were going to throw over their own nominee—who had admittedly given devoted service for many years—it would definitely discourage any public man from giving voluntary service on any board. That was the only issue before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said it was significant that no one on the Government side of the House, except the front bench, had supported the retention of Lord Hunsdon's name. The Government did not realize the length of memory of the mining community on this matter nor the depth of hatred against Lord Hunsdon. As member for a mining community he could not do otherwise than vote for the amendment.

SIR J. FERGUSON (Twickenham, U.) said that he was present at the meeting at which Lord Hunsdon made his alleged statement in the heat of the moment and he immediately corrected himself and put the matter perfectly right. Nothing was farther from Lord Hunsdon's mind than to use words which might be construed as meaning what they had heard that night.

Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.) supported the amendment because it was an attack on the "spoils" system. Lord Hunsdon had slandered these gallant miners, yet, four years later, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave him his reward. (Cries of "Oh!") That was not what they ought to expect from a member of the Socialist Party. Had they wandered for all these years in the wilderness of Opposition in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should place Lord Hunsdon on this Committee? (Laughter.) He (the speaker) had seen it stated that if the amendment were carried the Government would resign. No more grotesque statement had ever been made. (Cheers.) Fancy the Government going to the country against their own party under the cry "Hunsdon and starvation!" (Laughter.) There was no danger of the Government being defeated on this issue. They were sure of support from the Unionist benches, but he was not so sure of the hon. members from Portugal. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. DIXEY (Cockermouth, U.) said that as a member for a mining constituency he regretted the words of Lord Hunsdon that had been quoted, but he considered that the House should have a lead from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Was one silly phrase at a political meeting to exclude a man from an office? If so, what about the Prime Minister and the statements he made at critical times in the history of this country?

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said he very deeply regretted that this incident had occurred, and he could quite understand the natural indignation and feelings of the miners' members. But they had heard that on the occasion when these words were uttered, Lord Hunsdon, realizing the seriousness of what he had said, took the earliest possible opportunity of withdrawing them. No one would justify such an expression. But if they were to condemn or disqualify a man from occupying a position of voluntary service simply because of his political views or because of some indiscretion he might have made in some speech, then there would be very few people who would be qualified for that service. (Hear, hear.) He was certain that neither he (Mr. Snowden) nor any member on that side of the House would be able to fulfil such qualities. (Laughter.)

Some of the members on his own side of the House had attempted to defend the "spoils" system. He certainly did not defend it. In the appointments he had had to make during his term of office he had never taken into consideration a man's political views, and as long as he had those duties to discharge he never would. He looked solely at a man's qualifications for the work. Lord Hunsdon had done this voluntary work for nearly half a century and he had never heard a single word of complaint against the way in which he discharged his duty. Therefore there was no reason why his name should be removed. Any member of the Labour Party who went into the lobby in support of the amendment—except the hon. member who had just spoken (Mr. Cocks)—would do so with honourable and conscientious motives.

Mr. COCKS asked if it was in order for the right hon. gentleman to accuse him of not having honourable or conscientious motives.

The CHAIRMAN said that he deprecated such a suggestion. (Labour cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. COCKS asked that Mr. Snowden should be requested by the Chairman to withdraw.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that he was perfectly right in deprecating Mr. Cocks's speech, which was without parallel for its offensiveness. (Labour cries of "Withdraw" and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. COCKS.—The right hon. gentleman is a very good judge of offensiveness.

Mr. SNOWDEN, concluding, said that he fully appreciated the feelings that prompted the miners' members in their opposition and he sympathized with them, but having expressed their feelings on the matter he thought they ought to be satisfied. Anyone who voted for the amendment would do so on his own responsibility.

Mr. CAPE (Workington, Lab.) said that Lord Hunsdon had vilified the miners. He (the speaker) would be compelled to vote against the Government. It was "all bunkum" to say the appointment of the board was non-political.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) supported the amendment. The first he had heard of any withdrawal by Lord Hunsdon was in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR J. FERGUSON said that Lord Hunsdon made a correction of his statement at once.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said it was obvious that Lord Hunsdon was not a suitable person to perform this work. At a time when the country wanted the greatest initiative and drive in the organization of the national life, they had a responsible Minister recommending to the House a body of persons to decide on important local loans when none of them had a sympathetic understanding of the Government's policy. The Government should adjourn the debate and bring the Council of State into operation, and see if an all-party agreement could not be come to that would fill the Board with live and energetic men, allocating places on the Board in proportion to the representation of the parties in that House.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwin, L.) said he was in complete disagreement with all the views expressed by Lord Hunsdon in the course of his political career, and this particular observation was outrageous. But the point was whether Lord Hunsdon, on account of having used that expression, should be struck off the list of the Commissioners of Public Loans. The observation made in the heat of the particular time and subsequently withdrawn (some Labour cries of "No") was not a proof of disqualification for acting as a Commissioner. It would be introducing a new and regrettable principle into public life if men who gave public service were to be removed on account of their political opinions.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said it was the intention of Unionist members to support the Government. He congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the firmness and determination with which he had repulsed one of the most spiteful and venomous attacks he had ever seen against an individual. (Opposition cheers and some Labour laughter.) When leniency had been shown to men who placed stones on the railway lines (Labour cries of "No") he was astonished that those who had the greatest need to seek oblivion should have given such an exhibition. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. GRAHAM (Hamilton, Lab.) said that a Tory Lord Chancellor removed any number of men from the Bench because of their political opinions in 1926. He should vote against the Government.

Mr. BROAD (Edmonton, Lab.) said that if the amendment were only one in condemnation of Lord Hunsdon he should have no hesitation in voting for it, but this was a vote of confidence in the Government, and he could not see how it was possible for the Government to withdraw this name. Such a course would be a gratuitous public affront which could not be justified.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.), who observed that she had never witnessed a more distressing evening in the House, paid a tribute to Mr. Snowden's great courage.

Mr. LAWTHER (Barnard Castle, Lab.) said the miners' representatives would be betraying the confidence of the electors if they did anything to keep "this creature" in office.

In the division the tellers against the Government were Mr. Wallhead and Mr. Batey. The figures were:—

For the amendment	63
Against	209
Government majority ..	146

The figures were received with cheers from the Labour dissentients.

The House was still sitting when we went to press.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading.
Housing (No. 2) Bill, Report stage.
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill, third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Supply. Board of Trade Vote.

COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A. Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill. Room 14, at 11.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this

THE KENT AIR DISASTER

INQUEST OPENED AND ADJOURNED

WRECKAGE REMOVED TO CROYDON

The inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the air disaster at Meopham on Monday was opened yesterday at Meopham Green by Mr. E. C. Harris, the Coroner for Sittingbourne, who sat with a jury.

Those who lost their lives in the accident were :—The MARQUESS of DUFFERIN and AVA, VISCOUNTESS EDNAM, SIR EDWARD WARD, Mrs. HENRIK LOEFFLER, COLONEL GEORGE LOCKHART PIERCEY HENDERSON, the pilot of the machine, and Mr. CHARLES D'URBAN SHEARING, the reserve pilot.

The place where the inquest was held is only 200 yards from the scene of the disaster. Seated beside the coroner was Major Cooper, of the Air Ministry, and Mr. Lawrence A. Wingfield was present to represent the Guild of Air Pilots and Navigators of the British Empire, of which he is the clerk. Others present included :—The Duke of Sutherland, brother of Viscountess Ednam ; the Earl of Dudley, father-in-law of the Viscountess ; Mr. Dawson Cotton, of Belfast, the Marquess of Dufferin's solicitor ; Mr. Ernest Jacobs, representing the relatives of Sir Edward Ward and of Captain Loeffler ; Commander Melville Ward, brother of Sir Edward Ward ; and Mr. Shearing, father, and Mrs. Shearing, the widow, of the dead assistant pilot.

Opening the inquiry, the CORONER expressed profound sympathy with the relatives and described the disaster as "one of the saddest circumstances" he had ever experienced as a coroner. He then read the following letter :—

"Mrs. Henderson, the pilot's widow, wishes the coroner to express to all those present representing those who lost their lives in this terrible accident her sorrow and regret. No one would have been more broken in heart than the late pilot."

Other legal representatives expressed their condolence with the relatives.

A representative of the Walcot Air Line said the tragedy had been overwhelming to their responsible officials, but it was nothing to the calamity which had befallen the relatives and friends of those who had lost their lives. He asked leave to draw the Coroner's attention to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for Air, who said that while he could not make any definite statement until the investigations were complete, he was in general satisfied that the requirements were strictly complied with.

"I should like that borne in mind," said the representative, "until the inquiry is completed. My clients are rendering every assistance and will continue to render every assistance to help to solve the mystery."

THE EVIDENCE

The first witness was Thomas Hermitage, of Leylands Orchard, where the aeroplane fell. "I was in the hall about 2.30 on Monday afternoon," he said, "just having had my dinner, when I heard a crash. I rushed out of the hall into the orchard. I saw a body falling through the air, and when it struck the ground a short distance from me it bounced up again. I ran for a policeman and also told a Mr. Ward, and together we went back and found four more bodies. Three bodies were in one meadow and the two others were in different meadows."

Harold Ward, of Leylands Orchard, Meopham, who witnessed the disaster, said :—"When I first saw the aeroplane it appeared to turn over and nose dive. Then things that looked like small aeroplanes came from it. I did not realize what these objects were until they fell lower, and then I saw they were human bodies. The wing of the aeroplane then parted and floated in the air like a piece of paper."

The CORONER.—Did you see where these bodies fell ?—I rushed down the garden and was told they had fallen in the orchard. We searched and at first found four. The other we found later.

Asked by a representative of the Walcot Air Line in which direction the aeroplane was flying, Ward said that he could not say. When he first saw it it seemed to come out of the clouds and roll over. It was on its side.

Police-constable Martin said that when he got to the wrecked aeroplane he found a man (the reserve pilot) strapped in the near-side front seat. The man was still alive and groaning. With assistance he raised the machine a little and extricated the man.

Major Cooper mentioned that the machine was a dual-controlled one.

The next witness was the Duke of Sutherland, who gave evidence of identification of the body of his sister, Viscountess Ednam. He said he thought his sister was either 37 or 38 years of age.

Miss Mary Frances Martin, of Grosvenor-square, secretary to Mrs. Loeffler, identified the body of Mrs. Loeffler who, she said, was the wife of Captain Henrik Loeffler, at present in South Africa. He was a man of independent means and had been a mining engineer.

Mrs. Loeffler's passport was produced, and the CORONER said it would appear from the date of birth entered on it that Mrs. Loeffler would shortly have been 46 years old.

Alexander Elsmie identified the body of Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson ; the body of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava was identified by Charles Nightingale, the late Marquess's butler ; Mr. Samuel Shearing identified the body of Charles D. Shearing, the assistant pilot, who, he said, was 27 years old ; and Robert J. Bullen, chauffeur-valet to Sir Edward Ward, identified Sir Edward Ward, who, he said, was 48 years old.

Dr. W. D. Hasler, of Meopham, who was called to the scene of the disaster, said he was told that the assistant pilot was still breathing when taken from the aeroplane, but when he arrived Shearing was dead. The other five bodies were very seriously injured, with fractured skulls, legs, and arms.

The CORONER.—In their cases death must have been instantaneous ?—Yes.

AIR MINISTRY INQUIRY

The CORONER said that the efforts to try to discover how the accident occurred would involve a considerable amount of detailed examination of the wreckage. That was being carefully gone into by the Air Ministry and other experts, and when their inquiries were completed the jury would no doubt have the benefit of their investigations. The investigations would take a considerable time, and he therefore formally adjourned the inquest until August 13. If the Air Ministry reports were not then ready it would be further adjourned.

Mr. Jacobson informed the Coroner that it was proposed to cremate the body of Sir Edward Ward, and that the burial should take place on Friday. He asked that a certificate authorizing the cremation should be given. He also said that it was intended that the burial of Mrs. Loeffler should take place to-day (Thursday).

Mr. S. M. Haslip, representing the Walcot Air Line, asked that he should be allowed to peruse Colonel Henderson's log-book. It was explained to him by Major Cooper that the log-book and all the documents belonging to the pilots were in the possession of the Air Ministry, to whom an application should be made.

Mr. Dawson Cotton, the family solicitor for the Marquess of Dufferin, after thanking the Coroner and the representatives of the Air Line and pilots for their expressions of sympathy, said that Lady Dufferin and the members of the family greatly appreciated the kindness which had been shown to them by the police, and the care and attention which had been bestowed upon the bodies by the police and the villagers.

The CORONER said that he wished to express appreciation on behalf of the jury and the public generally of the excellent work done by Nurse Colley, the district nurse, who lived at Clements Reach, Meopham. She assisted the police, he said, from immediately after the accident until well after midnight. The Coroner also announced that he had received a telegram of sympathy from the Mayor of Le Touquet.

Outside the Court six motor hearses were drawn up and the coffins were brought from the barn and placed in the hearses and driven away. Some of the coffins were hidden by masses of flowers, and the coffins containing the bodies of the two pilots were draped with the Union Jack. When the coffin containing the body of Colonel Henderson was placed in the hearse, Mrs. Henderson entered a car and drove behind the hearse on its journey to London.

THE WRECKED AEROPLANE

Under the supervision of Major Cooper and Major Field, of the Air Ministry, and Mr. Amer, chief mechanic of the Walcot Air Line, the wreckage of the aeroplane was collected yesterday and packed on two lorries for removal to Croydon, where it will be guarded day and night. Instructions have been given that on no account is the wreckage to be touched until the experts have finished their examination. Shortly before the lorries drove away, four representatives of the Junkers company who had flown from Germany, arrived from London. They were too late to see the manner in which the wreckage had been strewn over a radius of two miles, but were able to observe that the engine, which was loaded along with the broken tail on the first lorry, was apparently intact. An hour before the inquest opened, the lorries drove away.

"It will be impossible," said Major Cooper, "for us to reach any definite conclusions until the work of examination has been completed. So far, we have only been able to do preliminary work and it will be some considerable time before we can submit our report."

The Junkers representatives—two research officers and two engineers—expressed themselves completely mystified as to the cause of the disaster. The machine, they said, was a new one and was thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

THE FLYING ACCIDENT AT DETLING

INQUEST AND VERDICT

The inquest was opened at Detling, Kent, yesterday, on the bodies of Miss Gladys Grace and Lieutenant S. E. H. Spencer, who were killed in an aeroplane accident at Detling Aerodrome on Sunday. Miss Grace was the daughter of Admiral H. E. Grace, and a grand-daughter of W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, and Lieutenant Spencer, her pilot, was a naval officer stationed at Gosport. Their aeroplane had just taken off from the aerodrome, when it nose-dived and crashed, bursting into flames, and Miss Grace and Lieutenant Spencer were killed.

Paymaster Commander Roger Ernest Worthington, of The Bungalow, Gillingham, Kent, said Miss Grace was his sister-in-law, and on Sunday she and Lieutenant Spencer had lunch with him and his wife after having flown from Hamble Aerodrome. They started to fly back from Detling about 4 o'clock. He saw the machine loop once. After recovering it looped again, but this time did not recover, and disappeared in a dive over a rise in the aerodrome so low that it was obvious it must have crashed.

The CORONER (Mr. Peach).—Can you help us with any theory as to the cause of the accident ?—They said at lunch that their altitude gauge was not working correctly. I am quite sure from their previous experience that they would not have looped if they had realized how low they were.

Arthur Phillip Leigh, of Tufnell Park, London, who was camping at the aerodrome, said he inspected the machine during its stay on the field. It had folding wings, but he thought it was rather a rickety machine for stunting. He thought the machine when it looped was much too low to attempt to stunt.

Mr. George Love, of Detling, said that when the machine rose it flew normally and tried to pass over the aerodrome again. Just after it seemed to roll as if it had been caught by the wind. Regaining control it flew on and looped when about 150ft. up ; it went over very neatly, but could not get back again and crashed. He thought that the cause of the accident was looping at too low a height.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed sympathy with the relatives.

CADET CORPS IN L.C.C. SCHOOLS

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION REJECTED

A demand for the abolition of cadet corps in schools controlled by the London County Council was made by Mr. E. St. John Catchpole at yesterday's meeting of the London Education Authority.

The Higher Education Sub-committee had presented a report in which they said that they saw no reason for prohibiting the formation of corps in the Council's schools or for discontinuing payments to aided and non-aided schools in respect of the entrance fees and subscriptions of the Council's scholars.

Mr. CATCHPOLE said it seemed ridiculous that when post-War Europe was utilizing all its best minds to endeavour to bring about better relations between the various nations children should be training in the art of war. The idea was a relic of pre-War days.

"Is it possible," Mr. Catchpole asked, "that a young lad using a bayonet for the first time does not see on the end of it a potential foe ? A definite war idea is put into his mind, and he goes about looking for a potential foe." (Cries of "Rot !")

Miss AGNES DAWSON, seconding Mr. Catchpole's amendment that the report should not be received, said time was when public opinion took very little notice of the fact that we were training boys in military ways. Times were different to-day. Public opinion had turned round and we were realizing that it was wrong to give military training in schools.

CAPTAIN EDWARD CORB said that the words used suggested that neither of the previous speakers knew anything about Cadet Corps. "I never found any trace of bloodthirstiness about members of cadet corps," he said. "It makes boys well-disciplined and teaches them an element of *esprit de corps*."

The REV. A. G. PRICHARD, supporting the amendment, said militarism was the greatest curse that afflicted the human race, and as cadet corps savoured of militarism it was the duty of every patriot to oppose them." The doctrine that underlies them of trying to get peace by preparing for war is a lie coined in the Devil's mint," he added.

ADMIRAL HUNTER said that to talk in these days about no possibility of war was sheer nonsense. The world was far from peaceful. Man's highest duty was to be prepared to defend his own country.

Mr. W. H. WEBB declared that there had been some ridiculous exaggerations concerning cadet corps. "Some people seem to think they are a cross between a butcher's shop and a free fight," he added amid laughter.

The amendment was defeated by 20 votes to 14 and the report was adopted.

THE BEIT FELLOWSHIPS

AWARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Trustees of the Beit Fellowships for Scientific Research, founded and endowed in 1913 by Sir Otto Beit, have awarded Fellowships, tenable at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, for the two years 1930-32, of the value of £250 a year, to the following :—

Mr. BERNARD WILLIAM BRADFORD, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., D.I.C., Free Student of the Board of Education, Frankland Medallist, Institute of Chemistry, and Imperial College Prizeman in Chemistry, formerly of the Gravesend Secondary School and of the Imperial College ; for research upon the electrical condition of hot metallic surfaces when promoting the combustion of carbonic oxide.

Mr. GEORGE MAXWELL RICHARDSON, B.Sc. (N.Z.), M.Sc. (N.Z.) Ph.D. (London), educated in New Zealand, Senior Scholar in Chemistry of the New Zealand University, 1851 Exhibition (Overseas) Research Scholar ; for research into the further application of electrometric methods and theory to the study of problems of biological interest.

Mr. GEOFFREY HERBERT CHEESMAN, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., educated at King's College School, Wimbledon, and the Imperial College ; for research on the electron distribution and structure of the halogen oxides.

THE CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

The Hellenic Minister will be present at the centenary celebration of Greek independence which will be held at 49, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, on Tuesday evening, July 29, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Fisher. Lord Danesfort will preside, and Professor E. A. Gardner will deliver an address on the Greek struggles for liberty. The Right Rev. Archbishop Germanos will also be present and will speak.

ROYAL WELSH SHOW

THE PRINCE UNABLE TO ATTEND

FLYING PREVENTED BY WEATHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAERNARVON, JULY 23

Keen disappointment was caused at Caernarvon to-day when it became known that the Prince of Wales would not be able to attend the show of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, of which he is hon. president. Arrangements for receiving him on the appointed landing ground were cancelled, but crowds of people who had assembled on the line of the route which the Prince should have taken retained their positions long after the Prince's decision reached Lord Penrhyn, president of the show. The telegram, read by Lord Penrhyn at the luncheon, stated :—

"I am deeply disappointed that adverse weather conditions have rendered flying impossible and prevented me from getting to Caernarvon to-day. Please express sincere regret to council of show. I propose to visit show on Friday."

ROYAL COMPETITORS

In the horse section the Shires, which include entries from the Sandringham stud of the King, the society's patron, were very good, and the classes are well filled. Hunters were not so numerous as on previous occasions. Weight-carrying cobs made a good array, and the section devoted to Welsh ponies and cobs was an exceptionally attractive one. In cattle the Welsh blacks, whose reputation as honest dual-purpose cattle is in ascendancy, made the best collection seen at any show, with perhaps one exception. Among the beef Shorthorns were many choice animals, including some from the Prince of Wales's Lenton herd. There were Herefords from the King's Windsor herd, and dairy Shorthorns were numerous and of high grade.

The King was among the earliest prize-winners with the bay colt Appleton Premier. His Majesty's filly Sneiston Sunbeam was beaten by an exhibit by Mr. D. Pryce Jones, Buttington Hall, Welshpool. There were only four hackney classes, but they were well filled. In three of them first honours went to Mr. Walter Briggs, Linden Hall, Borwick, Carnforth, who also took a number of specials. Welsh ponies made an attractive section, in which Messrs. John Jones and Son, Colwyn Bay, were conspicuous as first prize winners. In the Hereford cattle section the King took two first prizes, one with Windsor Ellen in the heifer class and the other for a bull calf.

Several exhibits by Sir D. R. Llewelyn, some of them fresh from successes at the Royal Show, were awarded first prizes. The Prince of Wales competed in Shorthorn classes, and took first and second prizes for bulls, one of which also secured the champion prize. A number of prizes in this section also went to Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Atkins, of Stretton Baskerville, and Mr. G. E. Fitzpugh, Plas Power.

THE HIGHLAND SHOW

AGRICULTURAL PROPOSALS FOR PARTY LEADERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DUMFRIES, JULY 23

The Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Dumfries, despite the wretched weather yesterday, had an attendance greater than those on the corresponding day at the two previous shows. To-day's weather has been favourable and the showground well filled. The winner in the horse in harness class was William S. Miller, Balmano Castle, with his mare Eastertide.

At a general meeting of members of the Highland and Agricultural Society the Duke of Buccleuch announced the consent of the Prince of Wales to be president next year, when the centenary show takes place at Edinburgh, and the announcement was received with great gratification. The centenary show was fixed to open on June 23, and it may be extended to five days. Referring to the present agricultural depression, the Duke said it was for agriculturists themselves to find a way out. They should do agriculturally what their ancestors once did nationally and assert their independence.

The meeting convened by the Scottish Joint Agricultural Committee to consider the memorandum prepared by them embodying proposals "to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions affecting arable farming in Scotland," was presided over by LORD LOVAT. The main proposals are as follows :—

Potatoes to be controlled to enable the home crop to be marketed at economic prices, the marketing of the crop to be organized in conjunction with such control ; the importation of subsidized or dumped oats and oat products to be prohibited or a countervailing duty imposed ; Scottish whiskies and beers to be made from a due proportion of Scottish malting barley, the same not to be mixed with foreign barley ; English producers of wheat to be consulted before any Scottish policy thereon is adopted ; no marketing scheme for home products can be satisfactory without, at the same time, control of foreign imports ; reduction of transport costs to be investigated.

It was agreed to extend the memorandum to include other branches of farming besides arable.

The memorandum as amended was approved, and it was decided to forward it to the leaders of the political parties, and also to try to secure a debate on Scottish agriculture in either House of Parliament.

WARWICKSHIRE SHOW

JUDGING IN TORRENTS OF RAIN AT COVENTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COVENTRY, JULY 23

The Warwickshire Agricultural Society were very unfortunate in the weather for their 99th annual show which opened in the Memorial Park, Coventry, to-day. Rain fell in torrents from 10 a.m. onwards, and was so heavy and persistent that judging was carried out with the greatest difficulty.

The Shorthorn Society's prize for the best pedigree Shorthorn dairy cow in milk (calved in or before 1926) was awarded to Pinkneys Lilian, a roan belonging to Mr. J. S. Taylor, Whatcote, Shipston-on-Stour. Captain Claude Robinson, Cirencester, with his red and white Westwratting Wild Eyes, took first for the best pedigree Shorthorn dairy heifer in milk. Captain FitzRoy, M.P., took a second in the same class with his light roan Foxhill Singlet VI. Many prizes went to exhibits from Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Stock Farms, Tring, including a first with Basildon Rosicrucian in the strong class for the best beef Shorthorn bull under two years. The champion Longhorn bull was Arden Final, the property of Mr. R. S. Walters, of Sutton Coldfield. White Hill Fair Primrose, entered by Lord Northampton, took first for the best Red Poll heifer in milk. The challenge cup for the best dairy cow in the show and the cup for the best recorded cow were both awarded to Fairy Wild Eyes, a roan belonging to Mr. E. McGregor, of Lillington, near Leamington.

Sir Gomer Berry's entries in the shire and agricultural horse classes were very successful and Pendley Seedsman was adjudged the best two-year-old stallion. The Shire Horse Society's gold medal for the best mare or filly, bred by, or in the possession of, a resident in Warwickshire, was won by Fenny Misty Morn, bred by Mr. G. Cotterill, of Fenny Compton, and now the property of Sir Gomer Berry.

In the hunting classes the best yearling was the bay colt Query, entered by Mrs. J. D. Paton, of Hanslope Lodge, Bletchley ; the best two-year-old was the brown filly Rose Mary, belonging to Mrs. Howard Mander, of Wolverhampton. The premier award for the best brood mare, with foal at foot, went to Royalty, a bay bred by Sir Merrick Burrell, and entered by Mr. W. W. Preece, of Hockley Heath.

The silver medal for the best Wessex Saddleback pig, offered by the Wessex Saddleback Pig Society, was awarded to Besford Brenda, entered by Mr. F. W. Gilbert, of Chellaston, Derby.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

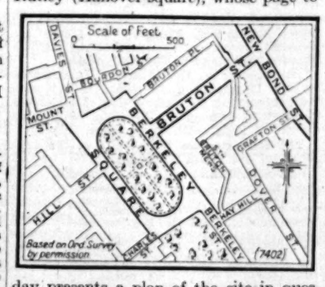
A huge crowd at the second day of the Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Show yesterday enjoyed to the full the spectacular musical rides by Metropolitan Mounted Police and their activity rides, as well as some thrilling jumping. The children's pony riding revealed a brilliant little horsewoman in Miss Jill Hermon Erriman, of Folkestone, who took the Silver Challenge Cup, a riding whip, and the silver medal for the best amateur girl rider under 15. Miss Olive Ricks was another who showed skilful horsemanship.

THE RE-MAKING OF MAYFAIR

BERKELEY-SQUARE SITE FOR SALE

NEW SHOPPING ARTERY IN VIEW

A formal announcement is made to-day in *The Times* of the intention to sell a Mayfair site of 55,000 square feet at the corner of Bruton-street and Berkeley-square. Fifteen houses, having a total frontage of 524ft., are involved—namely, Nos. 11-19 (inclusive), Berkeley-square, and 15-20 (inclusive), Bruton-street. The properties are held for a term of 99 years at a total ground-rent of £5,800 a year. The agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square), whose page to-



day presents a plan of the site in question, and who are acting in this instance with Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street).

The probability of such an offer has been foreshadowed in these columns in references in the last few months to the commercialization of Bruton-street. That greatest of recent changes in Mayfair is practically complete. It follows naturally and inevitably upon the displacement of Devonshire House by a great block of flats and showrooms, and the covering of what were once the Duke of Devonshire's private gardens by enormous blocks of flats and hotel premises. Berkeley-street, the tributary of Piccadilly leading directly to Berkeley-square, has been converted in recent years from a rather plain and inadequately utilized frontage to a street of spacious and elegant showrooms. At present it invites the shopping public to a point near the junction with the square, where old town houses are still standing.

The terms of the announcement to-day indicate that schemes of re-development on a vast scale are contemplated, and the site is certainly worthy of all that architecture and the lavish employment of capital can do to make it typical of modern enterprise. Business has, for far beyond living memory, held a firm but unpretentious foothold in Berkeley-square at a point near Berkeley-street. About the end of the eighteenth century the north side of the square was partly composed of small shops. The mansions on the western side, and Lansdowne House on the south, were the first, as they are the last, portions of this historic enclosure to meet or withstand the pressure of the demands of commerce. In the near future there will be a continuous chain of first-rate establishments from Piccadilly to, and through, Berkeley-square, turning round into Bruton-street, and thence across Bond-street, to Conduit-street and Regent-street.

The new shopping artery thus rendered possible will necessarily be only for establishments of a class that can command large resources, for the value of premises all along the newly-formed business line is so great that accommodation will be costly. If the site now offered is used, as it may be, for blocks of buildings with many floors, the rentals must yet be as high as any in the West End. This, however, is immaterial, inasmuch as the trading opportunities are so attractive. The value of what is colloquially called by estate agents "a good pitch" makes it worth while from the traders' standpoint to pay the highest rents, or to purchase accommodation at prices that may seem forbiddingly high. As a shopping thoroughfare the Bruton-street to Berkeley-square and Berkeley-street line would seem likely to compete very powerfully with the most valued of the older shopping streets.

Like most of Mayfair, the Bruton-street and Berkeley-square residences soon to be demolished have been associated with well-known figures of the Georgian period, and Horace Walpole was among those who lived in one of them. He liked this part of Mayfair, living for a while in Blick's-row, now part of Curzon-street.

The grant of licences for the commercial use of houses in Bruton-street was announced in *The Times* of December 8, 1928. There have since been many sales of Bruton-street property, and these have enabled Messrs. Wilson and Co. and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to acquire, on behalf of clients, the great rectangular corner site. The re-development may be by way of the erection of a large hotel or blocks of flats and offices, or some combination of such uses, and it is expected that the plans will provide for showrooms not only on the pavement level but on the first floor.

When the late Lord Bearsted (then Sir Marcus Samuel) bought 20 acres in and near Berkeley-square in May, 1919, from Lord Berkeley, it was expected that great changes would take place in the character of the property. If the south side of the square is rebuilt, as it must be if Lansdowne House goes the way of its famous neighbour, Devonshire House, the only question will be how long the west side of the square can maintain its purely residential quality.

SALVAGE OF GERMAN FLEET

THE HINDENBURG RAISED

The battle-cruiser Hindenburg, one of the German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow in 1919, has been successfully raised and floated after several efforts. A message was received in London yesterday from Mr. E. F. Cox (of Messrs. Cox and Danks), who has charge of the salvage operations, stating that the Hindenburg is now completely afloat with her deck clear of the water.

The raising of the Hindenburg is the greatest salvage feat of its kind ever accomplished. The vessel has a tonnage of 28,000 and is 750ft. in length with 96ft. beam. Mr. Cox's first effort to raise the cruiser began in 1926. She was brought to the surface, but owing to a dangerous list she was allowed to sink again. A great concrete block was built in the stern on one side with the object of preventing her from heeling over, and in June the cruiser was once more raised, but she took a list to starboard and again had to be allowed to sink. To counteract the list another block of concrete was built on the other side of the ship. About 10 days ago the preparatory work was completed, and the cruiser was successfully floated on Tuesday evening last. It is hoped to move the Hindenburg to the salvage firm's depôt, Mill Bay, Island of Hoy, where she will be prepared for her journey south for breaking up.

In the interval between 1926 and the renewed efforts to raise the Hindenburg, Messrs. Cox and Danks successfully raised four of the sunken vessels—the Moltke, the Seydlitz, the Kaiser, and the Bremse. Since the salvage operations began in 1924 a sum of nearly £400,000 has been spent and 29 vessels have been raised. Of those that remain under water, Mr. Cox hopes to salve the Prinz Regent Luitpold and the Vondertann.

LORD BURNHAM ON LEADERSHIP

LORD BURNHAM, in laying the foundation-stone of the Grammar School extension at Heckmondwike (Yorks) yesterday, said that education was the one great enthusiasm that was moving our modern world. The great duty of the secondary schools was to see that the nation should never suffer from a lack of pivotal men. He had travelled much and he had found in most countries of the Empire a demand for British leadership, of which Sir John Simon was a great example.

ROUND THE SUMMER SALES

BARGAINS AMONG THE LAST REMNANTS

The last days of the sales find many bargain hunters out searching for oddments and remnants and such items as have been overlooked or are now at rock-bottom prices. It is safe to say that as regards prices there are more bargains this week than at any time during the sales.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, end their sale this week, and during the next three days there will be good findings for expert shoppers. The carpet department has some seamless carpets in a large range of colours and sizes at half-price. All remnants and oddments in the cretonne and furnishings department will be further reduced, and this should prove a happy hunting ground for people who know the good taste which is shown in the selection of stock in this house. Throughout the fashion departments all remaining stocks have been finally reduced. In the knitwear there is a small collection of 50 three-piece suits in wool and silk and wool at 59s. 6d., which were 6½ and 7½ guineas. A collection of 100 oddments in best-quality yarn jumpers—all this season's goods—are reduced from 29s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Three-piece suits in tweed stockinette and plain stockinette are at 69s. 6d., reduced from 6½ and 7½ guineas.

MCAFEE, Dover-street, have a number of single pairs of their fine London-made shoes in their sale. They employ over 100 skilled workmen in their small workshop in Regent's Park, and also a small nucleus of the old "bespoke" workmen, craftsmen who see the whole of their order through and turn out beautiful work. There is a limited number of pairs of shoes, made by these bespoke workmen in their slack time, in the sale, and they are reduced from six guineas to £4 18s. a pair. Fine quality walking shoes for men are at 48s. and 58s., which are usually £3 10s. and £4 4s. In women's shoes there are eight or 10 lines which reflect the high-grade quality for which McAfee's are noted. There are Norwegian shoes for shooting, with or without the waterproof welting which allows a woman to stand all day in a marsh without getting wet. There are golf shoes and country shoes in fine leathers and comfortable fittings, also at reduced prices. Riding boots in black or brown are reduced from eight guineas to £5 18s.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are having a sale of pianos with some special values in baby grands at 63 guineas. There are many new and secondhand pianos to select from at low prices, of which a Collard and Collard, in a walnut case, at 20 guineas, is an example. In the Radio section there is a 5-valve portable at less than half price, being £8 8s., reduced from 16 guineas. In the cutlery department a steel tape measure at 3s. 6d. is one of the special values. The sale still continues but is drawing to a close.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, have a number of "last minute" bargains worth noting, many of which may be found in the lingerie department. A beige lace boudoir wrap, trimmed with hare to match, lined with silk, is reduced from 8½ guineas to 39s. 6d. An ivory embossed velvet boudoir wrap lined with georgette is reduced from 15 guineas to 89s. 6d. A dressing gown in pink velvet, lined in green crêpe de Chine is reduced from 10 guineas to 69s. 6d. These are typical of the drastic reductions that are made to effect a clean sweep of all remaining stock for stocktaking.

PORT LABOUR INQUIRY

The Port Labour Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., held a further meeting yesterday. Oral evidence was given by Mr. D. Ross-Johnson, of Bristol, and also by Messrs. R. Coombes and Johnson (Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union, London). The next meeting will be held on September 24.

The police withdrew at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday a charge against Donald Donaldson, 41, tea planter, of Wymering-mansions, Maida Vale, of having in his possession a stamped form cheque which was supposed to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained. Donaldson was accordingly discharged.

THE IRISH RAILWAY SETTLEMENT

POSITION OF OMNIBUS VOLUNTEERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 23

The settlement of the dispute on the Great Southern Railways of Ireland has caused general satisfaction in the Free State. A stoppage of railway services a fortnight before the Dublin Horse Show would have done incalculable damage to the country, and the diplomacy of the Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce in bringing about a settlement on the eve of the strike has been praised warmly.

The situation at the moment is rather obscure. All the trouble began when the Irish Omnibus Company, a road corporation which had a working agreement with the Great Southern Railways, refused to recognize the National Union of Railwaymen as an appropriate organization for its workers. Some 300 members of the company's staff then went on strike, and their places were filled immediately by volunteers. The National Union of Railwaymen declared this strike to be official, although in the first instance it was started without notice, and strong pressure was brought to bear upon the Irish Omnibus Company, whose chairman was Mr. H. G. Burgess, formerly general manager of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, to induce it to come to terms with the union. The company, however, resolutely refused to recognize the National Union, with the result that finally the executive called a general strike on the Great Southern system.

The conference yesterday lasted eight hours. The official announcement vaguely stated that "a basis of settlement" had been reached whereby there would be no strike, and all the men who had been dismissed from the railway as a result of their refusal to handle goods for the Irish Omnibus Company would be reinstated in their former posts.

Mr. McGilligan stated afterwards that this settlement concerned only the railwaymen, and that the position in regard to the Irish Omnibus Company would be regulated in due course. This obscurity was intensified during the evening, when it was announced that Mr. H. G. Burgess (chairman) and Mr. C. D. Evans (one of the directors) had resigned from the board of the Irish Omnibus Company.

In view of the fact that these two directors were the only representatives of the company at yesterday's conference, and that they left the meeting before it was concluded, the general public is still in the dark concerning the Omnibus Company's position. This morning there was a special meeting of the Omnibus Company's board, which was attended neither by Mr. Burgess nor by Mr. Evans. No statement was issued, and the secretary of the company refused to give any information to the Press.

BRITISH EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AIRES

The London organizers of the British Empire Trade Exhibition, Buenos Aires, 1931, call attention to what they describe as "a remarkable series of concessions and relaxations of national and municipal laws for the benefit of British exhibitors," which they instance as proof of the anxiety of Argentina to encourage imports of manufactures from this country.

Exhibits will be allowed to enter the country free of duty, provided they are re-exported after the exhibition ; the Internal Taxation Department will give similar facilities in regard to goods subject to internal taxation ; and the Trade Licences Department will exempt exhibitors from payment of any national licences.

The National Chemical Office will allow foodstuffs and some other goods to enter without subjection to the usual analysis, and will, in addition, if desired, analyze samples free of charge to establish whether new products it is intended to introduce at the exhibition for putting on the market meet the Argentine regulations. Advertisement literature and free samples will probably also be admitted free of duty. Finally, the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires has decided to exempt the exhibition from all municipal taxation.

News in Brief

Kingston-on-Thames Corporation is applying for the amalgamation of the adjoining districts of Kingston, Surbiton, Malden, and Ham.

The body of Mr. Carmichael-Dick, who with his two daughters was drowned while bathing at Robin Hood Bay, near Whitby, was recovered yesterday.

Mr. J. K. Swales, waterworks engineer to the Bolton Corporation, was yesterday appointed general manager of the Sheffield water undertaking at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Sergeant-Major John Stratford, of Wolverhampton, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, who enlisted in 1846, celebrated his 101st birthday yesterday. He has been confined to his bedroom for five years.

Chief Petty-Officer Arthur Edward Bates, of H.M.S. Iron Duke, slipped when boarding a naval drifter in Weymouth Harbour yesterday and was drowned. He was a married man, living at Middle-street, Southsea.

A man, aged about 37, fell in front of an electric train at Watford High-street Station late on Tuesday night and died yesterday from his injuries. He had a single ticket from Watford to Hatch End on him, but no identification papers.

Salford municipal transport undertakings show a loss of £14,562, attributed by the Tramways and Motor Omnibuses Committee to having been obliged by competition to concentrate on the omnibus services to the detriment of the tramways. The omnibus services show a profit of £4,226, and the tramway services a loss of £18,788.

Owen Tudor Pritchard, 35, of Chilworth-street, Paddington, was sentenced by Mr. Mead at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday to five months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing £890 belonging to the T. P. Syndicate, Limited, proprietors of the King's Court Hotel, Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, by whom he was employed as bookkeeper.

In 10 hours during Saturday night the bridge carrying the L.N.E.R. line over Kingsroad, between Highams Park and Chingford, will be replaced by a new bridge. From 11 p.m. on Saturday to 9 a.m. on Sunday the train service will be suspended, and passengers holding tickets to or from Chingford will be conveyed by L.G.O.C. omnibuses between Highams Park and Chingford and *vice versa*.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The Civil Service Commission announce forthcoming examinations. (p. 3)

A Tanganyika game guide seeks an engagement for the coming season. (p. 3)

A water and sanitary engineer is required by the Government of Trinidad for the Public Works Department. (p. 3)

A reward of £1 is offered for the return of two lost grey parrakeets (cockatiels). (p. 1)

A sawyer is required for the Tropics. (p. 3)

Notice is given of the Institute of Transport Associate Membership and Graduateship Examinations, 1931. (p. 4)

Notice is given that an extraordinary general meeting of present and past members of the House of Graham Employees' Thrift Fund will be held on August 1 for the purpose of deciding as to the disposal of surplus assets of the fund, now dissolved. (p. 4)

CITY CONSPIRACY CHARGE

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Alderman Sir J. E. Kynaston Studd, FRANK CUTHBERT JEFFREE, 27, who said he was a manufacturing chemist, of Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, and JOHN CUTHBERT JEFFREE, 54 (his father), described as a coal and shipping contractor, of Alexandra-road, Swiss Cottage, were charged on a warrant issued at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions charging them with conspiring together and with other persons unknown, between October 1, 1926, and July 21, 1930, in the City, to obtain large quantities of coal, coke, and anthracite on credit by fraud. Mr. Howe, appearing on behalf of the Director, asked for an adjournment. Mr. Barnett, solicitor for the younger defendant, applied for bail. He said that Frank Jeffree was no longer connected with the business with which the charge was concerned. SIR KYNASTON STUDD remanded both men, each on bail in the sum of £100.

Not "*should* I give," but "*How much* can I give"

The Cancer Hospital needs £150,000—now. Not because money alone can find the cause of Cancer—only research work, laboratory and clinical, going on side by side can ever hope to achieve that—but because the need for a new Radiological Block and other extensions has become imperative. 80 beds will be added to the Hospital's in-patient accommodation. This will include provision for patients who can contribute towards their cost. When the new buildings are completed The Cancer Hospital (Free) will be the largest in the country, if not in the world.

Please give generously and to the utmost of your power. The question is not "Should I give?" but "How much?"

The Cancer Hospital (Free) is the first special Hospital in London devoted to Cancer treatment and Research. It is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for inoperable and advanced cases who may remain for life. Please send cheques, crossed Coutts & Co., to the Secretary.

The Cancer Hospital (FREE)
FULHAM ROAD
LONDON, S.W.3

FORM OF BEQUEST OF A LEGACY

To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become Benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following Form of Legacy is respectfully recommended :

"I give *and* bequeath to THE CAN

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE VITALISING POWER OF EFFORT

By CALLISTHENES

In human affairs effort is the only preservative. All a man's qualities, all his abilities, all the products of his labour begin to deteriorate the moment he ceases putting forth effort.

The building which is now being put up and will be finished in a month's time begins to deteriorate the day the workmen leave it—unless the effort of man is continued. Time eats into all its fabric and if man's hand is withdrawn it will inevitably become a pile of broken stone and rusting steel.

So it is with the man himself—and the deterioration is the more tragic as the material is the finer.

If a man does not fill his days with something beyond just plain existence he deteriorates in character, in will, in intelligence. Most of us have met such a man. We have perhaps seen him just after his University days or when he has taken up his first post in the City. We have noticed his keenness, his ambition, his openness to new ideas, his generosity of outlook and purpose.

Eight or ten years afterwards we have met him in the street and stopped to talk hoping to find the old zest and charm and had a deep feeling of almost personal disappointment to find him sunk into mediocrity, conventional cynicism taking the place of his ideals, his energy poisoned by absence of recognition and lack of interest, his desire to excel transferred from his main purpose to the trivialities of sport or social life, his comradeship changed into petty craft and superfluous secrecy.

This is the deterioration of the man who has withdrawn the effort of his will from the fabric of his mind and character. Time has eaten into it faster than it does into a building. Its timbers are rotting. Its steel is rusting. The ugliness of decay has set in.

Every human institution is subject to the same necessity.

If any business is not penetrated by human effort, inspired by imagination and ambition, so that there are being built into it continually new ideas, new aims, new methods of service adapted to new demands from the public, it must deteriorate.

As we come across men who have passed from energy to decay through slacking off in effort so do we come across businesses, perhaps with time-honoured names, which are passing into decline because the preserving power of human will, imagination, enterprise is being withdrawn.

Effort is the great preservative, because all life is effort, and the business which is ceasing to exert itself is ceasing to live.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Crowded Out!
£24,000 stands between
'MOORFIELDS'
and the extension of its Out-Patients' Department
The help is sought of all who, because of the gift of sight, have found the world beautiful—
Moorfields' Eye Hospital — City Road London, E.C.1
MOORFIELDS
The Largest Eye Hospital in the World
♡ 5309

VISIT
THE STOCKHOLM EXHIBITION 1930
via HARWICH-ESBJERG
EVERY WEEKDAY
THROUGH SLEEPERS:
ESBJERG-HELSINGBORG
THROUGH CAR:
HELSINGBORG-STOCKHOLM
"SCANDINAVIAN" BOAT TRAIN
depart Liverpool Street Station 7.42 p.m.
Full particulars from:
THE DANISH TOURIST BUREAU LTD
33 HAYMARKET LONDON SW1
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THE UNITED SHIPPING CO LTD
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Fullest News and Finest Pictures
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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. NOEL COWARD'S NEW PLAY

Before being produced in London, Mr. Noel Coward's new comedy *Private Lives* will be presented by Mr. Charles B. Cochran at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, on Monday, August 18. The principal parts in it will be played by Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Miss Adrienne Allen, Mr. Laurence Olivier, and Mr. Noel Coward. The scenery has been designed by Miss Gladys Calthrop.

Mr. Cochran expects to sign an agreement this week to present towards the end of October or the beginning of November a new musical play at present entitled *Ever Green*. The book is by Mr. Benn Levy, and will entail 10 or 12 large "sets," a cast of 100, and 1,000 costumes. In the cast will be Mr. Albert Burdon, Miss Joyce Barbour, Miss Jessie Matthews, Miss Jean Cadell, Mr. Léon Morton, Mr. Sonnie Hale, Miss Kay Hammond, and Miss Sunday Wilshin. Several speciality dancers, new to London, a tango band, Argentine singers, Balalaika players, a Tiller troupe, and "Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies" will make up the *ensemble*. Before coming to London this play will also be given a preliminary run in Scotland. Should *Cochran's* 1930 *Revue* finish its run at the London Pavilion by Christmas, Mr. Cochran will accept M. Sacha Guitry's invitation to present it in a revised form with its principal creators at his theatre in Paris.

Another play which holds out much promise is Miss Rachel Crother's comedy *Let Us Be Gay*, which is to be produced at the Lyric Theatre early next month. It will be staged under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Miller, with Miss Tallulah Bankhead in the principal part. Miss Crother's last play done here was *Young Wisdom*, which was successfully produced by Mr. Cyril Maude at the Playhouse in 1914. On its production last year at the Little Theatre, New York, *Let Us Be Gay* was said to be an extremely clever little study of contemporary American life and manners. Supporting Miss Bankhead will be Miss Helen Haye, Miss Cecily Byrne, Miss Sybil Carlisle, Mr. Francis Lister, Mr. Eric Cowley, Mr. Walter Fitz-Gerald, Mr. Bellenden Powell, and Mr. Arthur Margetson, who is returning from a long visit to the United States. The second week in August will also see the production at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, of *Follow a Star*, a new musical play by Mr. Dion Titheradge and Mr. Douglas Furber, in which Miss Sophie Tucker, Mr. Jack Hulbert, Miss Irene Russell, and Mr. Claude Hulbert will appear. Later in the year it will be staged at the Winter Garden Theatre.

Mr. Elmer Rice's *Street Scene*, the Pulitzer prize play of 1929, is another forthcoming London production, to be presented by Mr. Leon M. Lion, who saw the play when he was last in New York. Mr. Rice is the author of *The Adding Machine* and *On Trial*, both of which were successful in London. Other productions to be staged during September are *The New Eldorado*, a musical romance; and *Frederica*, Herr Franz Lehar's operette, which is to be presented at the Palace Theatre by Mr. Laddie Cliff. In Vienna *Frederica* ran for nearly a year. Here the principal male part will be taken by Mr. Joseph Hislop, the tenor, who will make his first stage appearance apart from grand opera. Frederica will be played by Miss Lea Seidl, who took the part in Vienna.

"PRUNELLA"

The only new production to be given in London next week will be the fantasy *Prunella*, by Mr. Granville-Barker and Mr. Laurence Housman, which will be performed at the Everyman Theatre on Wednesday. The revival is anticipated with some keenness, since the authors have again collaborated in writing a new act which has not been produced in England, and is being given for the first time at the Everyman Theatre. The new act is said to intensify the beauty and the meaning of the final scenes. Mr. Ernest Milton, returning to the London stage after his American tour, will play Pierrot to the Prunella of Miss Joan Harben, Miss Mary Jerrold's daughter. Others in the cast are Mr. Wallace Evenett, Mr. Horace Sequeira, Miss Dorothy Green, Mr. Neil Porter, Mr. Peter Ridgeway, and Miss Margaret Halstan. Miss Muriel Pratt is producer.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Raymond Massey is forced to undergo an operation he is leaving the cast of *The Man in Possession*, and his place at the Ambassadors Theatre will be taken by Mr. Owen Nares on August 4. Mr. Nares is at present playing in *Desire* at the New Theatre, but the management have released him. *The Way to Treat a Woman*, Mr. Walter Hackett's new play at the Duke of York's Theatre, reaches its fiftieth performance to-night. Mr. Godfrey Tearle has been succeeded in his part in *The Beaux' Stratagem* at the Royalty Theatre by Mr. Brian Aherne.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY.—*Prunella*, Everyman.
AUGUST 1.—*The Worthless Fellow Platanov*, Lyceum, Edinburgh.
AUGUST 2.—Old Stagers' season opens at Canterbury.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HORTICULTURISTS

MEETING IN LONDON NEXT MONTH

Delegates from many foreign Governments, research stations, and horticultural societies will attend the Ninth International Horticultural Congress, which is to be held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society at their headquarters in Vincent-square from August 7 to 15. The Congress has not been held in London before.

The committees which were appointed at the last Congress (Vienna, 1927) to consider the nomenclature of plants, the preparation of a colour chart for international use, and the universal recognition of awards for plants will present their reports; and reports on organizations for the exchange of young gardeners between countries, as well as on horticultural institutions and research, will also be considered. Many distinguished foreign horticulturists will present papers for discussion on propagation, vegetative and seminal, which will be the main subject before the Congress. The section devoted to fruit will deal mainly with that of a hardy nature, and in the consideration of tropical and sub-tropical plants the cultivation of citrus and rubber will be discussed.

During the Congress leading British nurserymen will cooperate in an exhibition at the Horticultural Hall. Arrangements have also been made for the delegates to visit Kew Gardens as well as research stations, while many private gardens and plant nurseries will be thrown open to them. His Majesty's Government will entertain all the members of the Congress at a reception at Lancaster House, and the president of the council of the Royal Horticultural Society will give a dinner to the delegates and other guests in their hall.

WOOLWICH SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO

FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE

The first public performance of the Woolwich Searchlight Tattoo at the Garrison Stadium took place last night before some 7,000 spectators. The salute was taken by Sir Robert D. Whigham, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. The tattoo, the second organized by the Woolwich Garrison in aid of military and local charities, has been arranged to interest people unable to visit the tattoos at Aldershot or Tidworth. The Garrison has not the facilities for producing anything on quite the same scale as those large military centres, but the tattoo committee and the thousand troops taking part have succeeded in providing a picturesque and impressive spectacle.

The tattoo may be described as a series of displays illustrating the training and efficiency of the soldier of to-day and life in the armies of long ago. The *personnel* of the Military College of Science excel in a tableaux "The Mortar Battery," a successful attempt to reproduce the well-known painting by C. Hunt depicting the shooting of a mortar battery on Woolwich Common in 1840. The history of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is told in pageantry by the 18th Field Brigade, the item closing in an exciting fashion with the latest guns in action. There are many other displays, and it is interesting to note that several of the items are presented on two fronts so that in every one has an equal view.

Brigadier A. A. Goschen, commanding the Garrison, is president of the tattoo, with Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. S. Morgan director of operations. The Duke of Gloucester is expected to be present at to-night's performance.

ARTS THEATRE

"DANCE WITH NO MUSIC"

By RODNEY ACKLAND

Eleanor	LAURA SMITHSON
Sue	MADELEINE CARROLL
Mrs. Marling	WINIFRED OUGHTON
Ruth	LEONORA CORBETT
Denis	ROLAND CULVER
Colin	DEREK WILLIAMS
Magda	GWLADYS EVAN-MORRIS
Elsie	DAISY MARKHAM
George	ARTHUR MACRAE
Babs	KAY HAMMOND
Philip	W. E. C. JENKINS
Leslie	DRELINCOURT ODLUM

It is not only the crudity of many of its rivals that makes *Dance with No Music* seem a good title for a play. It has grace and quietness; it has an expectant, unemphatic rhythm; the man who chose it, you say, may be an artist, not a playmaker, for he can hear the fall of words. And Mr. Ackland is an artist, though not yet a sustained craftsman and still lacking in the strength that enables a writer of four acts to preserve through them all the continuity of his theme. His theme is the clash in a young girl's mind between her wisdom and her desire, and his first statement of it is admirable. Sue is a member of a touring company. She has become the mistress of its manager, a complacent, shallow man, whose power and worthlessness are exhibited by Mr. Roland Culver with an excellent restraint. She marries him, and the play tells of her sensual subservience to him, of his rejection of her, and, in a last act that is a fall from grace and truth, of her consoling discovery that Colin, who has long worshipped her without power to stir any fire within her, is after all a satisfying conflagration. This conclusion will not serve. Miss Carroll and Mr. Derek Williams were powerless to make us believe in it, for the good reason that the artist, becoming a playmaker, had betrayed his theme. But this is no great matter in a writer who, like Mr. Ackland, has nearly all the years on his side, and whose swerving is evidently the swerving, not of a cynic giving the public what he supposes it to want, but of an artist who began a good journey without having clearly imagined the end of it.

The play is not, then, to be judged by the artificiality of its conclusion, nor by the hesitancy of its third act. It is of much greater importance to remark that for at least a half of the evening we are in the presence of a dramatist who can control his stage, direct his characters, and, above all, communicate intense emotion without becoming strident or shrill. What he is writing about is, briefly, the turning of Sue's head by an ecstasy of the flesh. In the core of her mind is knowledge of what is happening to her and foreknowledge of the fate that awaits her. She is gay and breathless and affre; she is, if you will, shameless; but she is never contemptible, never a greedy, selfish little animal and no more. Mr. Ackland, with assistance from Miss Madeleine Carroll that marks an astonishing progress in her art and establishes her as an actress to be seriously watched, preserves in his study of Sue an awareness of tragedy impending, an impression of a frail, beautiful craft being swept to disaster, which gives a dignity to his writing that scenes with physical desire as their subject commonly lack. His central study is, moreover, well supported in some of his minor sketches, and Miss Oughton, Miss Smithson, and Miss Corbett are all given an opportunity to distinguish themselves. It is, in brief, an evening with a writer who cannot yet run a full race, but still an evening to be remembered.

LYCEUM THEATRE

"TRAFFIC"

By NOEL SCOTT

Adam Yorke	ASHTON PEARSE
Vivian Mace	HENRY CARLISLE
Elizabeth Linley	MARY GLYNNE
Andreo Gardani	TONY DE LUNGO
Josephine Carr	NORA ELIZABETH
Paul Jeff	FRANK ROYDE
Anthony Yorke	DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY
Inspector Swinnerton	S. J. WARMINGTON
Detective-Inspector Osborne	CECIL PARKER
Ruby Mentmore	JOAN KEMP-WELCH

The problem set by the author is a very niggling one, but if you cease to wrestle with it there is nothing else to do. Creoles trafficking in white slaves are continually popping in and out of doors and windows, and it is not long before we have ceased to be surprised at their comings and goings, their kidnappings and murderings. But they are always threatening to report each other's "double crossings" to the Boss, and if we are not interested to discover this nameless villain we are not interested in the play. All but the most innocent have no difficulty in deciding that the young man to whom Mr. Neilson-Terry gives a splendid charm is either a detective or the Boss himself. It is very early in the evening when this conclusion stares us in the face, and there are still two longish acts to sit through.

In a good detective play this conclusion would be the starting-point of enjoyment. If the young man is the detective who, then, is the Boss, and by what astonishing means will he be laid by the heels? But in this case the situations are so loosely held together in the author's imagination that we are soon persuaded that he is going to play a trick upon us. The Moriarty or the Sherlock Holmes of the piece is going to be some obscure super. So it is. Mr. Neilson-Terry decorates his part pleasantly, but the rest—even Miss Mary Glynne—have parts that are too shadowy to bear decoration. Mr. Frank Royde gives individuality to one of the gangsters, but even he seems sadly conscious of having no cards up his sleeve.

"LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO DISABLED MEN

The Duke of Connaught paid a surprise visit to a gathering of 350 war-wounded men and nurses at a garden party given by the Kingston and Surbiton (Founder) branch of the "Lest We Forget" Association at the Masonic Hall, Surbiton, yesterday. He was accompanied by Colonel Douglas Gordon and was received by Lord Ashcombe, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, and Mr. H. C. Rickett, High Sheriff of the County.

COLONEL A. P. DRAYSON, President of the Branch, introduced the Duke of Connaught, who, he said, was present against doctor's orders, as he was suffering with a cold.

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT passed along a line of 50 "chair" cases—invalids unable to walk—shaking hands with and making a kindly inquiry of each. Afterwards, addressing the company, he said he was proud to think they had done their duty and brought credit to the regiments they served and to the country. He hoped his presence would be an assurance of the continued interest he took in them. They would always have the pleasure of recalling that they behaved as Englishmen. He was very proud to see so many who were soldiers, like himself, although they had not been so lucky as he.

Tea and various forms of entertainment, including a concert, were provided for the men who had been brought from various hospitals by the British Red Cross. Among those present were:—

Lord Grey De Ruthyn, Lady Ashcombe, Mrs. Rickett, Colonel H. Clay (chairman of the association), and Mr. C. S. Bailey (chairman of the branch).

STUDY OF RELIGIOUS DRAMA

On behalf of the Religious Drama Society the British Drama League announces a religious drama school, to be held in Bournemouth from December 1 to 6 inclusive. The object is to discuss the modern approach to religious drama and to afford technical instruction in the actual production of religious plays both in churches and elsewhere. Particulars may be obtained from the community drama secretary, British Drama League, 8, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.2.

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

UNITED STATES AHEAD

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)
HAMBURG, JULY 22

With the last of the double-round days behind them, the players in the International Team Tournament have a little more breathing space for the rest of the week. Once the present accumulation of adjourned games is cleared away, it will be easier to see which of the leaders has the best chance, bearing in mind the relative strengths of the teams they have still to meet. The British Empire team have four or five weak opponents in the remaining five rounds, so they are by no means out of the running, in spite of their bad morning against Poland.

I find that I credited Czechoslovakia with one point too many yesterday. The leading positions now are:—United States 32 (one adjourned), Austria 30½, Czechoslovakia 30 (three adjourned), Hungary 30 (three adjourned), Germany 30 (one adjourned), British Empire 29, Poland 29 (four adjourned).

The position in the Women's Tournament for the Championship of the World is also most interesting, for Frau Wulf-Kalmar's score is 4½, with two games to play, while Miss Menchik's is 3½, with three games to play.

The following are the results in the 12th round of the Team Tournament:—

BRITISH EMPIRE		POLAND	
Sultan Khan	0	A. Rubinstein	1
F. D. Yates	0	S. Tartakower	1
Sir G. A. Thomas	½	D. Przepiorka	½
W. Winter	½	P. Feldmann	½
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	3
HUNGARY		FRANCE	
G. Maroczy	—	L. Betheder	—
A. Steiner	½	A. Gromer	½
K. Havasi	1	M. Duchamp	0
A. Takacs	1	A. Voisin	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½
SPAIN		ICELAND	
A. Ribera	—	E. Gilfer	—
M. Golmayo	1	J. Gudmandsson	0
D. Lafora	—	E. Thorvaldsson	—
P. Soler	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		FINLAND	
S. Flohr	1	B. Rasmusson	0
J. Reifir	—	T. Gauffin	—
K. Treybal	1	R. Krozius	0
L. Prokes	—	I. Rahm	—
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	—
AUSTRIA		LATVIA	
E. Eliskases	½	V. Petrow	½
J. Lokvenc	1	M. Feigin	0
H. Muller	1	A. Taube	0
S. E. Wolf	1	F. Apscheneek	0
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
LITHUANIA		DENMARK	
S. Macht	1	E. Andersen	0
J. Vistapetski	—	K. Ruben	—
L. Abramavicius	—	A. Dealer	—
A. Kolodnas	1	T. E. Gemzoe	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	—
UNITED STATES		HOLLAND	
F. J. Marshall	1	S. Landau	0
I. Kashdan	1	H. Weenink	0
H. Steiner	—	W. A. Schelfhout	—
J. A. Anderson	½	J. H. van den Bosch	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½
RUMANIA		NORWAY	
T. Gudju	—	O. K. Jorgensen	—
A. Barstz	—	A. Krogdahl	—
H. Taubmann	1	O. M. Olsen	0
S. Balogh	½	O. Hovind	½
TOTAL	1½	TOTAL	½
GERMANY		SWEDEN	
C. Ahues	—	G. Staahlberg	—
C. Carls	1	K. Berndtsson	0
F. Samisch	1	G. Stoltz	0
K. Richter	½	E. Lundin	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½

Some of the adjourned games were played off to-night, with the following results:—

Tenth Round—I. Kashdan (United States) beat C. Ahues, making the result of that match, U.S. 3½, Germany ½. M. Scheinberg (Lithuania) beat D. Noteboom, making that result, Lithuania 3, Holland 1. K. Treybal (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Gromer, and J. Reifir drew with M. Duchamp, making that result, Czechoslovakia 3½, France ½. A. Rubinstein (Poland) beat H. Kmoch; S. Tartakower beat H. Muller, and P. Makarczyk lost to J. Lokvenc, making that result, Poland 2, Austria 2.

Eleventh Round.—F. J. Marshall (United States) beat E. Halvorsen, making that result, U.S. 4, Norway 0. Sultan Khan (British Empire) beat R. Krogius, and Sir G. A. Thomas lost to S. Rasmusson, making that result, British Empire 3, Finland 1. H. Wagner (Germany) beat A. Tyroler, making that result, Germany 2½, Rumania ½. V. Petrow (Latvia) beat S. Landau, and A. Taube drew with D. Noteboom, making that result, Latvia 2½, Holland 1½.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Women's Tournament for the Championship of the World, Seventh Round.—Miss Menchik beat Frau Wulf-Kalmar; Fräulein Hentschel against Froken Beckow was adjourned; Mrs. Stevenson had the bye.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES' MEETING

ADULT EDUCATION BY WIRELESS

The report just issued from Dunfermline of the Oxford meeting of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees at the end of last week stated that the trustees had approved for subsidy an experimental scheme of adult education by wireless in the counties of Lanark and Dumfries. The experiment will be conducted by a joint committee under the chairmanship of Professor R. S. Rait, Principal of Glasgow University, and, it is stated, will have the services of B.B.C. experts in the area.

The trustees decided to support the movement for the preservation of rural England, Scotland, and Wales by making a grant of £10,000, divided as follows:—England, £7,000; Scotland, £2,000; Wales, £1,000.

Grants were allocated in aid of the erection of village institutes in which the trustees are cooperating with development commissioners who administer a Treasury loan fund, and also the National Council of Social Service, and a subsidy was made in aid of the work of the National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs.

On the general question of adult education the trustees decided to continue, on a small scale, their experiment in the provision of tutor organizers in rural areas under the Workers' Educational Association. The trustees were sympathetic in regard to an application from the Imperial League of Opera, and they provisionally agreed to make some contribution, provided that the remainder of the fund estimated as essential for a five years' experiment was raised by the end of 1932.

NEW DELIGHT FOR LONDON CHILDREN

"ELFIN TREE" IN KENSINGTON GARDENS

The following was issued from the Office of Works yesterday:—

The First Commissioner of Works announces that the Mayoress of Kensington has kindly consented to perform the ceremony of unveiling the "Elfin Tree" in the Children's Playground, Kensington Gardens, on Friday next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

The "Elfin Tree" is an example of the work of Mr. Ivor Innes, who has specialized in adapting the natural forms of heather roots and tree trunks to disclose the figures of gnomes, fairies, and animals. The tree trunk is that of a very old pollarded oak, selected by the artist in Richmond Park, showing remarkable distortions of growth and grain. Out of these Mr. Innes has succeeded in discovering a population of 74 Little People and animals. His efforts have been confined to chipping and scraping away unnecessary material, and the result should appeal greatly to the imagination of the children who frequent the playground in Kensington Gardens.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Professor M. Victor Van Geyseghem will give recitals during the week-end on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. Professor Van Geyseghem has been invited to give the recitals by the *Daily Sketch*. The recitals will be given at 6 p.m. on Saturday and at 7 p.m. on Sunday, each concert lasting approximately 45 minutes.

A captain in the Belgian Army, Professor Van Geyseghem has played the most famous carillons in Belgium, France, and Holland. During the War he gained a number of decorations. He is one of the professors at the International School of Carillons, and he will be the first foreign carillonneur to play on the carillon in Hyde Park.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Christie's sale yesterday of old English silver, the property of Mr. George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Mrs. Alfred Noyes (removed from Lulworth Castle in consequence of the fire), Sir John Thoroid, of Syston Old Hall, the late Mr. A. Barclay Walker, and from other sources, totalled close on £15,000.

The most interesting articles were among the 30 lots from Delamere House, and among these the outstanding price of 3,300s. per oz., £3,275 5s., was paid by Mr. Permain for an Elizabethan silver-gilt cup and cover, shaped as a gourd, engraved with the arms and crest of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodley, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley; the cup is 12in. high, 1585, and weighs 19oz. 17dwt. A Commonwealth silver-gilt cup and cover, surmounted by a statuette of a classical warrior, 13¾in. high, 1650, 28oz. 9dwt., went to the same buyer at 850s., £1,209 2s. 6d., as did also, at £600, an Elizabethan tiger-ware jug, mounted with silver-gilt, engraved with the Wilbraham crest, 9in. high, 1566—this jug originally belonged to Richard Wilbraham, Master of the Jewel House and of the Revels to Queen Mary, and M.P. for Chester. A set of four table candlesticks, by P. Archambo, 1744, 101oz. 7dwt., sold at 29s.—£146 9s. 2d.; a Charles II. tankard, 7in. high, 1670, 28½oz. at 170s.—£244 7s. 6d. (both bought by Messrs. Crichton); and a pair of candelabra, 14¼in. high, 1769, 107½oz. at 40s.—£215 10s. (Franklin).

The silver from Lulworth Castle was chiefly remarkable for a dinner service, engraved with the arms of Weld quartering Heveringham and Simeon, by W. Sutton, 1802, 2,061½oz., which sold at 12s. 6d.—£1,288 8s. 9d. (Harman). Other properties included a Scottish quaigh, 7¼in. diameter, by Colin McKenzie, Edinburgh, 1716, 19oz. 4dwt., which sold at 480s.—£460 16s. (Willson); a pair of American plain cupping-bowls, by S. Casey, of South Kingston and Newport, R.I., *circa* 1745, 4¼in. diameter, 17oz. 14dwt., at 420s.—£371 14s. (Grant); and a Charles I. chalice, 10in. high, 1627, 14oz. 14dwt., at 155s.—£113 18s. 6d. (Lamb).

AUSTRIAN STUDENTS' VISIT

RECEPTION BY LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

The Lord Mayor of London received at the Mansion House yesterday a number of Austrian students whose visit to this country has been arranged by the Anglo-Austrian Committee for the interchange of teachers and students.

Mr. R. K. COWIE, a member of the committee, said the visit was part of the education of the students, which they would consider incomplete unless it included a good knowledge of the English language and a true understanding of our ideals and aspirations. The committee sought to ensure that Austrian students who desired it should be accommodated in English families. They wished to show them the best of that home life which had an international tradition. One method by which the committee endeavoured to reach this end was by arranging exchanges between young people of the two countries. A young Austrian girl or boy came here and lived for a time with a family, and at the end of the visit he or she took back a member of the English family, who stayed with the Austrian parents. The length of these reciprocal visits was regulated by circumstances. In each case the visitor was treated as a member of the family, and there was no money payment on either side. Several exchanges had been successfully arranged by the committee, and they hoped that more would be completed.

The LORD MAYOR, in welcoming the visitors, said we were rightly proud of what our English home life had been, and although sometimes there were fears as to its future, he hoped it would continue for the good of the country. He trusted that the students would find their visit not only interesting, but that it would help in building up friendship between their two nations.

LANCIA CARS

NEW MODELS

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The new 4-litre 8-cylinder Lancia, named "Dilambda," was exhibited at the last Olympia Exhibition, and Lancia (England), Limited, now have a range of English bodies on this remarkable chassis.

The new models comprise a four-seated torpedo, a super sporting close-coupled saloon, a bachelor's two-seater, a four-door, six-light limousine, a close-coupled touring saloon, an enclosed drive limousine, a four-door, four-light all-purpose saloon, and a dual-purpose saloon. Examples of price, the enclosed drive limousine complete costs £1,450, and the four-door, four-light all-purpose saloon £1,175. The body designs are ingenious and luxurious. Lancia is proverbially ingenious, and special attention was paid in the construction of the chassis to body space. The wheelbase and track are 11ft. 5in. and 4ft. 9¼in. The height of the top of the frame from the ground is only 1ft. 5¼in., while from the top of the pedals to the tangent of the rear wheels is 8ft. 9in. I have not yet tried the "Dilambda," but it is stated to be able to do 75 miles an hour as a seven-seater and without being hard pushed. The nominal power of this 72.37 and 100mm. engine is 31.2, but 100 h.p. is said to be given off on the brake at 4,000 r.p.m. The chassis only weighs 23cwt. The two most striking features in the 4-cylinder Lancia "Lambda"—namely, the staggering of the cylinders and the independent front wheel suspension—are retained in the 8-cylinder chassis. There are many clever points about the design, and the engine lubrication system includes a special automatic device which ensures the supply of constant purified and cooled oil. Hypoid gear is used for the back axle, which allows a low floor position without sacrificing ground clearance. The frame itself is a most artistic production.

POPULARITY OF GLIDING

A CLUB MATCH ARRANGED

The first inter-club gliding match to be held in this country will take place on Sunday, July 27, between the London Gliding Club and the gliding section of the Lancashire Aero Club on the former's ground at Ivinghoe Beacon, near Tring. It is likely that by the end of the year 40 gliding clubs will have been started in various parts of the country, and the new sport may demand the organization of club competitions on a large scale.

In this match the clubs will be represented by teams of six each. The competitors will take off in rotation, and the duration of their flights will be recorded. The London team will be led by Captain Latimer Needham, who, under favourable conditions at Itford Hill recently, kept an intermediate glider in the air for 65 minutes. Four pilots who took part in the King's Cup race will also be included in the teams. This event will be accompanied by a demonstration of the first two-seater glider to be seen in this country.

The rapid growth of gliding clubs has been accompanied by a large increase in the membership of the older clubs. The London Club has admitted 150 new members in the last three months, and has now three times as many gliders as it had at the beginning of the season. The standard of achievement is rising too, and will probably justify the purchase of advanced soaring machines before long. It is hoped eventually to be able to arrange cross-country gliding races and altitude competitions.

LABOUR SOCIAL POLICY

Mr. STANLEY HIRST, vice-chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party, presiding at the third session of the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in Westminster Hall yesterday, said that the man in the street took only a very abstract interest in Empire free trade, protection and emigration, but a deep interest in social legislation. There were varied opinions, even in the ranks of the Labour Party, about some of the social legislation contemplated, for instance on the question of family allowances. There was no doubt that it would provide a fine election cry if family allowances appeared on the programme definitely as a recommendation of the T.U.C. and the Labour Party. Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, inaugurated a discussion in private on the social policy of the Labour Party.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY

In the present exhibition at the Twenty-One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, a special feature is made of a collection of about 30 drawings by Rodolphe Bresdin (1825-1885). Within his own limitations Bresdin, who was the son of a tanner, born in a village on the Loire and spending most of his life at Bordeaux, was a highly original artist, with a style of great delicacy. He drew almost entirely from memory, and, possibly for that reason, the smaller drawings—and some of them are very small indeed—in this collection strike one as the best. The subjects are romantic landscapes, architectural fragments, hunting scenes, and studies of single figures. Horses occur in many of the drawings, which are distinguished by a dream-like consistency. No. 21, of a woman with two children, No. 29, of a standard-bearer, No. 14, a landscape, and No. 12, an architectural subject, are particularly beautiful. The rest of the exhibition consists of drawings, mostly in water-colour, by English artists, past and present, from Turner to some of the younger engravers. "December Sunset," by Mr. Paul Drury, "Sussex Downs," by Mr. W. A. Narbeth, "Near Lenham, Kent," by Mr. S. R. Badmin, and "A Forecourt," by Mr. F. L. Griggs, A.R.A., may be specially noted.

A JESSE WINDOW

At Selfridge's there is on view for a few days a Jesse Window in stained glass for the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, New York, designed and executed by Mr. Paul Woodroffe. This is one of 15 windows, showing the Mysteries of the Rosary, by the same artist for the Lady Chapel, which, the gift of the late Eugene Kelly and his wife, was built about 20 years ago, the Cathedral itself, designed by James Renwick in French Gothic, being just over 50 years old. The windows, which occupy rather more than two-thirds of the wall space of the chapel, are the gift of Thomas Hughes Kelly and his late brother Eugene in memory of their parents and brothers.

The new window is in three lights, with a traceried head, and it may be described for convenience as being decorative rather than pictorial in style, the figures in the illustrative insets being small. It gains in unity by the different colours being approximately the same tone, and in coherence by the scrolled branches of the tree extending over the three lights. The insets in the centre light are framed in quatre foils, those in the side lights in diamonds. Blue predominates in the ground, with brown and green for variety and white for brilliance, and an even distribution of ruby as a framing to the figure subjects has a very good effect indeed. In the style of drawing, imitation of the past has been avoided, but the window, with its rich and closely packed design, continues in principle the best tradition of stained glass.

EXHIBITIONS

CRYSTAL PALACE. Daily until July 30. 10 to 10.
WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
JULY 25 and 26, at 7.30 p.m.
GRAND MILITARY AND AIR FORCE PAGEANT.
MASSED BANDS OF H.M. BRIGADE OF GUARDS.
MUSICAL DRIVES WITH GUNS.
MASSED PIPERS.
MUSICAL RIDES AND SEARCHLIGHT DISPLAYS.
JULY 28:
HANDEL'S MESSIAH (2,500 performers), 8 p.m.
Conductor: SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bart.
Adm. 2/- after 5 p.m. 1/6.
FIREWORK DISPLAYS at dusk, July 28 & 31.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly. 10-10. Sun. 2-10. Latest additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain, also A. P. F. Chapman. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

SHIP MODELS: 4th Annual Exhibition. THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Thurs. only till Aug. 28 open till 11 p.m. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Free on Thurs. only after 8.30 p.m. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

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ROYAL ACADEMY
SUMMER EXHIBITION
Now open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d.
Catalogues 1s. Season Ticket 5s.

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GREAT EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS by LIVING AMERICAN ARTISTS, also A. H. KNIGHTON HAMMOND'S Water-colours. 10-6.

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WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by BOUDIN, COROT, MONET, MONTICELLI, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, and XVIII. Century ENGLISH School.

THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-st.
ANGLADA-CAMARASA.
EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by the most famous living Spanish Painter, ANGLADA-CAMARASA.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.
THE FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS
1. FLOWER PAINTINGS by CARL HAMPEL.
2. REMBRANDT ETCHINGS, 1606-1669.
3. Paintings and Water-colours by Leading Artists.
148, New Bond-

Imperial and Foreign News

SIGNS OF CHANGE IN QUEBEC

PORTENTS FOR THE ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT)

English-speaking Canadians are bored with party warfare as at present waged in the Dominion, but the battle has lost none of its traditional zest in the great French province of Quebec. Quebec is the electoral pivot of the country because it has a fixed quota of 65 seats in the Federal House of Commons. The other provinces are allocated seats in the ratio to 65 which their population bears to that of Quebec.

Politics have for generations been the chief intellectual diversion of the French-Canadian race. For ambitious youth politics is the great career, and in no other part of the North American continent does a successful politician enjoy greater prestige than a captain of finance or a first-rate corporation lawyer. The first hint of an election campaign transforms at least half the population of Quebec into active politicians. A popular feature of elections in Quebec is the *assemblée contradictoire*, which in rural districts is often held after mass on Sundays and at which a brace or sometimes a quartet of oratorical gladiators match their tongues in debate often for hours on end.

To-day the citizens of Quebec are frankly pleased that the coming election bears at least some semblance to a real fight in contrast to the one-sided contests which the province has had since the War. Time was when Quebec provided Sir John Macdonald, the great leader of Canadian Conservatism, with his steadiest body of supporters. But racial pride in the fame of Laurier gave the Liberals a commanding position in Quebec after 1896. Twenty years later the unfortunate conscription controversy, which ranged the French-Canadian race solidly on the Liberal side, reduced the Conservative Party in Quebec to a meagre remnant in the English-speaking districts. For four successive general elections Quebec has been a stronghold of Liberalism against which the Conservative forces have battered themselves to singularly little purpose. In the election of 1921 they did not secure a single one of Quebec's 65 seats, and in 1926 they had to be content with four, three in the city of Montreal, and one county seat, Argenteuil, held by the personal prestige of Sir George Perley.

DISCONTENTED FARMERS

However, the Conservatives have now returned to the attack wholeheartedly and in circumstances which are more favourable than in any recent contest. They have in Mr. Bennett a new leader who by reason of his absence from the Parliament of 1917-1921 was not mixed up in the conscription controversy, and Quebec is also in a mood to listen with a sympathetic ear to his arguments, and particularly to his indictment of Mr. Mackenzie King's Ministry for sins of omission and commission. The province at present suffers from a serious industrial and agricultural depression. There are said to be at least 50,000 people out of work in Montreal and its environs, and comparable numbers in Sherbrooke and other manufacturing centres. The pulp and paper industry, whose plants are the parents of a number of little towns throughout the province, is struggling with grave difficulties and the mining industry in the Rouyn country is passing through dark days as the result of the fall in the price of copper and other metals.

More serious is the plight of the Quebec farmer who tills a small farm of his own. He is complaining that it is virtually impossible to wrest a livelihood from the land under present conditions. Inefficient farming methods probably play their part, but in the eyes of the farmers one of the chief sources of their woes is unfair foreign competition, which has forced prices of farm produce down to unremunerative levels. American fruit and vegetable growers have been dumping every summer their surplus produce on to the Montreal market to the discomfiture of the truck farmers and fruit-growers of Quebec, and New Zealand butter and Australian mutton have had equally untoward effects.

PROTECTION POPULAR

The men of Quebec, like most small yeomen farmers, have a passionate attachment to their native soil, but even this deep-rooted sentiment has not prevented thousands of them from leaving their farms in despair. To-day in many rural parishes of Quebec there are dozens of abandoned farms decaying into rank wilderness. The southward exodus into the United States has been as heavy as from any other part of Canada, and probably heavier. The Quebec farmer, therefore, is willing to listen to Conservatives when they unfold the merits of their party's policy of higher protection and denounce the Liberals for their vacillating fiscal policy. The Conservative politicians are endeavouring to capitalize the rural discontent, and there is some evidence that they are being successful.

They are being helped, moreover, by a significant change in the attitude of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. The higher clergy in Quebec have become seriously alarmed at recent developments in Saskatchewan which revealed a bitter anti-Quebec sentiment in the Western Provinces, and they have decided that it is unwise to leave the Conservative Party without substantial French-Canadian representation in its councils. They are said to be taking steps to create such a garrison at Ottawa, and, whether by order from the higher powers or spontaneously, many of the country priests are frowning upon Liberal attempts to revive the racial and religious cry over events in Saskatchewan. In some cases, after long years of allegiance to Liberalism, they are openly backing the Conservative candidates.

In 1925 and 1926 the Conservatives had difficulty in finding candidates of any sort to contest Quebec seats. Real heroism or fanatical devotion to party was needed in a man to face the blasts of anti-Conservative prejudice which were still blowing. To-day there has been keen competition for the Conservative nomination.

The claims of Conservative optimists who talk about carrying half of the 65 seats may be safely discounted. Sober men in the party say that on July 28 between 12 and 15 Quebec seats will come over to the Conservative account. For these gains only two additions to the three seats now held by the Conservatives in Montreal, which has 13 seats in all, are reckoned upon, and practically all the rest are expected to come from rural constituencies lying between the River St. Lawrence and the American border. On the other hand the Liberals declare that the Conservatives should be well pleased if they hold their four existing seats on July 28.

But there is not quite the same note of vaunting confidence as was audible four years ago in the Liberal pronouncements. One Liberal Cabinet Minister has privately admitted the probability of several Conservative gains.

PARTY PROSPECTS IN ONTARIO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 22

Throughout the region of Ontario lying east of Toronto there are keen fights in almost every constituency, and most of the results are expected to be close.

The constituencies along the shore front of Lake Ontario are mainly agricultural, with a sprinkling of small towns, and the Conservatives hold most of them. In the country districts the Conservatives are making good use of the New Zealand butter issue and the effects of the Smoot-Hawley tariff, which will cut off substantial exports of dairy produce from this territory, and they are contending that the King Government is responsible for the farmers' present troubles. The Conservatives are expected to hold all these seats.

In the easternmost peninsula of Ontario, where the French-Canadians are now numerically predominant, the solidarity of their vote on the Liberal side gave the Government at the last election a *bloc* of six seats including Ottawa, which is a two-member constituency. In Ottawa the Civil Service vote is the controlling factor, and at one time it seemed likely to go against the Government through dissatisfaction at the refusal to give better salaries, but the Conservatives made the mistake of allowing two municipal politicians to capture the party nominations.

Mr. Mackenzie King's meeting here last night was attended by 10,000 people, and he made pledges which will do much to allay the local dissatisfaction with the Ministry. The warmth of his reception gave the Liberals great encouragement, and they now feel certain of pulling through the sitting French member, Mr. Chevrier, if not of holding both seats.

SALE OF SHANGHAI TELEPHONES

CONSULAR REPLY TO NANKING PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 23

The Consular body, replying to a protest by the Nanking Government, declare that the sale of the Shanghai telephones to the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation is within the competency of the Municipal Council to approve, as the transaction was carried out under the relevant law. The grant of the franchise to the corporation, they declare, will in no wise prejudice future discussions of the status of Shanghai.

The Nanking Government has replied to a protest of 12 missionary bodies against the recent law forbidding religious teaching in mission schools. It asserts that it is important to preserve neutrality in religious matters, and that to grant permission to one creed to give religious teaching would place shackles on the liberty of thought of children. It scouts the idea that the children of 200,000 Christian Chinese should be enrolled in church schools, and concludes with the statement that its refusal is final and cannot be reviewed.

SEPARATISM IN NORTH CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, JULY 23

The arrival here to-night from Hongkong of Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, at the joint invitation of Yen Hsi-shsan and Feng Yu-hsiang, has aroused fresh speculation as to the political intentions of the Northern allies.

While it is taken by some as presaging the immediate formation of a Separatist Government in Peking, it may be doubted whether any such step will be taken while the issue of the military campaign remains so obviously in doubt. Wang Ching-wei, however, has a large following among the Chinese intellectuals and students, and his presence in the Northern camp will undoubtedly have a strong moral effect.

MORE COLLECTIVE FARMS IN UKRAINE

INDEPENDENT HOLDINGS TO BE ABSORBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 23

The Soviet of People's Commissars of the Ukraine has ordered the complete liquidation, before October, 1931, of all *khutory* (independent peasant holdings) which have continued to exist outside the village communities, and which, in accordance with ancient Russian custom, controlled and distributed the greater part of the peasant land. Most of these *khutory* were developed under Stolypin's agrarian policy, and their owners, often called "Stolypin's gentry," showed promise of becoming the future backbone of Russian agriculture.

The new plan of the Ukrainian Government includes the reorganization of a further 14,000,000 hectares (34,600,000 acres) of farmland into collective farms. Individual peasants holding land allotted to them by the community may temporarily continue under the same system, but they must surrender the land which the collective farms require and receive in its place other land farther away, but cultivable, not an equal area of sandy or marshy soil as has often been the case before.

A REPORTER'S VERACITY

CALCUTTA LIBEL JUDGMENT REVERSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23

The Court of Appeal, the Chief Justice presiding, to-day reversed, with costs, the judgment given in the Calcutta High Court in the suit for libel brought against the *Englishman* newspaper by the former Italian Consul-General.

The High Court had awarded the Consul-General 7,500 rupees (£562 10s.) damages and costs. The alleged libel consisted in the defence by the editor of the *Englishman* of the veracity of his reporter who had interviewed the Italian Consul-General, who repudiated the statements attributed to him. The lower Court held that to defend the reporter's veracity was to convey a reflection upon the Consul-General as a liar.

Giving judgment, the Chief Justice held that the editor acted with propriety in publishing the Consul-General's denial and in adding that he had no reason to doubt the veracity of the reporter.

SOVIET AND RYKOFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 23

An unconfirmed report, ostensibly from Moscow, is published here alleging that the Tsik [Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union] has relieved Rykoff of his post as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars—a post analogous to that of Prime Minister—of the U.S.S.R.

COBLENZ BRIDGE DISASTER

PRESIDENT'S TOUR CANCELLED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COBLENZ, JULY 23

President von Hindenburg's tour of the formerly occupied territory ended abruptly to-day. He cancelled the remainder of it on learning of last night's disaster (reported in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday), and left for Berlin this afternoon—a sad finish to a journey which was being accompanied by a wave of popular rejoicing all over the Rhineland.

Thirty-five bodies have been recovered from the arm of the Mosel, close to its confluence with the Rhine at Ehrenbreitstein, where the collapse of a footbridge last night threw an unknown number of people into the water. The flags which flew over Coblenz yesterday are at half-mast to-day, and the decorations are being hastily removed. The accident came on a day when popular enthusiasm had reached the highest point in the tour and it has had a shattering effect. At Trier and Aachen, where the President was expected to-day, there is great disappointment at the inevitable cancellation, though he has promised later visits.

The President, to whom the tragic ending of his tour must also be a blow, attended a ceremony in the Coblenz Stadthaus to-day. In strong contrast to the colour and the jubilation of previous occasions the Council Chamber was draped in black, and only the city fathers met together with the President, a Freeman of Coblenz, to commemorate the victims. The chief burgomaster, Dr. Russell, said the worst disaster in the history of Coblenz had come on the day of their greatest rejoicing. The President, a statuesque, impressive figure in the darkened Council Chamber, said simply that he shared the people's sorrow to-day as he had shared their joy yesterday, and that he would as far as possible make the material anxieties of those bereaved his personal care.

The circumstances of the disaster have graven it deeply in the public mind. The dead people were a few among thousands gathered last night to listen to the music afloat and ashore, to watch the red glow round Ehrenbreitstein, the bursting of rockets, and the reflected illuminations from cafés and steamers. The frail footbridge used by them spanned a narrow channel connecting the Mosel with a shipping basin. When it collapsed over 100 people were thrown into the water, and their cries mingled with the sounds of music from midstream. In such confusion only the strongest survived, and the weakest were quickly drowned.

When I visited the spot at 1 o'clock this morning large crowds, the rest of the earlier happy throngs, still lined the banks and silently watched as bargemen, firemen, and police worked by torchlight. Of the 35 victims so far recovered eight are unknown. Fifteen are citizens of Coblenz, the others mostly visitors from the surrounding countryside come to see the President. A six-year-old boy from Akron, in Ohio, named Raymond Lawler, was drowned with his German grandfather, whom he had been brought from America to see. Six schoolgirls were also drowned.

DEMOLITIONS IN ROME

ISOLA TIBURTINA IN DANGER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 22

The rapidity with which picturesque Rome is disappearing before the enthusiasm of the cleaners-up is now beginning seriously to alarm the artistic population. The latest area threatened is the Isola Tiburtina, with its clusters of old houses and winding cobbled alleys, lying in the middle of the Tiber below the Ponte Garibaldi.

In ancient time the island was held sacred to Æsculapius, to whom a temple was erected there. On the site of this temple stands the Church of St. Bartholomew, and near it is a hospital attached to the Church of San Giovanni di Dio. The island has for long been a favourite spot for artists and for those lovers of the city whose devotion is not confined to its "Imperial remains."

The demolitions carried out for the clearing of such places as the markets of Trajan and the theatre of Marcellus and for the relief of traffic congestion have been regarded by such people as a necessary evil. It is now, however, being seriously asked whether the process is not beginning to be carried too far, and whether posterity will thank the present authorities for substituting a modern construction for the old buildings on the island.

NATIONAL AIR SERVICES FOR CANADA

PLANS FOR BIG MERGER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 23

Plans for a comprehensive reorganization and expansion of air services in Canada are well advanced, but their completion has been delayed by the election campaign. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railway systems are about to join forces with the Aviation Corporation of Canada and Western Canada Airways, which run most of the present air services, in order to form a national air transport system which will have ramifications in every quarter of the Dominion. All the interests involved are agreeable to the pooling of their resources, and adequate financial support has been secured.

Yesterday Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, issued a statement to the effect that discussions had taken place between Canadian Pacific and Canadian National officials aiming at cooperative participation in the ownership of airway companies of both Eastern and Western Canada, and that agreement in principle had been reached on the basis that each company would have an equal interest in new combination. At Vancouver Sir Henry Thornton issued a confirmatory statement for the Canadian National Railways.

It is understood that a large part has been taken in the negotiations by Mr. James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, who is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owner of Western Canada Airways, and an important shareholder in other aviation companies.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK'S GIFT

The Colonial Office announces that his Highness the Rajah of Sarawak has decided that the unallocated balance, amounting to £25,000, of his gift of £100,000 to his Majesty's Government, should be offered to the Board of Governors of the Imperial Forestry Institute.

The announcement of the Rajah's generous gift was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Government dinner on the opening day of the Colonial Office Conference. It was then stated that £75,000 would be used as a fund to assist in the education of the children of Colonial Civil Servants.

AIR CONTEST ROUND EUROPE

BRITISH PILOTS' ARRIVAL AT BARCELONA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 23

A cool spell, such as that which made the Duke of Wellington very glad to have his greatcoat in Salamanca in July, with high winds and clouds made the day rather trying for the pilots taking part in the air contest round Europe. Nevertheless Mr. Butler (Gipsy Moth),

who left Madrid at one minute after 7 o'clock this morning, reached Seville at 9.13 a.m., left again at 9.55, and was in Madrid at 11.57. Soon after noon he left for Saragossa and Barcelona, where he arrived at 4.22 p.m.

Mr. Andrews and M. Cornez, two of the airmen who left Saragossa yesterday, failed to reach Madrid, having been obliged to land for slight repairs. Both arrived in Madrid this morning, and relieved the anxiety felt for them. The Archduke Anthony of Austria-Tuscany, one of the Spanish pilots, missed his way yesterday near Pamplona, but completed the stages to Madrid and Seville to-day.

The situation is at present as follows:—12 pilots have arrived from Saragossa; 12 reached Seville to-day; 11 returned from Seville; seven left Madrid for Saragossa and arrived there; five left Saragossa for Barcelona, where they arrived. Three of the pilots who arrived at Barcelona were Englishmen—Mr. Butler, Mr. Thorn (Avro Avian), and Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth).

The weather this evening is very bad between Madrid and Saragossa.

Two more German competitors completed the English section of the course yesterday, flying from Calais to Bristol and Heston and thence back to Calais. Fifty-three out of the 60 competitors who started have now passed through the London control. A Polish competitor who left Calais yesterday morning had to stay at Bristol last night for repairs.

BIG NEW FRENCH LINER

STATE SUBSIDY PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 23

The *Journal de la Marine Marchande* gives some particulars of the new Transatlantic liner to be built for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in competition with the projected new Cunard liner, the Bremen and the Europa, and the Conte di Savoia.

According to this account work will be begun on the new vessel before the end of the year, thanks to an arrangement arrived at between the company and the Ministry of Mercantile Marine. One of the terms of the agreement is that the new vessel shall be ready to enter the company's Transatlantic service by the spring of 1934. The building of a liner of the size contemplated (60,000 tons is mentioned) would involve expenditure in excess of normal resources and some form of subvention will be necessary. According to the report referred to, the cost will be about 735,000,000f. (nearly £6,000,000), of which only 35,000,000f. will be found by the company, the balance to be furnished at 3 per cent. by the financial office which is to be set up for the administration of M. Tardieu's national development scheme. Although this scheme contains provisions for making advances for works of public interest it has not yet become law, so that the arrangement must be regarded as somewhat provisional, the more so since a convention of this kind between a private company and the State would need to be embodied in a Bill and passed by the Chamber.

The insurance of the ship, according to the same source, is to be covered in the following manner: the company will effect insurance to the extent of 250,000,000f. out of its own resources and the balance will be provided by the State in consideration of a payment of 0.55 per cent. deposited by the company. The convention also contains a proposal for a maximum subvention of 30,000,000f. and for a higher rate of payment for the transport of mails.

SAILING RACE ACCIDENT IN INDIA

TWO EUROPEANS DROWNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 23

A sailing accident occurred at the Hussain Sagar Tank at Secunderabad yesterday evening, when Major Strover, of the 3rd/16th Punjab Regiment, and Captain Pitts, commander of the P. and O. liner Rawalpindi, were drowned.

A sailing race, arranged by the Secunderabad Boating Club, was in progress, when a sudden gust of wind of the type common during the monsoon season, swept the tank, with the result that two boats capsized. Major Wilson Fitzgerald and Captain Wilson, both of The Royal Dragoons, and Mr. Matthews, of the Royal Artillery, who were in one of the capsized boats, were saved. The other boat, which was occupied by Major Strover, Captain Pitts, and Mr. Warren Smith, of Bombay, capsized near the middle of the tank. All three were seen swimming towards the shore when Major Strover and Captain Pitts disappeared. Mr. Warren Smith, who was struggling with the weeds with which the tank was full, was rescued in a distressed condition. The bodies of the other two officers have not been discovered.

Captain Thomas Pitts, who was about 45 years of age, joined the P. and O. Company in 1905, was for several years chief officer of the steamer Mooltan, and was promoted to the command of the Rawalpindi last month.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. THEODORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, JULY 23

Mr. Moore, the Premier of Queensland, announced to-night that he had written to Mr. Theodore stating that the Government's legal advisers were still considering whether criminal proceedings arising out of the Mungana Mines Inquiry could be sustained, adding:—"In the event of my advisers deciding against criminal proceedings I am determined to take civil proceedings against you without delay."

Mr. Theodore, who is leaving for Sydney to-morrow, said:—"If civil proceedings give me the opportunity to clear my name I have nothing against that method." Civil action would be based on the recovery of money alleged to have been received by Mr. Theodore.

INDIAN PRINCES AND SIMON REPORT

CRITICISM BY THE CHIEF OF BHOR

The first considered criticism of the Statutory Commission's Report in conjunction with the Butler Report coming from an Indian Ruler visiting this country was made by the Chief of Bhor, a State in the Bombay Deccan, at his reception yesterday to meet the president and members of the East India Association at the Hotel Metropole. The 250 guests included both Sir John Simon (accompanied by Lady Simon) and Sir Harcourt Butler. The Chief Saheb was assisted in receiving the guests by his son, the Yuvaraj.

SIR LESLIE WILSON announced generous donations from the host to the East India Association and the British Indian Union. The lengthening of the Bakhtar or Lloyd Dam, now the longest in the world, for irrigation purposes would not have been possible if the Chief Saheb had not agreed to the inundation of a portion of his territory, and gone to much expense in the consequent construction of bridges and roads.

The CHIEF of BHOR said that it was a matter for great satisfaction that both the Indian States' Committee and the Statutory Commission were convinced of the justice of many of the claims and contentions of the States, though there were still some points entitled to fuller consideration than they had received. The federal solution of the Indian constitutional problem was not opposed by the Princes; but they held there should be no coercion or compulsion on the States to join the federation, and it was satisfactory that both reports favoured their unimpaired freedom of decision. The claim of the States to share in the Customs revenue and to be consulted in framing all-India fiscal policy had been recognized; but it seemed to him that certain *obiter dicta* indulged in by both authorities would tend to restrict the free judgment of the expert body which was to be created to examine the whole question. Similarly, objection could be taken to the omission of both bodies to meet the suggestion of the Princes for the establishment of an impartial tribunal to settle justiciable and constitutional questions.

The CHIEF SAHEB raised some other points, notably respecting the States grouped for representation in the Chamber of Princes. He expressed a hope that justice would be done the States on such of their remaining grievances as might appear reasonable after close examination of them in all their aspects. The Princes were becoming increasingly responsive to the temper of the age, and were adjusting their Administrations to the British Indian model. Frequently, however, the resources of the States were insufficient to assimilate all modern improvements. This was an additional reason for giving a liberal share of Customs and other federal revenues to the States.

The difficulties of the Indian problem were enormous; but had not Great Britain faced even greater problems, notably in the World War? He appealed to his countrymen of all parties and shades of opinion to attend the Round-Table Conference, which was to be held at a propitious time for reaching a settlement.

SIR LOUIS DANE, in conveying the thanks of the guests to the Chief Saheb for his great hospitality, said that the feelings of the people of Britain towards the States were most cordial and friendly. He was sure that no reasonable claim that the State had to make as to the adjustment of relations would fail to receive favourable consideration by the Parliament and people of this country.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY WIRELESS

A GERMAN PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 23

A broadcast play, or series of word-pictures, entitled "Gandhi's March to the Salt Sea," has aroused the Democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* to a noteworthy protest against stupid and unfair anti-British propaganda. The protest will appear in to-morrow's issue.

The play was broadcast from the Berlin Station last night. It was, according to the *Tageblatt*, a "wireless play of no artistic worth, full of bitter partisan criticism of English Imperialism." Mr. Gandhi was heard addressing the Indian people "in what, to the well-informed, was a most improper manner." The people were heard lamenting; the Viceroy, who was addressed as "Royal Highness," was heard speaking in a harsh and dictatorial manner; "a rather stupid MacDonald was heard in the House of Commons, and among a host of spiteful features was a cheaply ironic piece of verse directed against the Prime Minister. It was all done in a tendentious and cheap and nasty way, which might perhaps be forgiven the authors, one of whom was an Indian, but not the Berlin Broadcasting Company."

The Indian problem, the *Tageblatt* proceeds, is too complicated, and the position of the British Labour Government too difficult, for this sort of criticism and partisanship for Gandhi to be permissible. In the wireless play it was stated in tones of horror that many Indians had to live 10 in a room. The *Tageblatt* refers those who might be impressed by this statement to the German housing statistics, and quotes the English proverb, "Charity begins at home."

"Anyone who," the newspaper observes, "has witnessed the unanimity with which anti-German War films have been objected to and put out of business in England will particularly regret the political tactlessness of the Berlin Broadcasting Station. There is too much material for social criticism at home for us to set up to judge others."

It should be recorded that German public utterances and writings on the recent developments in India have been, on the whole, fair, and have revealed much more understanding of British problems than at the time of the Chinese troubles of several years ago. The promptness and forcefulness of the *Tageblatt's* protest are characteristic indeed of the general attitude in Germany to-day towards British problems oversea.

WEARING OF GANDHI CAPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 23

An order made by Mr. F. W. Stewart, District Magistrate of Guntur, prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps in the town and within an area of five miles, was the subject of a petition moved by Mr. T. Rangachariar in the High Court of Madras to-day. Mr. Rangachariar affirmed that the order, which was made under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was an abuse of Mr. Stewart's powers as District Magistrate, and interfered with the most elementary rights of the people of Guntur.

His Lordship admitted the petition, and directed that notice be given to the Public Prosecutor, and that the petition be posted early next week.

LIQUOR BARRELS SET ON FIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 23

Mob violence broke out at Shikarpur on Sunday after the refusal of Satyagraha pickets to permit barrels of country liquor to be distributed to licensees. The Satyagrahis lay on the barrels, and when the police charged with *lathis* the mob set fire to the barrels, ransacked liquor bars, and burned account and stock books and bills.

In the course of the outbreak the clothes of a woman picket caught fire, and she was severely burned and was rescued with difficulty. Several other Congress volunteers received burns and *lathi* injuries.

Mr. Henderson's Report on the fifty-ninth Session of the Council of the League of Nations has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 3632, price 4d.).

ALL QUIET IN EGYPT

THE CABINET AND THE CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 23

The Prime Minister has given his reasons for advising the King not to grant the petition for the calling of an extraordinary session of Parliament presented to his Majesty by the Opposition Deputies.

He admits that the majority of the Chamber has the right to ask for such a session to be called, but points out that it can necessarily only be exercised provided that it does not affect any other right granted under the Constitution. The Prime Minister points out that the presentation of the Opposition petition immediately after the King had accepted his Minister's advice to put an end to the ordinary session could have had no other object than to defy the King's prerogative of proroguing Parliament.

Further, it is argued that no precedent exists for the calling of an extraordinary session in such circumstances, and that such a session could only be called if the King considered such a course was unavoidable. In the present instance, however, his Majesty's Ministers have advised that it is imperative that Parliament should not meet at the present juncture, and that the Opposition petition is merely a device to enable the Wafd to regain and misuse power by governing the country in a despotic manner.

It is added that so far from doing any harm to the cordial relations between Egypt and Great Britain, as the Opposition avers, the present Cabinet is earnestly working for their preservation.

No further disturbances have been reported, and H.M. battleship Ramillies has left Alexandria for Port Said.

M. CHALIAPINE'S MEMOIRS

ACTION AGAINST SOVIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 23

M. Chaliapine, the famous singer, has brought an action for 2,000,000f. (£16,000) damages against the Soviet Government before the French Courts.

M. Chaliapine recently saw in the windows of a Paris bookshop a work entitled "Mémoires du célèbre artiste Chaliapine: Pages de ma vie." M. Chaliapine had once started to write his memoirs, but had never finished them and had confided the manuscript for safe keeping to a friend in Moscow. He had never negotiated for their publication with any Russian or French firm. He therefore applied for, and obtained, an order from the Courts for the seizure of all copies, and a police inquiry was opened to discover how the manuscript had come into the possession of the French publishers. It was ascertained that the manuscript has been openly offered for sale by the official commercial representatives of the Soviet Government in France.

M. Chaliapine's counsel explained to the Court to-day that the Soviet Government reserved for itself the monopoly of all export trade and conducted transactions in France as a commercial organization with goods to sell and not as a State. The manuscript of the book in question was in fact the one which M. Chaliapine had written and left with a friend. It had somehow fallen into the hands of the Government and had been published in Russia by the official publishing concern, the Priboi. The rights of translation and publication in French had then been sold to a French firm by the accredited commercial representatives of the Soviet Government in Paris. He contended, therefore, that the Soviet Government had been directly responsible for the printing, publishing, and sale of the book not only in Russia but in France. And, as it had not obtained the manuscript from the author, and had acted without his consent, it was in the position of a commercial company guilty of fraud.

Counsel representing the Soviet Government denied the right of the French Court to judge the case and claimed diplomatic immunity for his clients on the ground that the export trade of Russia was under the direct control of the Soviet Government. The Court refused to accept this view and announced that judgment would be delivered after the vacation.

INCREASES IN SPANISH TARIFFS

RETALIATION AGAINST U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 23

To-day's *Gazette* announces increases in the duty on 45 items of the Customs tariff. They are imposed principally in retaliation against the United States duties on Spanish vegetables and fruit products and against French duties on wine. Customs duties are levied in gold pesetas, that is to say that 25 pesetas are equal to £1.

Some of the increases are drastic—razor blades, which hitherto have paid 4 pesetas a kilogram [2.2lb.], will henceforth pay 35 pesetas. The duty on aniline dyes is increased from 4 to 6 pesetas, on bicycles from 2.40 to 5 pesetas a kilogram, on motor-cycles from 2.40 to 4 pesetas, and on motor-cycle spare parts from 2.20 to 5 pesetas. The duty on champagne is increased from 5 to 10 pesetas. Duties on motor-cars weighing less than 800 kilograms are increased from 0.75 to 1.80 pesetas a kilogram. On heavier motor-cars the duty is increased from 2 pesetas to 4.32 pesetas a kilogram. A special duty of 3 pesetas a kilogram is imposed on cars manufactured in America but not imported direct.

Telegrams in Brief

King Alfonso returned to SANTANDER from Madrid yesterday by motor-car.

All the men employed near SYDNEY on unemployed relief works who struck work on Tuesday returned to work yesterday.

Memduh Shevket Bey, who has been Turkish Ambassador in TEHERAN since April, 1926, has resigned. Ridsanbegoghlu Husren Bey, late Minister in Sofia, has been appointed to succeed him.

A new search party, of 12 Europeans, has left RANGOON for Prome, to seek Mr. Hook, the airman who came down near there with Mr. Matthews while they were attempting a flight from England to Australia.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in the Department of the Bas-Rhin continues to spread. The total number of cases now reported is 183. The Pasteur Institute Commission is now in STRASBOURG to study the disease.

GIBRALTAR Museum, which has been installed in Ordnance House under the auspices of the Government, with the assistance of the newly formed Gibraltar Society, was opened yesterday by the Governor, General Sir Alexander Godley.—*Reuter.*

Primo Carnera, whose deportation has been ordered by the United States immigration authorities, was taken into custody at BUFFALO, New York State, yesterday. He was due to appear in an exhibition match at Montreal in the evening.—*Reuter.*

With a view to negotiating the New Zealand-Canadian Trade Treaty, Dr. G. Craig, NEW ZEALAND Comptroller of Customs, is sailing on August 12 for Ottawa. He will later assist in the Imperial Conference discussions on tariff and economic questions.—*Reuter.*

H.M. Stationery Office has published as a White Paper (Cmd. 3631, price 2d.) the agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and India and the Government of HUNGARY in regard to the liquidation of Hungarian property, signed in London on July 1, with exchange of notes.

THE GERMAN GREENLAND EXPEDITION

BLASTING A WAY THROUGH THE ICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 23

The following telegrams have been received from the German Greenland expedition at Kamarujuk:—

June 22 (received through steamship Hans Egede).—The motor-schooner Hvidfisken, with the skipper, Olsen, Wegener (leader of the expedition), and half of the expedition's baggage on board, broke through the ice barrier with the aid of 45 dynamite explosions after two days' work. The whole of the expedition's baggage was transported to Kamarujuk Bay in two journeys. Transport with horses has already begun on the Kamarujuk Glacier.

July 8 (*via* Godhavn, July 12).—Transport on all sections of the Kamarujuk Glacier as far as Nunatak-Scheidegg is in progress. At the main glacier break the way had to be cleared with the aid of 50 dynamite explosions. We had to work hard with ice-axes. We also strewed coal dust to aid the melting of the ice. Our Iceland ponies prove to be of the greatest assistance on the glacier. Instead of 1,000 kilogrammes (nearly a ton), as planned, we are able to transport 1,600 kilogrammes of baggage daily. We have been able to make progress with the heavy propeller sleds up to a height of 1,300ft. on the glacier. The preparations for a journey with dog sleds into the interior of Greenland, where the Central Névé station is to be erected, are in progress. Thirteen sleds with 100 dogs are being equipped.

JULY 15 (*via* Godhavn wireless).—The first transport of dog-drawn sledges leaves to-day for the interior where winter quarters for three men will be erected at a height of 9,000ft. The starting point is 25 kilometres [about 16 miles] east of Nunatak-Scheidegg at a height of 4,900ft. The participants are Dr. Georgi, Dr. Löwe, and Dr. Weiken, with nine Greenlanders, 12 sledges, and 94 dogs. It is planned that Dr. Löwe and six Greenlanders shall turn back, after travelling 200 kilometres [125 miles] and erecting a depôt, and cover the same ground again. Dr. Georgi, Dr. Weiken, and three Greenlanders will continue up to 300, or at the most 400, kilometres, where Dr. Georgi will spend the winter for the purposes of making observations. The propeller sled has been transported over the worst section up to a height of 1,800ft.; it is expected to be ready to start in three weeks' time.

During the preliminary expedition of last year Professor Wegener named the highest point of the Kamarujuk glacier, at the spot where it joins the inland ice, "Nunatak-Scheidegg." This spot is also the starting point of another and larger glacier, which empties itself into another fjord.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLDFIELDS

LORD STONEHAVEN'S VISIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), JULY 23

The Governor-General of Australia, Lord Stonehaven, who, with Lady Stonehaven, is making a tour of the northern goldfields of Western Australia, was given a public reception at Wiluna on Tuesday.

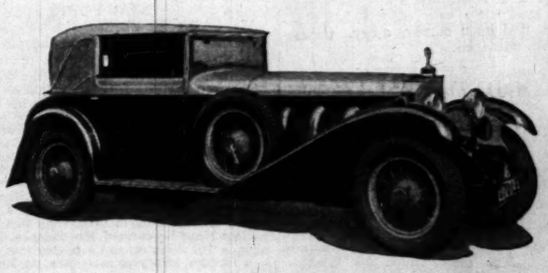
Mr. Scaddan, the Minister of Mines, in welcoming their Excellencies, said that Western Australia, which now had a population of only about 400,000, had produced £162,000,000 worth of gold and was still producing more than two-thirds of Australia's total annual yield.

Lord Stonehaven, in reply, said if Wiluna increased the Commonwealth's gold yield by 25 per cent. it would mean not only extra gold but extra credit, greater confidence in mining enterprise, and an improvement of Australia's name in the world's markets. If Wiluna and Mount Isa, another great mining venture on the other side of the continent, succeeded, he felt they would prove the turning point on the rather difficult road that Australia was travelling and would show the way back to prosperity.

Other Foreign News on following page

IRISH GRAND PRIX 1930

Great MERCEDES Victory



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YORKSHIRE FLOODS

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE

NARROW ESCAPES

PARTIAL RAILWAY STOPPAGE

Abnormal rain has caused extensive flooding over a large part of Yorkshire. One woman lost her life, and many families had narrow escapes.

Several bridges have been damaged or washed away, and there has been much dislocation of railway traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WHITBY, JULY 23

Floods unprecedented in the history of the town were experienced at Whitby to-day. In consequence of the heavy rain of the last three days the river rose to an abnormal height and flooded land, houses, and railway lines. Much damage to crops has been done, and fowls, sheep, and other animals have been carried away by the surging waters.

At Sleights a stone bridge which spanned the river, and formed the only means of communication by road between Whitby and the Malton-Pickering area, was covered by the flood and eventually carried away this morning, thus severing all road communication, and the omnibus service to York was suspended. The danger and inconvenience were increased

by the fact that the railway bridge at Ruswarp was damaged. The mail train from York could proceed no farther than Pickering, the mails being conveyed by road through Scarborough. Throughout the day an improvised service was maintained by this means.

A large vessel broke away from its mooring in the upper harbour and fouled the electric light cable, and it was secured with difficulty. Several fishing boats broke adrift, and were broken to pieces against the bridge, and throughout the day flotsam and jetsam came down the river and passed out to sea. Many houses in the Esk Valley were flooded and furniture was washed away. Another bridge, at Egton, was carried away by the flood during the morning, and later came the news that there had been a heavy landslide at Kildale, causing further interruption of railway communications and isolating several villages. The water main which crosses the river at Sleights has been severed, and the waterworks officials announce that there is only a two-days water supply available.

Fortunately the rain has ceased and the floods are abating, but a tremendous force of water is still coming down from the Esk Valley. A man was observed sitting on the roof of his house signalling for help while his family were in the top rooms. They were eventually rescued. Mrs. Robinson and her family, who occupy tea rooms on the riverside, were being rescued when the boat capsized and sank, but all were saved.

RAILWAY SERVICES DISLOCATED

DAMAGE TO BRIDGES

The following statement was issued by the L.N.E.R. North-Eastern district headquarters last evening:—

The hill streams in North Yorkshire are in spate, and the River Esk has risen to unprecedented heights.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company announce that some of their bridges in the district have been carried away by the floods and their services are dislocated in consequence. Between Glaisdale and Egton the stone viaduct of three arches, 180ft. in length, carrying the railway over the River Esk has been damaged, and two girder bridges, 125ft. and 121ft. in length, between Grosmont and Sleights are also out of running order. These bridges carry the railway over the river.

Trouble has also been experienced in the neighbourhood of Commondale. The railway company are not running any train east of Kildale, and passengers in the dislocated area between Battersby and Whitby are being catered for by the United Automobile Services, who are running a two-hourly service, which started at 11.30 a.m., and will finish at 7.30 p.m. Trains will not run between Pickering and Whitby, and this district will be catered for by the United Bus Company.

Passengers from the north and west of Whitby will be conveyed by the coast line *via* Redcar and Saltburn, while passengers from the south will travel to Whitby *via* Scarborough. The coast-line service will be increased to meet the situation.

Later it was officially stated at King's Cross that only one of the L.N.E.R. bridges had been carried away. Others had been damaged.

FLOODED VILLAGES

COASTGUARD AND LIFEBOAT TO THE RESCUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, JULY 23

Much land bordering on the river Esk is under water, and many houses are cut off. Not only were the Whitby coastguards called out and taken inland to rescue people whose houses were in danger of being washed away, but the lifeboat was taken from there by road to Ruswarp and Sleights, which is absolutely cut off, to rescue villagers from the floods.

The water in its rush to the sea is sweeping tree trunks and much debris along. Sinnington, perhaps one of the prettiest villages in Yorkshire, north-west of Pickering, is cut off by the flooding of the river Seven, which rises on the North Yorkshire moors. The river has overflowed its banks to an extent not remembered by the oldest inhabitant, and residents in the village are kept prisoners in their bedrooms, their lower rooms being flooded. The water is counter high in village shops, and much of their stock has been destroyed. Many poultry breeders have had their stock washed away, and the hives of bee-keepers have disappeared. A horse which had been left out in a field overnight had only its head above water, and its life was saved with great difficulty.

LAKE TWO MILES LONG

SHEFFIELD RESERVOIRS OVERFLOWING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, JULY 23

Floods occurred to-day in all parts of the Sheffield district. The River Dearne burst its banks during the night, and scores of acres of pasture land are lying under water. Tenants of houses at Wath, Mexborough, and Ecclesfield have been driven into the upper storeys of their homes. Low-lying roads in Sheffield itself were flooded, in some cases preventing trams being run. In Surbiton-street, Attercliffe, 13 houses had their cellars flooded. Water covered the street to a depth of about three feet. All the reservoirs are filled to overflowing—a strange contrast with the drought of last July, when appeals were being made that there should be no waste.

At Rotherham the main L.N.E.R. line is under water in some parts, but the service has not been affected. When the River Dearne burst its banks water flooded the whole valley between Wombwell and Darfield until it resembled a lake two miles long and a mile wide, with only the tops of the hedge-rows showing. The road between Broomhill and Wombwell was submerged for about half a mile, and quite impassable.

ROADS UNDER WATER

BANKS OF THE DERWENT BROKEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, JULY 23

The floods extend to many parts of Yorkshire. Near Bubwith, on the Wolds, all low-lying land is under water; thousands of tons of hay which have been cut are useless, and much damage has been done to fields of barley and wheat. Every hill stream in the Wolds is overflowing.

Where the banks of the Derwent are low the river has already broken through, much to the alarm of motor-houseboat owners at Stamford Bridge and Sutton-on-Derwent. At Driffield many trees were blown down in a gale, and road traffic and telephone communications have been seriously interfered with. At Allerton Bywater, near Leeds, the main street was impassable owing to flooding, and water entered the lower rooms of the houses. Several dwellings, known as Bland's cottages, nearer to the river, were isolated, and the tenants are living in the upper rooms.

All roads leading into Northallerton are under water. The roads at Thirsk and Leyburn are flooded, and motorists are experiencing great difficulty in getting through. In some places the water has washed as high as the engines of the cars. The River Leven, which flows through several villages in the West Cleveland district of Yorkshire, has risen 3ft. in 12 hours, and many places are flooded to a depth of 10ft. or 12ft.

TWO MONTHS' RAINFALL IN THREE DAYS

AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

During the spell of nearly continuous rain in East Yorkshire, which fortunately ended yesterday, the equivalent of nearly two months of normal rain fell in the course of three days. Further heavy falls of rain occurred in the East and North of England on Tuesday night. At Scarborough an inch was measured and at Buxton well over an inch. At Southport half an inch of rain fell yesterday.

The nearly stationary depression over the North Sea is filling up, and a temporary improvement in the weather, with rather higher temperatures, is probable in those districts where bad weather has prevailed of late. Fair periods are probable in the West.

A WOMAN DROWNED

WASHED OFF FENCE WHEN NEAR SAFETY

Miss Brown, aged 45, of Whitby, who was employed by Mr. James Marsden, of the Larpool holiday camp as housekeeper, was drowned. She was sleeping at the camp. Mr. Marsden, who is about 60 and a native of Otley, said last evening:—

At 5.30 this morning I was awakened by water in the hut. I ran to warn Miss Brown, and helped her across a field towards the house of Mr. Smallwood. She was very brave and calm. We were within 20 yards of safety, and I had got Miss Brown on to a fence, when the wall of Mr. Smallwood's garden collapsed. The released water washed us down, and I lost hold of Miss Brown and never saw her again. If I had not been able to swim I should have lost my life, but I just managed to get to safety.

Miss Brown's body was recovered later.

Forty-seven rowing boats were swept from the boathouse at Ruswarp dam.

To rescue one family the Whitby lifeboat was run alongside their house and a ladder was put across to a hole which had been smashed in the wall.

The occupants of the Bridge Inn at Ruswarp were driven to the attic, and Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, with their four children, who had climbed to the roof of their house, were hauled through the flood by the coastguards with a breeches buoy.

DEATH OF MR. GLENN CURTISS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 23

Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the pioneer of American aviation, died in hospital at Buffalo this morning after an operation recently performed for appendicitis.

Born in 1878, he very early exhibited great interest in all things mechanical. In his birthplace, Hammondsport, New York, he set up a bicycle shop, which was soon transformed into a factory manufacturing the first motor-cycle engines, and then (after the success of the Wright brothers' aviation experiments) aeroplane engines. In 1909 he went to France and won the Bennett Aviation Cup. His most spectacular achievement was a flight from Albany to New York in 1910. With two intermediate stops he covered the distance of 137 miles in 152 minutes, and repeated this flight in a modern transport aeroplane on May 30 last.

❦ A memoir appears on page 14.

THE INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who is suffering from a chill, was stated last night to be improving. She was still confined to her room at Kensington Palace.

The Duke of Northumberland was stated last night to be making satisfactory progress.

SIR ROBERT JOHNSON

Sir Robert Johnson, who has been advising the Government of Ceylon on administrative matters in connexion with the inauguration of the new Constitution for the Colony, expects to arrive in London early in August.

NEXT ELECTIONS IN U.S.A.

THE REPUBLICANS' PROSPECTS

ECONOMIC FACTOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 23

The Republican Administration under President Hoover is now left to await the verdict of the country at the November election upon its three major enactments—the Naval Treaty of London, the general revision of the Tariff, and the Farm Relief Bill. Congress has dispersed; President Hoover will soon enjoy the very limited repose permitted to a President on his holiday trip; Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, this morning announced his prospective departure for the Adirondacks; and a period of more or less dull administrative routine has set in.

For the purposes of the election campaign the Treaty of London will serve neither side. It was, and should remain, a non-partisan accomplishment. Ratification in due course by the other signatories is confidently expected, and when that is announced there will remain as a subject of domestic interest only the question of the degree to which the United States will exercise its right to build. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adams, has said that the construction of ships already authorized and financially provided for will go on, and that—what is much more important—the Navy Department will send to the President in the early autumn a comprehensive building programme which, as accepted or amended by the White House, will be submitted to Congress in its December session for necessary action.

CRUISERS AND GUNS

It is understood, in other words, that the General Board of the Navy is already at work on the question of the 8in. versus the 6in.-gun cruiser. There need be no doubt that its members will recommend the construction of all the allotted number of vessels with the larger armament, but most of them are in a quandary when they are asked whether some, or none, of the 6in.-gun craft should be built. During the committee hearings on the Treaty they condemned them as utterly unsuited to the needs of the United States, and their testimony will be used against them by Senators like Mr. La Follette and Mr. Blaine, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Black, of Alabama, if they now ask for any of this type. In the meantime, however, the gossip of the Navy Department runs upon the design for a 6in.-gun vessel of the full 10,000-ton Treaty size, with landing-on and taking-off platforms for aeroplanes, which may be so powerful as to make opposition to it seem foolish.

In any case this is for the future, and has nothing to do with the part which might have been played by the Treaty in the election campaign if Democratic support of the Agreement had not cancelled out the merit of the Republican initiative. President Hoover, as an individual, is noticeably stronger for his successful insistence on early ratification, and this may help candidates of his party here and there, but he has not by any manner of means regained all that he had lost. There is still business depression and unemployment, there is still anxiety as to the effect on foreign trade and domestic prices of an unpopular tariff, and there is bitter certainty in the West that the farm relief plan, considered as a means of meeting the emergency, is a failure.

REPUBLICAN TROUBLES

All is far from well, moreover, in the inner councils of the Republican Party. The resignation of the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Claudius Houston, is desired, but has, so far, been refused; and there is such general dissatisfaction with him that his continuance in office might seriously affect the size of the contributions to the party war chest. The chairman of the Senatorial campaign committee, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, has been shorn of half his directive power by the resentful Senators of the West, whom he once called "sons of the wild jackass." They also hold against him his opposition to the Naval Treaty.

Ultimately, of course, a good deal will hinge on the state of business. If there is a perceptible recovery before November, the people who blamed President Hoover for the depression will give him the credit for the change. Similarly, the scorching heat of these days and the likelihood of a continued dry spell may affect the size of the next crop; may exorcize the spectre of another agricultural surplus; may give a belated justification to the Farm Board's purchase and holding of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, and silence the demand that the Board should continue to buy and hold at the Government's expense. If these things happen the Republican chances in November would be better than they are, but still they would not be brilliant.

JAPAN AND NAVAL TREATY

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JULY 23

The Supreme War Council met officially at the Imperial Palace this morning for a period of 40 minutes, Admiral Togo presiding in the absence of the Emperor.

Admiral Taniguchi defended the Naval Treaty. The report to the Emperor, which was adopted, was substantially as described in my dispatch yesterday, except that it was modified to read:—"Japan's naval strength within the limits of the Treaty would be insufficient as regards armaments and operations, yet it is possible to establish a new naval defence programme." This is not the exact wording, which is kept secret, but it is substantially the same as the official text, particularly with regard to the word "insufficient."

Admiral Taniguchi left for Hayama to submit the report to the Emperor. The careful wording of the report, it is considered, will save the face of both parties, making Admiral Takarabe's resignation unnecessary unless he personally desires it.

After an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, decided to go to Hayama tomorrow to request the Emperor to summon a meeting of the Privy Council for consideration of the Treaty. Both Press and public here welcome the American ratification of the Treaty, and warn Japan not to be the last to ratify.

*** Our Tokyo Correspondent, in a message published in *The Times* on Tuesday, stated that, in effect, the recommendation to the Throne was that "certain defects exist in the Treaty from the point of view of the defence of Japan, but since the Treaty is for a short term it is still possible to take measures off-setting them. These measures, which are concerned with increasing defence units outside the scope of the Treaty, particularly the Air Force, are insufficient completely to offset the defects."

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

NAPLES SHAKEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 23

A wide area of Southern Italy was visited in the early hours of to-day by a series of violent earthquake shocks, which, so far as can be ascertained at present, have caused the death of about 200 persons and, in addition, injured several hundreds more, and destroyed an enormous amount of property.

The centre of the disaster is the town of Melfi, which lies between Foggia and Potenza on the slopes of the extinct volcano Monte Vulture. Reports state that over 100 people have been killed and several hundred injured there, and that damage has also been done to many buildings, including the old castle of the Norman Sovereigns. The present catastrophe does not appear to have been so serious as that of 1851, which practically

ruined this flourishing centre of the oil and wine trade. It is by no means certain, however, that the worst is yet over, as a sixth, though slight, shock was felt there at 3 o'clock this afternoon. As it is, the latest reports declare that many houses have been either destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, and the railway station is said to be on the point of collapse.

The neighbouring townships of Barile, Rionero, Rapolla, and Ripa Candida have also suffered severely. Twenty deaths are reported from Rapolla, 11 from Barile, and 20 from Rionero. At Rocchetto S. Antonio there are 20 dead, and 11 deaths are reported from Monteverde. It is evident, therefore, that if the official estimate of about 200 deaths is accurate, the vast majority of the victims comes from this relatively small area in the north of the province of Basilicata. The shocks, which occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and which lasted in different districts for varying periods up to almost a minute, were, however, felt over a much greater area.

TREMORS FELT IN ROME

Not only are losses of life and injury to persons and damage to property reported from many townships in the province of Puglie, the Basilicata, and Campania, but the tremors were felt also in Rome and as far north as the province of Marche. It is for the moment impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total number of lives lost and the damage done.

The Government has acted with great promptitude. As soon as the first news reached Rome, Signor Mussolini was informed, and took immediate action. In the course of the night first-aid trains were sent from Foggia, which took on board the injured and transported them to the hospitals at Potenza. At 9 o'clock in the morning the Duce sent for Senator Cremonesi, who left Rome an hour later with a special train of the Italian Red Cross. This train is the special first-aid train which as recently as the beginning of last month had been equipped for use in case of a disaster such as this. In addition to passenger coaches, the train is composed of several carriages fitted with telephone and ordinary telegraphic installations and with transmitting and receiving wireless telegraphic apparatus. Senator Cremonesi carried with him the orders of Signor Mussolini to take charge of all the rescue work, and to remain on the spot until the work was finished. With him left also Signor Leoni, Under-Secretary for Public Works.

The Pope has also taken steps to share in the work of relief. When the news was received by him he telegraphed to the Bishop of Melfi, sending his Apostolic Blessing to the afflicted population, and he has made preparations for practical relief work as soon as it has been ascertained where such aid is most required.

DAMAGE IN NAPLES

Because of the brevity of the dispatches and the distance from Rome of many of the places afflicted, it is difficult to give a picture of the catastrophe as a whole. Accounts are, however, available of the situation in Naples. It is reported that Naples has suffered the loss only of three dead and four injured. Many buildings have been more or less seriously damaged. Immediately after the shocks occurred the High Commissioner, Signor Castelli, and his staff hastened to his office, where he was joined by other civil and military authorities. One of the first persons to arrive was the Duchess of Aosta, who hastened from the Palace of Capo di Monte in a motor-car and, after receiving information, visited the hospitals where the injured were lying.

That more people were not injured there must be regarded as providential, as there were many short-circuits and consequently many of the streets and private houses were plunged into darkness at the moment when the inhabitants were pouring out into the open air by thousands.

All the reports show that after the first moment of fright the people behaved exceedingly well, and did their utmost to help the authorities in rescuing the unfortunate victims.

ROME, July 23.—The latest casualty list gives the number of dead as 276, of whom 160 were killed in Melfi. The injured up to the present number about 220 in the whole area.—*Reuter.*

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, "A Literary Revolution: July, 1830," commemorates the Revolution in France against Charles X., 100 years ago this month, and discusses the share of the journalists and literary men in bringing it about. Among books reviewed are Professor John F. Cady's "Foreign Intervention in the Rio de la Plata, 1838-1850"; "Bushman Art," by Hugo Obermaier and Herbert Kühn; Signor Corrado Ricci's study of Correggio; "The Oxford Book of Greek Verse"; "The Economic and Social History of an English Village," a study of Crawley, Hampshire, from the earliest days, by N. C. B. and E. C. Gras; and "For Joan of Arc," an act of homage from nine members of the French Academy. Among novels noticed is Mr. Wells's "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham."

COAL BILL SAVED

LORD SALISBURY'S ATTITUDE

AMENDMENT DROPPED

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

LORD SALISBURY to-day yielded to the strong feeling expressed in many parts of the House of Lords and withdrew the amendment to the Coal Mines Bill, which at best would have meant another journey for the measure to the House of Commons and back, and at worst would have destroyed it. In opening the debate before a large audience, he expressed his delight that the House of Commons had consented to the principle of the "spread-over," and reiterated his desire that this provision should be wholly optional. The new amendment, he explained, was prompted by the same desire. In directing the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation to give or withhold their assent to a district agreement to operate the "spread-over" according to whether that agreement had been freely reached or not, Parliament would only be making sure that no duress should be put on the miners by the Miners' Federation, just as it had been made certain that they could not be subjected to duress by the colliery owners.

LORD GAINFORD made it even more clear that the amendment was designed to prevent the Federation exercising unreasonably a veto on the "spread-over" experiment.

GOVERNMENT VIEW

The LORD CHANCELLOR flatly rejected the amendment. The Government and the miners had reached the limit of concession, and they now had a unanimous House of Commons behind them in insisting that the Bill should not be further changed. This, of course, meant that if the amendment were carried, the Bill would be lost. LORD READING begged that a conflict between the two Houses should not be provoked on a trifle.

LORD HALSBURY could see nothing in the amendment at all; and LORD ASKWITH totally condemned it. The decisive speech came from LORD MELCHETT, a strong believer in the necessity and the popularity of the "spread-over." He pointed out that the Miners' Federation had been extremely conciliatory, and had risked their jobs, as elected officials, in the cause of peace. They were the men with whom difficult negotiations upon a new agreement as to hours would have to be conducted before next July. What an unhappy overture it would be to show them that the sincerity of their present reasonableness was distrusted! The amendment was either superfluous or unintelligible, and he begged that it should not be pressed.

LORD SALISBURY gracefully admitted that his amendment had little chance of obtaining a substantial majority in the Lords such as alone might have induced the Commons to abandon their threatened hostility. He had never intended it to be an ultimatum, and therefore, although he regretted that his motives should have been misunderstood, he would withdraw it. The decision was greeted with general cheers, and the Bill now awaits only the Royal Assent.

THE CONDITIONAL SPREAD-OVER

MISGIVINGS OF COLLIERY OWNERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The inclusion in the Coal Mines Bill of the provision for a permissive "spread-over" of the 45 hours of the working week will give satisfaction to the colliery owners, but the condition attached to it is regarded with undisguised misgiving. Speaking generally the owners are distrustful of the use the Miners' Federation will make of the power to veto district agreements for the adoption of spread-over schemes. It is implicit in the clause which the House of Lords introduced that the purpose of the veto is to safeguard the free choice of the miners in the district concerned, but this does not preclude the exercise of the veto for other reasons.

According to the Bill, which will now become law within a few days, the procedure will be for any spread-over proposal to be discussed between the owners and the miners' representatives in a particular district and only if agreement is reached will application be made to the Board of Trade. The Miners' Federation is not entitled to be heard, and its opinion is not required, unless and until a district agreement has been reached. For the Federation to override a district agreement, fully reached, would be an arbitrary proceeding, taking away the very freedom of choice which it is the purpose of the clause to ensure.

MR. COOK'S STATEMENT

After listening to the discussion in the House of Lords yesterday, Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made a statement for publication. "I am glad (he said) that their lordships have recognized that the Miners' Federation executive have as much regard for the economic conditions of the industry as any of the noble lords or the coal-owners. Further, the miners' executive are not a company of Tsars or dictators. They are controlled and governed by the decision of their membership, and as secretary of the Miners' Federation I can now declare that, whatever may be the personal views of myself or any of the executive, any application that may come to the miners' executive will be considered on its merits in the light of economic facts and in the interests of the whole of the miners and the mining industry."

This statement will not allay doubts where they already exist, but it does include an assurance that each application will be considered on its merits and by the light of economic facts.

FIVE KILLED IN ALPINE ACCIDENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 23

An Alsatian priest, the Abbé Sudré of Strasbourg, was climbing Point Léon de Martin in Savoy with three pupils when near the summit one young man slipped, dragging away his companions. All four fell 500ft. and were killed.

A Swiss schoolboy fell while gathering edelweiss near the Lukmanier Pass in the Grisons. He died later from his injuries.

NEW CITY ALDERMAN

The polling in the election of an Alderman for the City Ward of Candlewick in succession to the late Sir David Burnett was conducted yesterday at St. Clement's Vestry Hall, Eastcheap. There were two candidates, Sir George Broadbridge and Sir Henry Davenport. The Lord Mayor announced the result as follows:—Sir George Broadbridge, 124 votes; Sir Henry Davenport, 113 votes. The Lord Mayor declared Sir George Broadbridge elected subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen.

DETROIT MAYOR DEPOSED

RADIO ANNOUNCER SHOT DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 23

As the result of charges of lawlessness and malfeasance, Mr. Charles Bowles, the Mayor of Detroit, the fourth largest city in this country, was yesterday ejected from his office by popular vote, in the first election of its kind ever held in a large city in the United States. Two and a half hours after the result of the poll had been announced Mr. Gerald Buckley, the most active and effective leader of the campaign against the Mayor, was murdered by three gunmen, who came into the lobby of the Hotel Lasalle, where he was sitting talking to a friend, and fired 11 shots into his body at close range. The murderers then got into a waiting motor-car and disappeared. The Governor of Michigan arrived at Detroit by air this morning to take part in the investigation of the murder.

Mr. Bowles was elected Mayor last November, with the backing of the Anti-Saloon League, as a "reformer" who was expected to "clean up" the city. Since that time complaints against him have increased in numbers and in violence. Petitions for his recall alleged that he "tolerated lawlessness by law enforcement agencies; destroyed an efficient public service through the dismissal of faithful employees; made 15 campaign promises, but kept none of them; and attempted to use the municipal transport system for his own political purposes." He aroused special indignation by the dismissal of the Police Commissioner, whom he himself had appointed shortly before. While the Mayor was absent attending the Kentucky Derby, the Commissioner suddenly organized a series of raids on betting and gambling places, and when the Mayor returned he dismissed the Commissioner. The campaign was conducted with much sound and fury, each side accusing the other of complicity with "gangsters" and "racketeers."

Mr. Buckley was a radio announcer, who spoke daily on municipal topics. Both as an announcer and at other times, he vigorously attacked the Mayor, and incurred the dislike of the leading gangs by his radio attacks on gambling, which had an important effect in arousing opinion against the Mayor. At the time of the murder of Mr. Alfred Lingle, the crime reporter of the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Buckley used the radio to attack the increasing power and audacity of the gangsters, and it is thought possible that his death was an act of private revenge by a party of gangsters not connected with the mayoralty campaign.

Although Mr. Bowles had many powerful supporters, including Mr. Henry Ford, his recall was voted by 120,000 to 89,000. He is expected to be a candidate again in the new election, which has to be held within 30 days.

THE MISSION TO MR. GANDHI

FOUR HOURS' CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 23

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar saw Mr. Gandhi to-day. Their conference lasted over four hours.

Indian political prisoners are becoming particular about their treatment. Eight prisoners, including Congress officials, protested to-day against being asked to travel in a third-class railway compartment. They were being removed from Bombay to Nasik, and as a protest against their third-class accommodation sat on the station platform and refused to move. The train left without them, and they were taken back to prison here.

❦ Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have undertaken their unofficial and independent mission in an effort "to bring about the return of peaceful conditions in the country." After seeing Mr. Gandhi they propose to confer with Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They requested the Viceroy to grant them facilities to interview the Congress leaders in prison, and the request was granted.

❦ Other Indian news on p. 11.

REYNOLDS PORTRAITS FOR THE NATION

MISS DRUMMOND'S BEQUESTS

A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of himself is to be added to the collection of the National Gallery in London as the result of a bequest in the will of Miss Emily Drummond, of Hyde Park-gardens, London, W., and Fredley, near Dorking, who died on May 25. Miss Drummond also bequeathed a portrait of Dr. Johnson by the same artist to the National Gallery. The Irish Free State is also to benefit under Miss Drummond's will, two Reynolds, one a portrait of Edmund Burke, and the other a portrait of Miss Drummond's father, Mr. Thomas Drummond, being bequeathed to the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin. Probate has not yet been granted, but the bequests were revealed by one of the executors appointed under the will, Mr. Maurice Barry O'Brien, solicitor, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Miss Emily Drummond was the younger daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Drummond, who was Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1835 to 1840. He was buried in Dublin, and on his tomb is engraved "Bury me in Ireland, the land of my adoption. I have loved her well, and served her faithfully." Mr. Maurice Barry O'Brien, one of the executors and trustees under the will, is the son of the late Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, the historian, who wrote a book on the life of Thomas Drummond.

Miss Emily Drummond, who was 92 years old, was born in the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin. After the death of Mr. Drummond, his widow and her three daughters moved to London, and they entertained the political and literary celebrities of the day. Miss Emily Drummond was a great lover of nature.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street, S.W.1. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

British Steamship Investment Trust.
Darwins, Limited.
Furness, Withy and Co.
Kuala Muda Rubber Estates.
Thomas de la Rue and Co.
Standard Bank of South Africa.
Timbang-Deli (Sumatra) Rubber Company.
Whitehall Electric Investments.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE COAL BILL

"THE RAPE OF THE MACE"

There was satisfaction among members of all parties of the House of Commons last night that Lord Salisbury had seen his way to withdraw the further amendment which he had put forward to the Coal Mines Bill, with the result that the measure now only awaits the Royal Assent. As the selling schemes are to have a four-months run before the reduction of hours comes into force, the 7½-hour day will not come into operation until December. Unless further legislation is passed in the meantime the industry will revert to the seven-hour day with one winding time next July. It is known, however, that opinion is sharply divided even among the miners' leaders as to whether it will be possible to return automatically to the pre-1926 position in July, and the working of the industry will be watched very closely by the Government in the intervening period. With regard to marketing, the South Wales scheme is understood to be almost complete, and the other district schemes are likely to be based upon it. It is the belief of the Government that by September nearly all the schemes will be ready and that the Scottish owners will now be prepared to draft a scheme rather than have one imposed on them by the Board of Trade. It is understood that the five Commissioners who are to carry out amalgamation schemes will be appointed as soon as the Bill is passed, and will be ready to begin work in the autumn.

At yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party Mr. Harry Snell, the chairman, reported that the Consultative Committee had passed the following resolution and had communicated it to the National Executive of the Labour Party and to Mr. Beckett, M.P.:—

The Consultative Committee hereby places upon its records its strong disapproval of the action, on the 17th inst., of Mr. John Beckett, the member for Peckham, whose conduct in removing the Mace from the Table of the House brought discredit upon the Parliamentary Labour Party and constituted a gross affront to Parliament, and it decides to report the matter to the National Executive of the Labour Party; further, it is the opinion of this Committee that the action of Mr. Beckett calls for an apology to the House of Commons, and decides that he be so informed.

A motion that the action of the Consultative Committee should be endorsed was carried by 90 votes to 28, but it was explained afterwards that the minority did not endorse Mr. Beckett's behaviour, but felt that the Consultative Committee should not have taken action until they had reported the resolution to a meeting of the full party. There is to be a meeting to-morrow between representatives of the Independent Labour Party and the National Labour Party to consider the whole question of discipline in the Parliamentary party.

The Western Australian Government has presented to the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association a special chair for the use of the chairmen at the various meetings of the association, which are held in the rooms in Westminster Hall. The formal presentation will be made by Mr. W. C. Angwin, the Agent-General, at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch on Tuesday.

Lord Melchett has been elected chairman and Lord Elibank and Lord Bertie of Thame whips of a new Empire Economic Unity Group which has been formed in the House of Lords. The group has passed a resolution pledging itself to use its utmost endeavours to promote the cause of Empire economic unity and to co-operate where possible with any similar group formed in the House of Commons.

THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

In the House of Lords yesterday the Earl of Harewood asked the Government if they had investigated the position of the Royal Veterinary College and what steps they were prepared to take to maintain it. At present, he said, the expenditure of the college exceeded its income and the buildings were in an irreparable state of disrepair.

Earl De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, after several speakers had appealed to the Government to save the college, said he could not hold out any hope that the Government would reconsider their offer of 30s. for every £1 raised. He suggested that Lord Harewood and his friends might have a conference with the Ministry of Agriculture before coming to a decision as to the future of the college.

The debate on the subject is reported on page 8.

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(For details see page 10)

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Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
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London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ARIZONA KID	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI	12 to 12
Kensington	AT THE VILLA ROSE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	BENSON MURDER CASE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE SATURDAY NIGHT KID	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north or north-west wind ; fresh locally ; cloudy or dull, slight rain or drizzle locally ; cool.

Further Outlook.—Cloudy and rather unsettled, but somewhat warmer than of late over England and East Scotland. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The abnormal rainfall in a large part of Yorkshire has caused extensive flooding. One woman was drowned and many families had narrow escapes, some being rescued by a lifeboat sent inland from Whitby. Bridges have suffered serious damage, and there has been much interruption of road and railway traffic. (p. 12)

The Sittingbourne Coroner yesterday opened at Meopham Green the inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the air disaster on Monday. He explained to the jury that the Air Ministry's investigation into the cause of the accident would take a considerable time, and adjourned the inquest until August 13. (p. 9)

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace yesterday the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference ; and the King, replying to an address, spoke of his earnest hope that the deliberations of the Conference, continuing the work of its predecessor on behalf of the unity of Christendom, might result in some notable advance towards that great end. (p. 17)

The Prince of Wales was prevented from flying to Caernarvon yesterday for the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show owing to adverse weather. (p. 9)

Prince George visited the Papworth Village Settlement yesterday and opened the new cabinet-making shop. (p. 17)

International experts at the World Poultry Congress express the view that the British stock exhibited is superior to all others in size, vitality, and condition. (p. 14)

The coming auction of 55,000 square feet, in Mayfair, at the corner of Bruton-street and Berkeley-square, is formally announced to-day by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. (p. 9)

Bequests of two Reynolds portraits, one depicting himself, to the National Gallery are contained in the will of the late Miss Emily Drummond. (p. 12)

High prices were paid at Christie's yesterday for old silver, the total being £14,999. An Elizabethan silver-gilt cup, 1585, sold at 3,300s. per oz. ; and a Commonwealth silver-gilt cup at 850s. per oz. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons' amendment to the Lords' amendment to the Coal Mines Bill dealing with the spread-over of hours was accepted after a proposal by Lord Salisbury to amend it had been withdrawn. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Bill extending the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund was read a second time. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Severe earthquake shocks were experienced in Southern Italy early yesterday. The number of dead is estimated at about 200, several hundred more were injured, and great damage was done to property. There were several victims at Naples. The tremors were also felt in Rome. (p. 12)

Our Washington Correspondent discusses the effect of the ratification of the Naval Treaty, of the new Tariff, and the Farm Relief Bill on the prospects of the Republican Party at the Congressional elections in November. (p. 12)

As the result of charges of lawlessness and malfeasance, Mr. Charles Bowles, Mayor of Detroit, was on Tuesday deposed from his office by popular vote. Mr. Gerald Buckley, a radio announcer, who took a leading part in the campaign against the Mayor, was shot dead by gunmen. (p. 12)

President von Hindenburg has cancelled the remainder of his tour of the formerly occupied territory owing to the disaster at Coblenz on Tuesday night. He left for Berlin yesterday. (p. 11).

M. Chaliapine has brought an action in the French Courts against the Soviet Government for damages in connexion with the unauthorized publication of his memoirs, the manuscript of which he had left in Moscow. (p. 11)

A State subsidy towards the cost of construction of the new big liner, to be built for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, is proposed. (p. 11)

The Japanese Supreme War Council met yesterday and adopted the report to the Emperor on the Naval Treaty. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Liverpool Summer Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

The Plymouth Yachting Week was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A New Indian Rupee Loan ; the Coming Railway Dividends ; the Tanganyika Concessions Report ; Guaranty Trust Accounts ; South African Trade Position ; and Investments of Furness Withy. (p. 19)

The Money Market was again well supplied with loanable funds. Loan and discount rates were unaltered. Port of London six months bills for £2,000,000 are being tendered for to-day. The Bank of England announced the sale of £521,000 of bar gold, the destination being understood to be France. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris and New York rates were slightly higher, and the German exchange moved in favour of sterling. Silver advanced 1-16d. to 16 1-16d. per oz. (p. 19)

A rather better tone was shown by the Stock Markets yesterday, sentiment being affected by the favourable character of American advices. The outstanding features were recently issued Foreign bonds and Oil and Rhodesian Copper shares, all of which made a brisk recovery. (p. 19)

ARGENTINA AND EMPIRE TRADE

A useful and timely contribution to the discussion on Empire trade is made on this page to-day by SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON. As Ambassador in Buenos Aires SIR MALCOLM did most admirable work for British interests in Argentina, and in improving the relations, especially the trade relations, between the two countries. It is not unnatural that he should be made uneasy by the slapdash language of some who take a leading part in the discussion, and who, in their anxiety to promote trade within the Empire, sometimes talk as if our trade with foreign countries could lightly be sacrificed altogether, and indeed at times as if their aim were almost as much to prevent our trading with the foreigner as to encourage us to trade with our own kinsmen and fellow-subjects. Such views, of course, rest upon a complete misconception of the movement towards closer cooperation within the Empire. The point was well made in the recent report of the British Preparatory Committee appointed by the three great representative organizations of British trade, industry, and shipping to study the economic questions which the Imperial Conference is expected to discuss in September. Urging that reciprocal trade within the Empire should be fostered by all practical means as a necessity for sound economic development, the report is careful to add that "the object in "view should be, not only to increase the "volume of trade within the Empire, but by "organizing the Empire upon sound economic "lines to enable it to contribute as a unit, in a "larger degree than at present, to the total "volume of world trade." And the report of the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress, equally definite in advocating closer economic relations between the constituent parts of the Empire, was also equally clear that such a policy would not interfere with the wider policy of international cooperation which the Congress has at heart. The only difference, it points out, "is that we should be able to "negotiate and discuss as a Commonwealth "instead of as a single unit, and this would be "a decided advantage in many cases."

With all this SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON would thoroughly agree. In some ways he goes farther than the authors of either of these reports. He is definitely in favour of tariff preferences to promote the intensive development of Empire resources, and is anxious to see the hands of those who have to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign countries strengthened by a tariff which would give them some power of bargaining. What causes him concern is the way in which the more strident advocates of Empire trade ignore some of the most fundamental factors of the economic problem, and in particular the whole tone and trend of their references to Argentina and our trade with that country. He has no difficulty in proving that British economic interests are closely bound up with Argentine prosperity. He points out that in Argentina there are over 16,000 miles of British-owned and British-managed railways—in Great Britain itself there are only 20,000 miles—which draw almost all their requirements, locomotives, rolling stock, rails, machine tools, and coal, from Great Britain, giving employment to thousands of British working men ; that there are a great number of other important British enterprises of all kinds ; that half the shipping which enters the Argentine ports is British ; and that there is a return of some £25,000,000, subject to British income-tax, received every year, from British capital invested in Argentina. He suggests that "if we "blindly put a duty on all foreign foodstuffs, "we shall do grave injury to these gigantic "British interests in Argentina, reduce the "dividends of thousands of British shareholders, "and put British workmen out of work just "when we most particularly want to employ "them." It may be admitted at once that, if we were to begin "blindly" putting duties on anything, we should do ourselves infinitely more harm than good. No one who had made any serious study of tariff policy would advocate that any duty should be put on anything without the most careful investigation of all its probable effects, direct and indirect. To quote again from the report of the British Preparatory Committee, "the reactions of "Imperial economic policy upon different "interests, such as industry, commerce, finance, "and shipping, their effect upon the volume of "Imperial trade with foreign countries, and "their bearing upon the question of invisible "exports, so important to our national welfare, "must be fully and scientifically taken into "account if a wise decision is to be arrived at."

A wise policy of Empire development and reciprocal trade could, quite plainly, not be framed without taking into full consideration British interests in Argentina, and in other South American countries, and indeed in every part of the world. But the fact that an instrument needs to be carefully handled is no argument for not using it. Our own purchasing power—we are beyond all comparison the most important market in the world for all countries, including Argentina, which depend on their production of foodstuffs and raw materials—is an instrument that requires to be utilized with caution and foresight. Properly directed, it can be used to develop the resources of the oversea Empire, our own most promising market, and also to obtain more advantageous terms for our trade with foreign countries, including Argentina, by stipulating for concessions by them in return for concessions offered by us. That unrivalled bargaining power cannot be allowed to lie dormant. Nor would SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON desire that it should. Even in the case of Argentina he would like to see our present hundred-year-old commercial treaty cancelled and a new one negotiated with a tariff as a weapon. "Argentina cannot survive without "the British market. We should go heavily "short of meat, at least, if we shut out "the Argentine chilled supplies. Is not this," he asks, "an occasion for a deal to our "mutual advantage ?" Such a deal should certainly be possible, and should redress the present anomaly that Argentina, which sells to us three times what she sells to the United States, only buys from us four-fifths as much. But no satisfactory deal is possible unless Britain is ready to give and to withhold concessions in our markets as others give and withhold concessions in theirs. That requires a reorganization of our fiscal system, in which our own oversea Empire would of course have the first claim to consideration. But within that reorganized system there must, equally of course, be room for special arrangements with countries that are ready "to buy from us who "buy from them."

The Spread-Over

The Parliamentary controversy over the Coal Mines Bill is at an end. After some general criticism of an addition proposed by LORD SALISBURY, the House of Lords accepted yesterday the amendment to the clause permitting a "spread-over" of hours of work which the Commons had unanimously approved ; and the last point of difference between the two Houses therefore disappeared. It should at all events be of good augury that the exchanges between the Lords and the Commons have led at the last to an unexpected gesture of friendliness to the Miners' Federation, and to the "recognition" of that great representative body of trade unionists by Act of Parliament. Parliament now invests the Miners' Federation with a power to veto on the adoption of the "spread-over" in any coalfield of Great Britain. It is a power hedged about with severe moral, if not legal, restrictions ; but undoubtedly its existence implies the statutory recognition of the Federation as the highest and most responsible organ of opinion among the mine workers. No one can have dreamed when the Bill was introduced that this result would be engendered by the sharp controversies which were provoked. Nor, of course, did the Lords foresee this consequence of inserting a spread-over clause coupled with assurances for the safeguarding of the free choice of the miners affected. Incidentally the clause puts the Mining Association—the employers' national organization, which of course is given a corresponding power to that conferred on the Federation—in a position of some awkwardness, since the Association will be required to assume a function which it deliberately discarded four years ago. The Association has insisted on holding aloof from the discussion of questions of wages and other conditions of employment, regarding them as entirely district concerns. Now apparently it cannot please itself, but must give a collective judgment on behalf of all the organized coalowners on whatever spread-over scheme a single district may prepare. No doubt the judgment in the case of the Association will be formal and favourable ; but nevertheless the Association, like the Federation, is given a legal national status and invested with a legal obligation.

The Federation's decision, when it comes to be taken, will be a new and unprecedented test of the capacity of the miners' leaders to act wisely, unbound by preconceived opinions, and with a prudent regard for the direct welfare of the men in a district whose interests alone will persuade the leaders in that district of the desirability of a spread-over. In these circumstances and subject to these conditions a spread-over may be arranged, and the persistence of the House of Lords has that hopeful possibility for its reward. The advantages of a permissive spread-over have always been obvious and the Bill is improved by its inclusion. Immediate discussions between the colliery owners and the miners will now be necessary to prepare for the day, four months hence, when the reduction of hours of work will take effect. Much good will must be shown, and a generous spirit of accommodation, if the difficulties of adjustment are to be overcome smoothly. In the meantime the colliery owners must prepare and perfect their plans for organized production and marketing ; and at greater leisure the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission will proceed with its great task of surveying the industry with the purpose of bringing about desirable amalgamations. The industry will also be equipped with a national wages board to act in disputes that are not settled in the districts. Parliament for the first time has prescribed the reorganization of one of our great industries, and in addition has settled the lines on which the reorganization shall be done. It is a tremendous experiment, but it leaves the industry in the control of the colliery owners ; and the success of the experiment will depend upon their cooperative genius.

No Veterinary College ?

The debate about the Royal Veterinary College, raised yesterday in the House of Lords by LORD HAREWOOD, draws renewed attention to an intolerable state of affairs. It is a common boast of the people of Great Britain that they are second to none as lovers of animals. It is also universally recognized that because of the excellence of the live-stock bred and reared in this island it is looked to by the nations overseas as the central source for the creation and replenishment of their flocks and herds. For these reasons it is especially incumbent on Great Britain to provide the best possible facilities in the way of environment and equipment for the teaching and study of veterinary science. Unfortunately, as has long been well known, this has never been achieved. Almost every other country of any importance is in those respects far ahead of us. The highly qualified professors of the Royal Veterinary College and the students whom they train are perpetually hampered by the unsuitable conditions in which they have to work. By well-qualified observers the condition of the College has been described as a scandal and a national disgrace. The members of its teaching staff are too few in number, and its buildings, some of which have been condemned by the London County Council, are dark, gloomy, hopelessly out of date, and entirely inadequate.

The Departmental Committee appointed in 1928 to report on the reconstruction of the College found that it needed rebuilding and re-equipping so as to meet the requirements for the education of the veterinary practitioner and the need for officers to satisfy the growing demands of the State and of public authorities. The all-in capital cost of the scheme, including the purchase of the freehold of the property, they put at £300,000. Towards this sum the governors have collected £30,000, and the Government, according to the statement made by LORD HAREWOOD, have offered to give pound for pound up to this amount and to provide £70,000 in addition. They are also prepared to recommend Parliament, when the sum collected by the governors has reached £200,000, to allow a further grant of £50,000. The governors, however, have no hope of raising the required £70,000, and are now contemplating a step which would eventually lead to the closing down of the College. In order, if possible, to prevent this catastrophe LORD HAREWOOD has undertaken to try to persuade the College authorities that they should admit at any rate one further set of students, if he could hold out any hope that the Government would see them through the expenses absolutely necessary for carrying on the course for the next year or two. This guarantee, unless some other means of meeting the crisis is evolved, must of course be forthcoming. Parliament or the public, or both together, must provide whatever sum is needed, not only to keep the College on its feet, but to enable it to carry out its responsible task with proper efficiency. The idea that the country should be left without its Veterinary College cannot be entertained for a moment.

Earthquake and Typhoon

The sudden paroxysms of Nature have taken a heavy toll of human life in the last few days. The earthquake which shook the whole of Southern Italy early yesterday morning killed about 200 persons. The typhoon that raged over the south-western end of the Japanese islands and on across Southern Korea some days ago was still more disastrous. In Kiushiu, the southernmost of the chief islands of the Empire, a great many lives were lost and over 16,000 houses were destroyed. In Southern Korea nearly 400 people were killed and 1,400 more are missing and presumed to be dead. Many thousands of houses were wrecked. Had it been a couple of months later—when typhoons are most frequent—the destruction in the fields would have been worse, for the early varieties of rice would have been flowering ; but even as it is 50,000 acres of rice fields are ruined and the total loss of property in all the damaged areas is estimated at £10,000,000. The destruction of property wrought by the earthquake in Italy is less severe ; but the town of Melfi, where there were a hundred deaths, has been severely damaged and several of the neighbouring townships have suffered almost as badly. These are calamities on a grand scale, altogether beyond the range of our experience in this island.

In our comfortable country we are spared the full frenzies of Nature. Even such a phenomenon as the remarkable flood which submerged the valley of the Esk yesterday—and made it necessary to rush the Whitby lifeboat inland to save people marooned by the water in a mill—is happily rare. But in Southern Italy and Japan the inhabitants live under the constant menace of disaster. Italy has not suffered a serious earthquake since the catastrophe of Messina in 1908, when 70,000 lives were lost ; but Etna and Vesuvius are always boiling away and by periodic eruptions reminding the world of the terrible destruction they have inflicted in the past. The Japanese live closer to danger. With them the threat of earthquake is always there. The memory of the immense catastrophe of 1923, which took nearly 100,000 lives, had not yet become dimmed when another upheaval of the earth killed several thousands more four years later. And each year, between June and October, the typhoons bring their lesser destruction. They are not often as calamitous as the recent visitation, but they always take their toll of life and property. A typhoon means a furious fall of rain, sometimes in scarcely imaginable torrents. As much as forty inches in twenty-four hours has been recorded, and after the first blinding squalls it falls persistently for days, so that there are floods and ruin is spread in the fields. When the typhoon tore over Southern Korea the other day the people were still mourning the hundreds of their dead who had been drowned in the floods caused by a deluge of rain a few weeks ago. The raging of the wind at sea can be dimly imagined—no one who has read "Typhoon" can forget the violence and the terror of CONRAD'S classic storm—but it is beyond the imagination of most of us to conjure up a vision of a wind that smashes houses and maims and kills men. Descriptions of the terrifying effects of a severe earthquake leave the mind almost equally bewildered. Those whom the typhoon has robbed of their kin, their homes, and the fruits of their labour will have need of all the traditional stoicism of the East to take up their work again and go on with the routine of their lives ; the mourners in Italy will have to comfort themselves with the consolations of their religion. We cannot comprehend the experience through which either country has passed. We can only feel for the peoples of both the sympathy they deserve.

AN EXHIBITION OF MINIATURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I draw the attention of readers of *The Times* to the Loan Exhibition of Miniature Objects which is being organized at Dudley House, Park-lane, next autumn. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously promised to lend us some objects for the exhibition, and we are, therefore, extremely anxious to make it as big a success as possible.

We have several period dolls' houses lent to us, and a good deal of miniature furniture made by apprentices of the day. We also have good specimens of the Tudor, Queen Anne, and Georgian periods, as well as the Victorian, and are anxious to obtain promises of other exhibits.

Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is on the committee, and is giving us his advice in all our arrangements. We hope to give the public an opportunity of seeing a unique and interesting exhibition and also help the funds of the Central and London Clubs of the Y.W.C.A., to whom all profits are to be handed.

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET AMPTHILL,
Chairman, Loan Exhibition of Period Models.
Shelley House, Chelsea, S.W.3, July 22.

PETROL PUMPS IN THE COUNTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Scapa Society has just paid a well-deserved tribute to the Shell-Mex Company for its public-spirited action in removing its enamel signs from garages and filling stations throughout the countryside. While interest in the subject is fresh, may I raise another aspect of the question which is almost as important ? I refer to the alarming number of petrol pumps which are now being erected—quite unnecessarily, I believe—in so many country districts.

As every motorist knows, as many as half a dozen petrol stations are often to be found within a few hundred yards. They are obviously, to judge from the way many of them are equipped, having a hard struggle to make ends meet. Yet apparently there is no end to their growth. Unless something is done, therefore, and done quickly, we shall soon have the countryside littered with derelict petrol pumps, for it would seem inevitable on economic grounds alone that many of those already in existence must before very long go out of business.

Could not the distributing houses, following the example of the Shell Company in scrapping its enamel signs, take a further step in preserving the countryside by refusing to instal new pumps where they are to all intents and purposes unnecessary ? It must surely be in their own interests to do so, for to restrict the number of pumps would not in any way reduce the amount of petrol consumed, and it would immediately bring down their costs of distribution.

Yours very truly,

House of Commons. ELMLEY.

AIR ACCIDENTS

MINISTER'S POWER TO ORDER INQUIRY

RULES OF INVESTIGATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter addressed to you by Captain Frederick Guest in *The Times* to-day, I would point out that certain Statutory Rules and Orders were made in the year 1922 and have since been added to and amended governing the question of investigation of accidents in the air. After dealing with certain duties of persons at the actual time and place of the happening of the accident and those of the "Inspector of Accidents" concerned with his preliminary investigation, these Rules laid down that the Secretary of State may direct a "formal investigation to be held," appointing "a competent person to hold the investigation and one or more persons possessing technical knowledge to act as assessors." This Tribunal is to hold the investigation in open Court and may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and may examine the witnesses on oath. Further, the Tribunal shall

make a report to the Secretary of State stating its findings as to the cause of the accident and the circumstances thereof, and adding any observations and recommendations which the Court thinks fit to make with a view to the preservation of life and the avoidance of similar accidents in future.

This Report is to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, who has power to cause it "to be made public wholly or in part in such a manner as he thinks fit." It should be noted that the Secretary of State *may* direct this formal investigation to be held and *may* cause the report to be made public. The discretion lies with him.

Captain Guest's letter leaves one rather to assume that these reports do exist, but that the public do not sufficiently use them or that they are not published in such a form as to commend itself to popular comprehension ; or does he mean that the reports merely consist of "periodical statistics of the number and causes of accidents" ? It appears (and Captain Guest must know it, as he was Secretary of State for Air when the above rules were made) that a procedure does exist for providing the very remedy he advocates. If the non-employment of this procedure, or delay in its working, or ambiguity in the language of its findings, or their non-publication, can be held responsible for the public not being fully informed, the sooner this state of things is remedied the better.

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD WARD POOLE.
10, 11, and 12, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C.1,
July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The whole community is shocked and grieved at the recent air disaster, but the development of any new art and science has always taken, and must continue to take, its toll. Pilots of aircraft know this and face the fact, but there is always one class of accident that cannot but worry and depress. It is the "unaccountable crash" for which no cause can be attributed.

Accidents for which logical reasons can be deduced must add, in a sad way, to the knowledge of man's conquest of the air. It is reasonable to expect that the disturbing effect of the unaccountable crash, as felt by pilots, is reflected on the public opinion and must retard the inevitable development of the "air-mindedness" of our nation.

Hitherto the Air Ministry have adopted a policy of investigation of accidents by their technical experts of the Accident Investigation Branch, whose report is confidential to the authorities, and, in certain cases where an accident has been given major prominence, there has been held a public Court of Inquiry into the cause of the accident.

It is to be hoped that in the present case such an open Court will be held in order that the public may know of the facts, so far as can be ascertained, be made aware of the daily routine care of civil aircraft, and, consequently, appreciate the tragic isolation of accidents such as this one.

I would suggest also that if the Air Ministry could so modify their policy in the future as to issue summaries of the findings of their technical experts on the causes of accidents to aircraft involving fatal or serious injuries to the occupants, such summaries could only be appreciated by the growing numbers of users of air communications, and go some way to aid the instilling in the general community of an ever-increasing confidence in the progress of aviation. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HAROLD BALFOUR.

House of Commons, July 22.

BOMBS AND CULTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—What a folk we are ! There is one countryside, and hardly more than one, where the English can find still unspoiled the large, calm loveliness of the chalk downs, and that countryside has for its inmost sanctuary the downs and denes just south of White Horse Hill, by Uffington. The strange monuments of old religion at Wayland Smith's cave, and the White Horse, the memories at Ashdown where Alfred fought for England, these and the strong loveliness of the surrounding solitude make the ground holy, if there be any holiness in the relics of what has made our land. Of our inmost sanctuary we are asked to make a bombing practice-ground. The bombs may be dummies only, and not aimed at the very White Horse : but the spell of the place is its solitude and silence, and the bombs would shatter that. Why not Stonehenge ? It is a better target.

Yours truly,

E. HILTON YOUNG.

House of Commons.

ASSESSMENTS IN LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan's letter of the 17th inst. would have been of greater service if penned earlier, as the fateful 25 days in which to object to unfair assessments are now over. Few will now appreciate his soothing syrup about "the small amounts of increase in assessments." Unfortunately many owners and ratepayers will experience severe shocks when the new Finance Act functions which Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan (against the opposition of those who realized the injustice of much of it) helped Mr. Snowden to get through Committee. What are the facts ? It is now realized :—

(*a*) That in many cases the advantage of the slightly increased allowances from gross value (on account of the greater cost of repairs in the Metropolis) which the Act of 1928 bestowed has been lost by the action of certain rating authorities increasing gross value in order to prevent any reduction in rateable value.

(*b*) That in a large number of cases the benefits intended under the Derating Act are watered down by grossly undue increases in gross value.

(*c*) That Mr. Snowden's unprecedented tampering with parochial rating in a Finance Bill (in order to prevent gross value being the basis of Schedule A tax in the Metropolis) is most unfair at this juncture, because the rating authorities (in order to avoid friction with Inspectors of Taxes) had already forced up gross value to its utmost limit ; whereas, as has been over and over again urged by rating experts, the justice of securing full payment of taxes on rents could have been safeguarded by the simple process of a separate column in Valuation Lists showing actual rent paid, thus permitting uniform and equitable parochial rating.

Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan's remark that increased assessments need not result in paying more rates does not stand the test of experience. One generally finds that greater municipal expenditure follows higher rateable values, and as to "Assessment Committees being free to fix rateable values," this is not so. Rating Committees have already fixed rateable values, and those unfortunate ratepayers who have missed sending in an objection for consideration or adjustment by Assessment Committees are barred from doing so for another five years unless there is some specific change in the value of the hereditament, such as structural alteration.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. HAMILTON, Vice-President, Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents.

Khaniqin, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts, July 19.

EMPIRE TRADE

THE CLAIMS OF ARGENTINA

A COMMON INTEREST

In the following article Sir Malcolm Robertson, who until lately was British Ambassador at Buenos Aires, argues that the extent of British interests in Argentina would entitle that country to an exceptional position under an Imperial economic system.

(By Sir Malcolm Robertson)

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Perhaps, before anything else, I had better explain that, though I have nothing whatever to do with politics, I am a whole-hearted supporter of Mr. Baldwin's views. For 20 years or so I have been in favour of safeguarding and of a retaliatory tariff which could be used as a weapon in commercial treaty negotiations with other countries. Moreover, I cannot imagine any man being anything else if he has lived abroad as long as I have, and watched the gallant but pathetic efforts of British diplomatists to get something for nothing—that is, to secure tariff concessions from protective nations whom they could not even threaten. Intensive development of Empire resources, preferential tariff treatment as against the world outside, and special consideration in the matter of tenders for public works, also make the strongest possible appeal to me, both on patriotic and on practical grounds. The "rationalization" of the Empire is, surely, a first step towards prosperity for all its members. Again, I fail to see how any thinking man can be opposed to it.

But my purpose here is to point out the special reasons why one country which is not in the Empire should be regarded as of it. That country is Argentina, which may well cause Empire free-traders to pause and think what they mean exactly by the word "Empire." Does it stand to them only for territory coloured red on the map, or does it include territory in which British interests are of signal importance to the Empire ? Those who take the larger view should reflect for a few moments on our position in Argentina. After four years in that country I have such feelings of regard, friendship, and admiration for the people as all my fellow-countrymen cannot be expected to entertain, since only a few of them have experienced Argentine hospitality and seen the land as it is. My appeal, therefore, is on behalf of British interests, and British interests only.

WORK FOR THOUSANDS

The D'Abernon Mission has reported that between 500 and 600 millions of British money is invested in Argentina. Not of many parts of the Empire can that be said. But the statement does not pretend to tell the whole story. We have about 20,000 miles of railways in Great Britain. In Argentina there are over 16,000 miles of British-owned and British-managed railways, and they are constantly being extended. Now, as in their enterprising and highly creditable past, the companies at the same time serve the Argentine people efficiently and remain loyal to their own country. Almost the whole of the locomotives, rolling-stock, rails, machine tools, and coal are ordered in Great Britain, so that they give work steadily to thousands of British workmen. This policy has laid the companies open to criticism, for, though our material is doubtless the best, it is certainly not the cheapest to buy. The Argentines are inclined to argue that, if the companies bought in the cheapest market, they would be able to save enough money to lower freights and fares. Be this as it may—and I have expressed an Argentine, and not my own opinion—the time has come for the people of these islands to realize that we have in those railways a British asset well worth preservation. Nearly all the capital is held by tens of thousands of British shareholders, and the annual interest pays British income-tax to the tune of some millions, which makes another Argentine grievance, since, if no tax were payable, more money would be free for spending on the lines or in freight and fare reduction.

Besides railways, we have tramways, water works, gas works, public utility concerns of all kinds. Until recently we had even telephones. We have constructed ports and irrigation works. Great British concerns, like Bovril's, Liebig's, the Forestal, and the Argentine Southern Land Company, not to mention private individuals, own millions of acres of land and millions of cattle and sheep. Most of these and their British employees, fine young fellows of the real stock, also order in England whenever possible (through no fault of theirs it is not, alas, always possible). The return on the capital is good, and pays British income-tax. As to shipping, of 11,000,000 tons that enter Argentine ports every year, half is British, and an important part of this, notably the passenger section, has to compete with heavy foreign subsidies. Moreover, many tens of thousands of tons have been specially built for the chilled meat trade and could not be used on other routes without costly rebuilding.

Now I suggest that if we blindly put a duty on all foreign foodstuffs we shall do grave injury to these gigantic British interests in Argentina, reduce the dividends of thousands of British shareholders, and put British workmen out of work just when we most particularly want to employ them. The produce of Argentina is purely agricultural and pastoral ; that is to say, beef and mutton, cereals of all kinds, butter, fruit, sugar, and so on. By reducing our imports of such Argentine commodities we deal ourselves a shrewd blow.

WHAT IS WANTED

While I admire Lord Beaverbrook's courage, consistency, and imagination in advocating Empire free trade, I strongly deprecate the epithets and phrases he bestows on a people so friendly to us as the Argentines. He regards Argentina as a purely foreign country with cheap "gipsy labour" (whatever that may mean) and takes no account of British vested interests. He sees us taking between £75,000,000 and £80,000,000 of Argentine foodstuffs every year, and Argentina taking only between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000 of our manufactures. He forgets that the £50,000,000 or so of adverse balance is largely made up by some £25,000,000 interest on British capital and by the earnings of our carrying trade. Even the visible adverse balance could be heavily reduced if we were to show our old confidence and foresight once again, study the market, provide what it requires, show our goods on the spot, really endeavour to sell, provide service, advertise, use propaganda, reduce our freight rates, cable rates, postal rates, and, in general, behave like a business community out for business. If only the spirit of our old merchant adventurers would return to us ! Tariffs in themselves are, in the present state of the world, essential to us, but they alone will not help us over our sea of troubles.

Lord Beaverbrook's position would be unassailable from my standpoint if he could show me (*a*) that £550,000,000 of British capital and hundreds of thousands of tons of British shipping could be safely ruined, because the Empire could *immediately* supply their place (since the matter is one of some urgency) ; and (*b*) that any part of the Empire, or the whole of it together, can compete with Argentina in the quantity, quality, and price of its chilled beef. It happens that Argentina has been endowed with a soil and climate which permit of the inexpensive fattening of cattle and save winter housing by their remaining out of doors, night and

day, all the year round. The decisive factor in cereals is not "gipsy labour" but mass production. Our little hedged fields, so lovely and so wonderfully English, are dwarfed by the great open spaces of Argentina; and the cost of labour has nothing to do with the comparison.

That Argentina can be brought within the orbit of the Empire I have little doubt. The Argentine wants us, really wants us, and would be glad to do increased business with us if we would give him the chance. But, being human, he prefers to buy in the cheapest market and in the market that supplies what he needs, gives him service, and shows him its productions on the spot. Nevertheless, the important Rural Society which represents all the main producers of Argentina has adopted the slogan "Buy from those who buy from us," and is struggling hard to carry it out in practice. It has given us, free, its magnificent grounds, unique in Buenos Aires, for our Trade Exhibition next year, and has cancelled its annual dairy show so that we can hold the exhibition at a more convenient season. On Argentine friendliness we can count. But perhaps an additional fillip is required. We need the extra persuasion that a retaliatory tariff would provide.

I would denounce our present hundred-year-old commercial treaty, and negotiate a new one with such a tariff as a bargaining weapon. Argentina cannot survive without the British market. We should go heavily short of meat, at least, if we shut out the Argentine chilled supplies. Is not this an occasion for a deal to our mutual advantage?

WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

I am sure that the Argentines would be not only willing but anxious to negotiate. Time and again I have pointed out to them that, in the last resort, it is the British workman on whom they live; let them give him work, and, being essentially a meat eater, he will consume more of their meat. That argument has carried weight and should be forced home. In any negotiations that might be undertaken we could rely upon a friendly Government under President Irigoyen.

But the Argentine, in his turn, should make a greater effort to study his best market and to come to the United Kingdom in greater numbers and at more frequent intervals. At present, when he visits Europe, as he often does, he goes to the Continent. There are not enough Argentines in London to form a purely Argentine Chamber of Commerce of men of weight and standing. If we are to offer the acknowledgment I suggest of the wholly exceptional position which Argentina occupies in relation to Great Britain, Argentines must show greater realization of the importance of the British economy to themselves.

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THE KENT AIR CRASH

ROYAL MESSAGE TO THE DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN

The Dowager Lady Dufferin and Ava has received the following telegram from the King on the death of her son, Lord Dufferin, in the Meopham aeroplane disaster:—

"The Queen and I are anxious you should know how, from our hearts, we sympathize with you in your irreparable loss through yesterday's disastrous accident.—GEORGE R.I."

Changes have been made in the arrangements for the funeral of Lord Dufferin. The body will be conveyed from London to Belfast to-morrow night, and will be removed from the Heysham steamer on Saturday morning. Its arrival at the Donegall Quay will be awaited by a large contingent from the Ulster Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who at 10.30 will escort the bier over the Queen's Bridge and to H.M.S. Caroline, the drill ship of the Division, where a salute of seven guns will be fired. After the ceremonial on board the Caroline, where officers and men of the Naval Division will take farewell of their late chief, the body will be taken to Clandeboye, Lord Dufferin's seat in County Down, for interment.

Lord Ednam, whose wife was killed in the accident, and who is lying ill at the Duke of Sutherland's house in Green-street, W., was reported yesterday to be a little better. He had been ill with ptomaine poisoning at Le Touquet, and returned to London with Lady Dudley on Tuesday night.

Memorial services for Lady Ednam will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow and also at Dornoch Cathedral and Golspie Parish Church on the same day. For the funeral at Himley the train leaving Paddington at 11.10 a.m. will be met at Wolverhampton. Lord Ednam and the Duke of Sutherland have received messages of sympathy from the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Royal, and many public bodies in Scotland and at Dudley.

The funeral service of Sir Edward Ward will be at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The funeral of Mrs. Loeffler will take place this afternoon at Stapleford Park, Leicester.

Mr. Shearing, the assistant pilot, will be buried at noon to-morrow at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery. There will be a service at St. Mark's Church, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, before the interment.

A report of the proceedings at the opening of the inquest on the bodies of the six persons killed in the accident appears on page 9.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

EXPERT ON COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 23

The causes which have led to Lancashire's loss of half of her exports of cotton piece goods to India since 1913 are outlined in a book entitled "The Cotton Industry of India," by Mr. Arno S. Pearse, formerly secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and now its advisory expert.

Mr. Pearse points out that Great Britain's exports of cotton piece goods to India have declined from 2,508,000,000 square yards in 1913 to 1,263,000,000 square yards in 1929. Of that lost trade 76 per cent. has been replaced by goods made in India and 20 per cent. has been supplied by Japan. There are indications, he says, that, in spite of less remunerative trade, this development in India is steadily going on in most centres except Bombay. Taking India, China, and Japan together he points out that there has been an actual increase in the spindleage since 1914 of 10,231,000 spindles. These are chiefly ring spindles and are equal to about 22,000,000 equivalent spindles in Lancashire.

In his investigation Mr. Pearse found the technical equipment of the Indian mills so far advanced that a number of Indian millowners assured him they were not in the least afraid of the present Lancashire competitive capacity in goods made from yarns up to 40's, particularly after obtaining the additional duties in the recent tariffs, and they added that in the finer goods the competition of Lancashire need not be regarded seriously. Looking ahead Mr. Pearse says that it may take some years yet before the Indian mills will be able to supply their market entirely with their own manufactured cotton goods, but that time is sure to come. Statistics of yarn and cloth production, in Mr. Pearse's view, show clearly that Lancashire must expect India to capture more of the fine trade in the near future.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Branson, FREDERICK EVANS, 32, grocer, on bail, and KATHLEEN NORRIS, 28, married, on bail, who were committed for trial from the Marylebone Police Court on the charge of conspiring to perform an illegal operation on a woman named Tracey, were both found *Not Guilty* and they were discharged.

Before the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.), HAROLD SCOTT JOHNSON, 25, clerk, on bail, who was committed for trial from the West London Police Court, charged with alleged offences against a girl and three boys at Fulham, was found *Not Guilty* on all the charges, and he was discharged.

Obituary

MR. GLENN CURTISS

A PIONEER OF AMERICAN FLYING

Mr. Glenn Curtiss, who died at Buffalo yesterday after an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 52, was not only one of the real pioneers of American flying, but had continued for more than 20 years to inspire and direct the development of aircraft and aero engines in the United States. He was virtually a contemporary of the Wright brothers, flying experimental machines which were declared by engineers to be impossible, making his own experiments and designs, and taking personally all the risks which attended the birth of aeronautical science. When the perilous days were past he devoted his time to the building up of the aircraft industry, and established one of the two biggest firms of aircraft constructors in the United States. A month ago his services to the science were recognized by the conferment of an honorary doctorate by the University of Miami.

Glenn Hammond Curtiss went into aviation by way of the motor industry. In the early years of this century he set up a motor-cycle factory in Hammondsport, his native town in New York State, and a chance order for engines to drive a dirigible turned his thoughts to the air. Like the Wright brothers, he was the son of a clergyman, and had to make his own way in the world. His first business was a cycle-repairing shop, from which he turned to motor-cycle racing, and then to motor-cycle building, and his success with motor engines brought him the order that was to determine his future. The dirigible's engines were made, and Curtiss went into aviation with a thoroughness which accounted for much in his later achievements.

He designed his first aeroplane in 1908 and actually flew it, the June Bug, that summer a distance of a mile. A year later he took prizes at the International Aviation meet at Rheims, and in the following year he won a prize of $10,000 for a flight from Albany to New York of nearly three hours' duration. These machines were all of his own design, and were driven by his own engines. They were really little more than box-kites with engines fitted between the wings, but the little more showed the soundness of his early ideas. The biplane tail had its counterpart in two small planes thrown out in front of the machine, but the real advance was the application of ailerons to the wings. At a time when balance was usually secured by warping the wings themselves, Curtiss had gone ahead and applied successfully the principle of the aileron.

Both the designing and the flying were done with the utmost care in those days. Curtiss generally refused to be hurried into undertakings or into flights, though he understood from the first the importance of speed in the development of flight. For this reason he gave almost as much attention to engines as to aeroplanes. Yet he did take what seemed risks to many people, and he afterwards confessed the anxiety he felt on some of his early flights in difficult weather. The exploit which earned him the highest admiration was his flight in the Langley "aerodrome," a twin monoplane which had its engine set between two pairs of wings fore and aft and which critics believed was incapable of flight. Actually his journey from Albany to New York was more dangerous, for air currents and pockets made him doubt whether he could keep the machine under control.

There followed a period when he was developing and demonstrating hydroplanes and flying-boats, and setting up flying schools. By the time the War broke out in 1914, he had produced a multi-engined flying-boat, and the Curtiss factories had begun the serious construction of aircraft. War demands by Great Britain and Russia and after 1917 by the United States led to the rapid expansion of those factories, and new types of machines and engines were evolved. Since the War the progress has continued, and proof of the quality of the Curtiss product is contained in the fact that its chief customer is the United States War Department.

Curtiss machines are not well known in Europe because the firm has not devoted itself to the commercial type, but the engines have made their way into many kinds of aircraft, and the newest example, the Curtiss Challenger, has been fitted on the great German flying-boat the Dornier Do.X for her projected flight to America. Glenn Curtiss had been the director and inspirer of all that his firm has done. His adventurous work as pioneer pilot and experimenter ended 15 or 16 years ago when others were taking to the air in machines of his design and construction, but his work in the laboratory and engineering shop went on up to the time of his death. He was probably the best known of the remaining American pioneers, and he had kept his place in the front of the aircraft industry to the end.

SIR GRAHAM WOOD

Sir Graham Wood, a well-known constructional engineer, died yesterday at his residence in Hampstead at the age of 75.

The son of the Rev. Thomas Smith Wood, Wesleyan minister, and uncle of Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Edward Graham Wood was born at Leicester on September 5, 1854, and was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and Owens College, Manchester. When he was 21 he began business on his own account at Redbank Works, Manchester, and in 1889 he started the Ocean Ironworks, on the Ship Canal, which now covers many acres. Among the engineering constructions for which he was responsible were the New Olympia and the Cotton Exchange in Liverpool, the exhibition buildings at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, a pier in the territory of Chubut, Argentina, for loading oil tankers, and numerous mills, factories, and warehouses. He was chairman and managing director of Edward Wood and Co., Limited, of Manchester, and chairman and governing director of the Trafford Park Steel Warehouses, Steel Stockholders and Merchants, Manchester. He was a member of the Iron and Steel Institute and of the Manchester Association of Engineers.

Wood was a lifelong Liberal, and held office for 20 years in the South Salford Liberal Association. He was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1915-16, and in place of the customary official dinners, which he discontinued, made generous contributions to the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John. He was joint chairman of the Southport Division Recruiting Committee, and was knighted in 1917. He was keenly interested in hospital work, was instrumental in raising £50,000 for the Salford Royal Hospital, and endowed beds in various Lancashire hospitals, including one at the Southport Infirmary which bore the name of his little grandson, Kenneth Graham Holden. Sir Graham Wood married first, in 1884, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edward MacKenna, of Southport; she died in 1915, and he married secondly Dorothy, daughter of Mr. James Harwood, of Manchester, and sister of Mr. John Harwood and the late Mr. Robb Harwood, the actors. He leaves by his first marriage a daughter, who married Mr. N. N. Holden, of Bowdon, and by his second marriage two sons.

MR. ROGER OWEN

Mr. E. Roger Owen, whose death has already been announced in *The Times*, began his insurance career in the Liverpool branch office of the Alliance in 1866, was appointed manager of the Yorkshire branch in 1871, and was appointed to the head office in London in 1883. In 1885, while travelling for the Alliance in South America, he was offered by cable the managership of the fire department of the Commercial Union. During his active service with that company it acquired 28 other companies, and when he retired the fire premium income had risen from £767,000 to £6,033,000, and the life premium income from £118,000 to £855,000. During his association with the company the assets increased from £2,392,000 to £61,450,000. Mr. Owen was a former president of the Chartered Insurance Institute and the first president of the Insurance Officials' Society. He was the founder of the British Insurance Association, and its first chairman in 1918. He served on various Government Committees, including that which advised the Government on the scheme for insurance against damage caused by enemy aircraft and bombardment, and the Advisory Committee on investments under the National Insurance Act. He was also chairman of the Insurance Red Cross Fund during the War.

A business colleague writes:—

May I recall the work which the late Mr. Roger Owen did for the Fire Offices Committee, the body which is concerned with the regulation of fire insurance business in this country and abroad? From 1885 to 1920, when he ceased to be general manager of the Commercial Union, he attended most of the meetings of this committee and took a leading and active part in their work. Endowed with a keen intelligence, fortified by a thorough knowledge of his business, he had the happy knack of being able to grasp at once the salient points of a situation and to indicate immediately the appropriate method of dealing with it. Blunt and decisive, he never wasted time. He was particularly happy in his association with the men he met at the Fire Offices Committee—managers, like himself, such men as Alcock, Dove, Fothergill, R. Lewis, Pipkin, and Rutter, all of whom have left their mark on the business, and not one of whom did not look up to Owen as *primus inter pares*.

Owen was not a man who wore his heart upon his sleeve, but he was always ready to come to the rescue of those who needed his help, and when he ceased to attend the meetings of the Fire Offices Committee "he had so shaped his course," to quote the resolution passed by the Committee on that occasion, "as to have won, and he will surely retain for the rest of his days, the sincere admiration and warm esteem of all the members of the Committee." This prophecy was certainly fulfilled, indeed his name became to many a synonym for all that is worthy in insurance, and as time went on and smoothed out some of the acerbities which were due to his strong character and pugnacious temperament, he gained, in addition to the regard and esteem, the genuine affection not only of his old confrères, but of those who came to know him later.

DR. E. M. NIALL

Dr. Eugene Michael Niall, of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died yesterday after a short illness at the age of 53, numbered among his patients people of distinction in politics, art, and literature, and to all of them, known and unknown, he was a trusted and beloved friend as well as physician.

He came of an old Irish Roman Catholic family, but obtained his professional qualifications in London, where he was a student at St. Bartholomew's. He graduated M.B.S. and M.B. at London University, with honours in obstetrics and the diseases of women, in 1900, and took the M.D. degree in 1904. He was appointed house physician at St. Bartholomew's, and was also at various times physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, resident medical officer at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, and assistant medical officer for mental defectives of the London Education Committee. During the War Dr. Niall was medical officer in charge of the Duchess of Rutland's War Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and a former vice-president of the Abernethy Society.

There will be a requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral on Saturday at 10 o'clock, followed by the interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

LADY JEBB

"A Cambridge Friend" writes:—

Many who would have grieved deeply at the news of Lady Jebb's death (recorded in *The Times* earlier this month) are now no longer here to describe, as they would have done, a most brilliant and remarkable personality. Yet not a few remain on whom she made an ineffaceable impression. To that strange "Cambridge of the Seventies" about which a book has been written—still without telling all—Mrs. Slemmer, as she then was, a young and most beautiful American widow, came on a visit. Cambridge was at that time a semi-monastic society, but it did not need this contributory circumstance for the future Lady Jebb to send a thrill through the social atmosphere. It was not only that she possessed a Titianesque beauty of eyes, dark auburn hair, and rich colouring, but there was colour also and beauty in the tones of the voice which reminded one of Ellen Terry.

Soon followed her marriage to the distinguished and fastidious Greek scholar who ultimately became Professor Sir Richard Jebb; and Lady Jebb for many years reigned as a beloved queen of a delightful young society, of which the Balfour, Butcher, and Darwin brothers, together with their sisters, were members. Lady Jebb had not only beauty but a fine mental equipment; and her literary capacity showed itself when she came to write the memoir of her husband. Perhaps what was chiefly remarkable about her was her unusual vitality, a vitality of the mind as well as of the body. She was immensely interested in life, whether it was the life of nations and the achievements of statesmen, or the personal fortunes of her own friends; their hopes or disappointments, the mysteries of their successes or failures. As a hostess she irradiated life and happiness. In her company the quick-witted appeared even more mentally agile; and the dull could convince themselves that when properly handled and appreciated they shone as brightly as the best. Her kindliness and warmth fused even the most refractory human elements into geniality. Some of us, young in those days, when we spoke about the American woman, thought always of Lady Jebb, and—springing in thought from the particular to the general—we declared the American woman to be incomparable.

COLONEL GILES

A correspondent writes of Colonel F. L. N. Giles, D.S.O., late R.E., whose death was recently announced in *The Times*:—

When Giles went to join the Nigerian Survey in West Africa in 1912, tin was discovered in localities chiefly occupied by wild pagan tribes on the Bautchi plateau, in the interior, 4,000ft. above sea level, and he was engaged for some time in reducing to order the confused claims of the first prospectors, a work in which his qualities as a soldier and his training as an engineer found scope. On the outbreak of the War he was called to the German Cameroons in command of the Royal Engineers to organize the engineer services of the campaign conducted by the Allied forces under General Sir Charles Dobell. His knowledge of West Africa and his ability to improvise, assisted by the gift of foreign tongues, enabled him to produce results which notably contributed to the success of the operations.

After the War, in 1920, he was appointed British Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission to delimit the Yugo-Slav and Bulgarian frontier, and in 1921, in addition, he was appointed British Commissioner on the Serbo-Albanian Boundary Commission. During these years in the Balkans, engaged in the task of reconciling difficulties and adjusting frontiers, he was, notably on one occasion, and probably on many others unrealized, successful in stamping out smouldering fires, which would inevitably have led to fresh international conflagrations. The value of his later work in the Balkans was not only testified by official thanks and by the British and foreign decorations which he received, but by the genuine friendship and respect of the various representatives of the Powers with whom his work brought him in contact. Of strong physique and soldierly bearing, he was what he appeared, a keen soldier and a sportsman. He was a first-class cricketer and a natural games player. He was, however, more than this, adding scientific attainments and a knowledge of languages to his other qualifications, all of which carried him beyond his regimental work to the wider field of international affairs.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Isabel Lady Bourinot died there yesterday, at the age of 61. She was the widow of Sir John Bourinot, formerly Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, and author of "Parliamentary Procedure in Canada," and other works.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Milwaukee of Sir Frederick Montague Style, Bt., at the age of 73. He went to Milwaukee in 1881, and had lived ever since in the United States. In 1904 he succeeded his father as tenth baronet. He married, in 1886, Caroline, daughter of Mr. F. G. Schultz, and is succeeded by his only son, William Frederick, of Milwaukee, who has a son, born in 1916.

Mr. Charles Heidsieck, who died at Rheims on July 16 in his seventy-fifth year, was the head of the champagne firm of that name. He occupied a prominent position in Rheims and was a town councillor and a warden of the cathedral. During the War he refused to leave and remained during the whole of the bombardment, carrying on his business. He was president of the Ex-Service and Wounded Men's Association. He lost one son in the War, and had six other sons, four of whom were in the business with him.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £1 17s. 6d. from "G. and G." on account of income-tax.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

BRITISH STOCK PREDOMINANT

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Opinion is unanimous among international experts at the World Poultry Congress, which was continued at the Crystal Palace yesterday, that British stock, both for exhibition and productive purposes, is superior to all others in size, vitality, and condition. The collection of tested hens, which have qualified by consistent performance in a public laying test, is regarded by visitors as the most striking testimony to the advance of the laying test movement in this country, and it is likely to be reflected in a considerable expansion of the export trade in egg-producing stock.

Yesterday's sessions provided opportunity for the study of bacillary white diarrhœa in the section for diseases, where PROFESSORS L. E. CARD and E. ROBERTS, of the University of Illinois, dealt with inheritance of resistance to pullorum disease. They described investigations, which began in 1924, to study the variability in resistance of chickens innoculated with a 24-hour culture of *salmonella pullorum*, and comparison was made of survival among stock selected for resistance and chickens from unselected or control stock. The survival among the resistant stock was 66.6 per cent.; and among the control stock only 27.7 per cent.; and a series of tests from 1925 to 1929 led to the belief that resistance and susceptibility to infection by *salmonella pullorum*, the germ of bacillary white diarrhœa, are due, at least in part, to the existence of dominant hereditary factors.

DR. LEO F. RETTGER, of Yale University, added to the interest in this section by telling of the present state of pullorum disease control in the United States. Several tests for identifying carriers are undergoing experiment, but the macroscopic agglutination test promises to become the standard method of diagnosis. Dr. Rettger stipulated that successful control and ultimate eradication of the disease depend upon:—(1) the intelligent and earnest application of a standard method of detecting individual reactors in given flocks, which must be undertaken by competent persons who are responsible to higher authorities, preferably State institutions; and (2) an effective system of control whereby supervision is exercised over the diagnostic laboratory on the one hand, and over the owner and his plant on the other. Such supervision would necessitate enactment and enforcement of appropriate regulations governing the blood tests, the disposal of reactors, and the general management of the stock; and in some of the American States this power is vested in the Department of Agriculture, and in others in the State Agricultural College or Experiment Station. It is hoped that eventually all the States will arrive at an agreement to adopt one definite system for the control of this disease.

USE OF COD-LIVER OIL

The nutrition section devoted a good deal of attention to the use of cod-liver oil for egg production. Professor R. T. Pankhurst, of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, in reporting that the use of cod-liver oil prevented vitamin D deficiency and resulted in a substantial increase in egg production from hens closely confined behind ordinary glass (though it was unnecessary for those kept under farm conditions), emphasized the importance of using cod-liver oil with certain high quality specifications, such as apply to oil of medicinal brands. Another paper bearing on vitamin D, by Dr. R. M. Bethke and Dr. D. C. Kennard, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, indicated that as a determining factor in hatchability vitamin D must be supplemented by the factor or factors carried by green food, alfalfa leaf meal or milk to produce high quality hatching eggs.

The economics section discussed various phases of the marketing question, and a paper by Mr. A. W. Ashby, of University College, Aberystwyth, dealt with the conditions which determine the general level of egg and poultry prices. He considered that the demand for eggs naturally follows price to some extent, and that high prices in autumn and winter check demand, so that slightly lower prices in those seasons would have a stimulating effect on sales and consumption. He thought it would be useful to egg-producers to have more information about demand in relation to supplies and prices, with a view to possible developments.

A contribution on the British market for imported eggs by Mr. E. W. SUTHERLAND served to emphasize the scope for increasing home production, though a net increase in imports of 20 per cent. between 1900 and 1929 does not suggest the possibility of doing without foreign eggs. No doubt it will be comforting to consumers, and possibly stimulating to producers, in this country to learn that quality has greatly improved in all descriptions of imported eggs since the War, thanks to legislative control in exporting countries, and also, no doubt, to increasing competition of the British egg trade and the more discriminating tastes of the British consumer.

In the Education Section a paper by Mr. H. E. DALE, of the Ministry of Agriculture, emphasized the fact that development and research, in any real sense of the word, is a creation of the 11 years since the War—at any rate so far as Great Britain is concerned. Before 1914 even elementary instruction by county lecturers was spasmodic, and he admitted that what was done was quite inadequate to the possibilities of the industry. Since the War, however, the change has been remarkable, for the importance of poultry-keeping has been recognized by the Government, by the public, and by men of science, with the result that a system of education and research has been established which, though perhaps still incomplete, is nevertheless considerable both in its magnitude and in the benefits which it has conferred. Mr. Dale's paper was a record of Government activity on behalf of poultry husbandry which goes far to atone for previous neglect.

The Acting High Commissioner for Canada gave a luncheon at the Palace to meet Mr. J. A. Mooney, managing director of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to be held at Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1932. Mr. LUCIEN T. PACAUD, the Acting High Commissioner, presided, and introduced Mr. MOONEY, who stated that the World Poultry Congress of 1927 in Ottawa had paved the way for other international gatherings, and it might be regarded as the preliminary for the great Grain Congress of 1933, for which the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, and the Canadian railways had offered generous support. Prizes to the value of $200,000 would be offered in competition for wheat, oats, barley, rye, and other grain, pulse, and grass crops.

At the triennial general meeting of the World Poultry Science Association it was decided to hold the next World Poultry Congress in Rome in 1933.

GOVERNMENT DINNER

A Government dinner to the delegates attending the fourth World Poultry Congress was given at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. W. Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, was in the chair, and over 60 nations were represented.

The following message was received from the King:—

"The King sincerely thanks the members of the World Poultry Science Association assembled at the fourth World's Congress for the kind sentiments expressed in their message, which his Majesty greatly appreciates. The King sends his best wishes for the success of the congress."

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said the presence at the congress of representatives of 60 nations struck the keynote of the achievement of the association. The congress emphasized the great truth that cooperation could successfully replace competition in business. In this country we were straining every nerve to become not only self-supporting, but to be able to supply other countries with eggs. As knowledge expanded and practice improved production would not only be extended but would be cheapened. In poultry and egg production there was need of increased output. In the United States the consumption averaged three birds per head per annum and in Canada 7½ birds per annum, while in the United Kingdom we did not average one bird per head. Moreover, we had to import annually 3,000,000,000 eggs, which cost us over £20,000,000.

The GREEK MINISTER responded.

LORD DE LA WARR, proposed the toast of "The Congress."

Mr. F. C. ELFORD (Canada), president of the World Poultry Science Association, replied. He said that an invitation from the Government of Italy to hold the next congress in Rome in 1933 had been accepted and he would look forward to that congress with keen interest.

THE OVERHEAD LINES ASSOCIATION

ELECTRICITY WITHOUT SPOLIATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

AYLESBURY, JULY 23

The summer meeting of the Overhead Lines Association to-day took the form of a visit to the Aylesbury electricity area, where the members, in a tour of some of the most beautiful country in Buckinghamshire, were able to see a system of distribution which is taking current to the rural villages with comparatively little interference with the amenities of the district. The association has made known its willingness to cooperate with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England in carrying out electrification with as little harm as possible to the charm of the countryside, and the Aylesbury scheme may be regarded as a practical demonstration of this good intention. The visit of the association was made the occasion for the official "switching in" of the small town of Brill to the benefits of electricity.

The Aylesbury electricity area comprises 250 square miles, with a population of nearly 60,000, of whom 12,000 are resident in the county town. Eighty-six miles of transmission line has already been constructed, and the output last year was about 6,000,000 units. The low-tension distribution is of the single-phase three-wire type. Wooden poles fitted with the Aylesbury insulator designed by Mr. W. A. Turnbull, the borough electrical engineer, are used to carry the cables along the roads. The high-tension distribution is at 11,000 volts by steel wire. The cables for the most part cross pasture land and are supported by poles which do not obtrude too glaringly against the green of tree and meadow.

The visitors this morning were taken through the village of Stone where the comparative neatness of the distributing system made possible by the revised regulations was observed. At Eythrope four large houses were pointed out which were previously empty, but have been occupied since electricity has been supplied. Then came a drive through the park of Waddesdon Manor, the residence of Mr. James de Rothschild. The mansion has the electricity supply, which is used extensively over the whole of the estate, and is applied to ultra-violet light for the racehorses. Luncheon was taken in Aylesbury, where Councillor F. Taylor, the chairman of the Electricity Committee of the corporation, claimed that the town had been a pioneer in taking electricity into the rural districts. Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., in a speech, said he got restive at some of the difficulties placed in the way of electrical development. People objected to wayleaves and others would not provide sites for sub-stations. The Farmers' Union had expressed a considered opinion that no wayleaves ought to be granted for the spread of electricity across the land they farmed. He could not help thinking this was a very unpractical resolution, as electricity would be so much to the advantage of the countryside.

In the afternoon the members of the association proceeded to Brill by Wendover, Dunsmore, Coombe Hill, "Chequers," Longwick, Thame, and Chilton. For Brill the day was of considerable significance. The town is in the centre of one of the most sparsely populated areas of England, the density being only 105 persons to the square mile. There is no industry but agriculture, and this does not appear to be in a flourishing condition. The ceremony of "switching on" the current took place in a field near the church, where the high tension voltage is stepped down. COUNCILLOR STANDING, of Aylesbury, who spoke of the advantage of electricity to the rural areas, said that he hoped the advent of electricity would bring people back from the towns to the countryside. Mr. Hunt, the chairman of the Parish Council, then moved a switch which lit up a chain of lamps and set in movement electric fans in an exhibition tent. The MAYOR of AYLESBURY, who thanked Mr. Hunt, said they had still a good deal of territory to cover, but they hoped soon to get into the outer areas.

MORE LOOMS PER WEAVER

EMPLOYERS' PROTEST AGAINST DELAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 23

The executive committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association will meet in Manchester on Friday to discuss the considered reply of the Weavers' Amalgamation to their application for an extension of the more-looms-per-weaver system to all the districts in the county.

I learn from good authority that the reply is not definite and conclusive, and that it is not likely to satisfy the employers. "Playing for time," was how it was described by a prominent manufacturer, who added that it would not be easy to keep the employers quiet if the operatives were not going to face the issue boldly.

Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, in a reference to the statement by Mr. A. Naesmith, secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, that recent reports that had appeared in the Press on the eight-looms problem were entirely misleading, said he did not agree, and reminded him that there were two sides to every question. "Mr. Naesmith's statement," he added, "is another instance of the delaying tactics adopted by his Amalgamation, which is bringing about that chaos which the employers have all along been endeavouring to prevent. The question of more looms per weaver is one of paramount importance, and in the view of a good many employers it is vitally urgent to the industry that it should be dealt with, and that no further delay take place."

WOMAN FOUND DEAD AT PARSONS GREEN

HUSBAND'S STATEMENT TO POLICE

A woman was found dead with injuries to her head in a house in Parsons Green, S.W., yesterday. The discovery was made following a statement by a man who called at Walham Green police station. The man was Charles Galichet, a Frenchman. He said he wished to give himself up for the murder of his wife. He will appear to-day at West London Police Court.

The man and woman occupied the top flat of the house in Parsons Green. Mrs. Galichet, who was 47, was an Englishwoman. A few years ago she lost her mother, father, and sister within two years, and had no remaining relatives. It is understood that she owned property in Buckinghamshire.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, JULY 23

L. P. Redmond Roche (University College) was placed in the third class of the Jurisprudence Class List issued here yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 23

The following college awards are announced:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Faculty of Laws.—Entrance Scholarship.—V. P. M. J. O. STRANDERS (Henry Thornton School, Clapham Common). Joseph Hume Scholarship (Jurisprudence).—L. H. JACOB.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Entrance Scholarships awarded by the College Board:—Freedom Scholarship in Pathology (open to Students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, value £100).—Mr. J. G. L. SPENCER, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Price Scholarship in Science (value £100).—Mr. M. L. RUBZIN (Hackney Downs School). Second Scholarship in Science (value £50).—Mr. J. SIMON (Hackney Downs School).

SCHOOL AWARDS

The following school awards are announced:—

KING'S SCHOOL, ELY

King's Scholarships Awarded.—C. P. BRADSHAW (Seascale Preparatory School, Cumberland), R. J. OGLE (Fretherne House, Welwyn), F. J. CHANTRY, and J. R. DORMAN (King's School, Ely).

MR. AMERY AND SAFEGUARDING

Mr. AMERY, M.P., speaking at Wellington, Shropshire, last night, said that unless they had a complete change of policy the ship of British industry, which was being rapidly waterlogged, would sink and prosperity would go with it. He did not accuse the present Government of being entirely responsible for creating that situation, but he accused them of directly aggravating the situation. The British people could be put on an equality with the foreigner by the Conservative policy of safeguarding. Once they did that they would get an enormous transfer of foreign employment to British employment.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, July 23

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A stationary depression over the Southern North Sea will probably soon fill up while other depressions on the Atlantic approach our north-west coasts. Weather will be mainly cloudy with slight rain or drizzle locally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., W., N.—Moderate north or north-west wind, fresh locally; cloudy or dull, slight rain or drizzle locally; cool.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES, S., N., IRELAND, N.E., S.E., S.W.—Moderate northerly wind, fresh locally; cloudy with brighter intervals; rather cool.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Cloudy and rather unsettled, but somewhat warmer than of late over England and East Scotland.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds varying from south-west in West Germany to north-west or north in South-east England; 10 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface and 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather cloudy, with local rain or drizzle. Visibility 4 to 8 miles.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind north-west or north, moderate or fresh; cloudy, slight local rain; visibility moderate to good; sea moderate.

Sun rises, 5.13 a.m.; sets, 8.59 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.35 a.m.; sets, 8.44 p.m. New moon, 9.41 p.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 9.59 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, ..2 a.m. and 1.35 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JULY 23, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,007.4mb. (29.75in.), steady. Temp., 57.2deg.; humidity, 77 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, overcast.

Tuesday, 7 p.m., to Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, 0.8mm. (0.031in.).

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 60deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.1 hour.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 2; Margate, 1; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 2.

COAL OUTPUT

LARGE DECREASE IN JUNE

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended July 12, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Week ended July 12	
	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	203,700	48,000
Durham	649,000	130,300
Yorkshire	765,700	166,100
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales..	245,500	88,200
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	501,200	116,300
Stafford, Worcester, Salop, and Warwick	293,200	72,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	835,600	166,300
Other English Districts*	106,500	24,700
Scotland	591,700	92,500
Total ..	4,192,100	904,900

The output for the week ended July 5 was 4,278,300 tons, and the number of wage earners 910,600.

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during June was as follows (the previous month's figures are repeated for comparison):—

Districts	June	May
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland ..	899,700	1,173,700
Durham	2,707,600	3,185,500
Yorkshire	2,959,800	3,993,200
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,236,000	1,617,800
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	2,058,200	2,656,100
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,115,600	1,513,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	3,183,500	3,915,500
Other English Districts*	401,200	506,300
Scotland	2,390,900	2,779,300
Total	16,952,500	21,340,400

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.

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When all the time your trouble is neglect of an obvious duty.

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The one safe, simple precaution.

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OBTAINABLE AT ALL GOOD CLASS DRAPERS & STORES

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IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY WRITE TO OSMAN HOUSE, MANCHESTER

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 23

The King, who was accompanied by The Queen, this morning received the Archbishops and Bishops who are attending the Lambeth Conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented an Address to The King, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

The Archbishops and Bishops were then presented to The King and Queen.

The Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air, acting for the Home Secretary) was present, and the Lord Chamberlain and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Earl Granville (His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brussels) had an audience of His Majesty.

The Duke of York dined with The King and Queen this evening.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, visited Papworth Village Settlement and opened the new Cabinet-making Workshop to-day.

The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres left 7, Audley-square on Monday for Scotland.

The Countess of St. Germans will leave 32, Eaton-square on August 1 for Cornwall.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby returned to 24, Wetherby-gardens on Tuesday from Germany.

Lord Middleton expects to return to England about the middle of next month from abroad.

Lord and Lady Sydenham will leave 101, Onslow-square on July 30 for The Priory, Lamberhurst, Kent.

Sir George Grahame, British Ambassador to Spain, has left the Ritz Hotel for the Continent.

The Hon. Mrs. Benjamin Plunket will leave 102, Eaton-place to-day for St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.

Colonel the Hon. Guy Wilson has left 18, Grosvenor-square for Yorkshire.

Colonel the Master of Sempill left London by air yesterday for Belgium to attend the International Exhibition at Antwerp, as British representative to the Superior Jury.

Lady Hulton has returned to London from Baden-Baden after a stay of six weeks, and is very much improved in health.

Lady Sassoon has left 17, Belgrave-square for Bournemouth until the middle of August, when she will leave for Italy and will not be back in London until October.

The Dowager Lady Boyle, Mrs. George Halahan, and family have left 64, Queen's Gate for the Continent and will remain abroad until the autumn.

The Dowager Lady Jardine will return to London about the middle of next month from the Continent.

Major-General Sir George Younghusband will return to London to-morrow from Harrogate.

Sir George and Lady Bettesworth Piggott have arrived at the Royal Picardy Hotel, Le Touquet.

Lady Malcolm has left for Austria, where she will remain for three weeks. No letters will be forwarded.

Mrs. Arnold Gathercole thanks all her friends for their very kind letters of sympathy in her bereavement, and also for their lovely flowers. She will write personally later.

Mrs. E. Piercy Henderson (the Ladies' Carlton Club, S.W.1) and Mrs. W. Hartley Clarke (of 18, Hertford-street, Mayfair) thank all friends for their kind letters of sympathy on the death of Colonel G. L. P. Henderson.

Lochaber Meeting.—The annual ball will take place on Monday, September 15, at Highland Hotel, Fort William, at 10 p.m. Particulars may be obtained from Secretary, British Linen Bank-buildings, Fort William, Inverness-shire.

The Queen honoured the Hon. Mrs. Ben Bathurst with a visit to her antique shop Eureka in Lower Belgrave-street yesterday afternoon and made several purchases.

The Hon. David Bowes-Lyon has consented to become president of the St. Marylebone Housing Association, which is doing such good work in Lisson-grove.

The first committee meeting of the Guy Fawkes' ball, which is to take place on November 5 in aid of the Tavistock-square Clinic, will be held at Viscountess Erleigh's house, 65, Rutland-gate, to-day.

DINNERS

LORD WOLVERTON

A dinner was given by Lord Wolverton at 26, St. James's-place, S.W., on Tuesday, July 22, in honour of Señor Don Antonio Bachini, Uruguayan Minister to the Court of St. James's, to commemorate the centenary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. The following guests were present:—

Señor Don Cesar Montero de Bustamante, Dr. MacEachen, Señor Don Juan Jose de Arteaga, Mr. Frank Henderson, Mr. Beaumont Pease, Mr. R. J. Hose, Mr. Follett Holt, Mr. C. E. Gunthel, Mr. George Balfour, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Woodbine Parish, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. N. B. Dickson, O.B.E., Mr. Whitmee, Mr. J. Adams, Sir Thomas Catto, C.B.E., the Hon. A. F. Baring, Lord Hillingdon, General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence, G.C.B., Brigadier-General A. Maxwell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. Francis Glyn, and Mr. Nigel Glyn.

LORD BEAUCHAMP

Earl Beauchamp entertained President Russell Lowell, of Harvard University, at dinner last night. There were present to meet him the Marquess of Reading, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Edward Alderson, Dr. Deller, and Mr. W. A. Stanton.

LADY NEWTON

Sir Louis and Lady Newton gave a dinner at the Park Lane Hotel last night to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the members of the Court of Aldermen and their ladies. Those present were:—

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman Sir George Truscott and Mrs. Harold Gabb, Alderman Sir Varanttan and Lady Bowater, Alderman and Lord Wakefield and Lady Wakefield, Alderman Sir Alfred and Lady Bower, Alderman Lord Ebbisham and Lady Ebbisham, Alderman Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., and Lady Wild, Alderman and Mrs. Maurice Jenks, Alderman and Sheriff W. P. Neal and Mrs. Neal, Alderman Sir John and Lady Baddeley, Alderman and Mrs. Percy Greenaway, Alderman and Mrs. C. J. Colleti, Alderman S. J. Sandie and Miss Sandie, Alderman Sir Stephen Killik and Mrs. Greenland, Alderman J. G. Howell and Miss Howell, Alderman Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Alderman L. N. Jacobs and Miss Jacobs, Alderman Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Alderman Sir Wm. and Lady Burton, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. P. H. Bowater, Sir Percy and Lady Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Harward, Mr. Sidney Newton and Miss Oonagh Fleming, and Mr. Dennis Wheatley.

THE FOX CLUB

The Fox Club dinner was held at Brooks's Club last night. The following members accepted invitations to be present:—

Mr. Butler Aspinall, Major Edwin W. T. Beck, Mr. Hubert W. Carr-Gomm, Mr. Nigel C. Conant, Lord Dovercliffe, Major-General Sir John Duncan, Captain William G. F. Egerton, Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. T. Wilfrid Fry, Lord Gainford, Sir Hamilton Grant, Mr. Guy Hemsley, the Hon. Lionel Holland, Mr. Frederick G. Langley, Sir William Lees, Colonel H. Le Roy-Lewis, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. Theobald Mathew, Sir William Nussey, Admiral Sir Aubrey Hugh Smith, Colonel Bertram Abel Smith, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Alexander H. M. Wedderburn, and Mr. F. P. Whitbread.

AVIATION GROUP OF FORUM CLUB

The members and committee of the Aviation Group of the Forum Club gave a dinner last night in honour of the Duchess of Bedford and the crew of the Spider. The Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill was in the chair.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE REV. N. B. CHARD AND MISS SINCLAIR

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Noel Braithwaite Chard, son of Mr. C. E. Chard, of St. Albans, and the late Mrs. Chard, and Janet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon the Hon. C. A. Sinclair and the Hon. Mrs. Sinclair, of Hempsted Rectory, Gloucester.

MR. R. CAPEL MIERS AND MISS H. BUCKNILL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ronald Capel Miers, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Miss Honor Bucknill will take place this afternoon at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-street, at 2.30. The reception will be held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. C. WOODHOUSE, R.N., AND MISS REYNOLDS

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Woodhouse, Royal Navy, and Miss Betty Reynolds will take place quietly to-day at Frome St. Quintin, Dorset.

MR. R. T. H. GELSTON AND MISS BALL

The engagement is announced between Reginald T. H. Gelston, Royal Signals, Bulford, son of the late Mr. J. F. Gelston, C.B.E., R.I.C., and Mrs. Gelston, of Salisbury, and Iris Mary, eldest daughter of Major W. C. Ball, O.B.E., Sc.D., and Mrs. Ball, of Idmiston, Wilts.

DR. M. K. BRAYBROOKE AND MISS D. J. LISLE TAYLOR

The engagement is announced between Michael Knollys Braybrooke, second son of the late Rev. W. A. R. Braybrooke, of Surbiton, and Mrs. Braybrooke, Tetbury, Glos, and Dorothy Joan Lisle, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lisle Taylor, 15, Nightingale-road, Bushey, Herts.

MR. B. C. MAYBURY AND MISS LYALL

The engagement is announced between Bernard Constable Maybury, F.R.C.S., of 45, Queen Anne-street, W.1, youngest son of Dr. A. V. Maybury, Ashford House, Portsmouth, and Isobel Wilson Lyall, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lyall, Torbruad, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

MR. A. K. HELM AND MISS MARSH

The engagement is announced between Alexander Knox Helm, O.B.E., H.M.'s Levant Consular Service, and Florence Isabel, only daughter of Mr. Walter Marsh, J.P., and Mrs. Marsh, Tyrwhitt-crescent, Cardiff.

MR. R. W. WICKHAM AND MISS CHAPMAN

The engagement is announced between Reginald Wyman, only child of Mr. Harold Wickham, of Mill Bridge, Hertford, and Eveline Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Chapman, of Hawthorndene, Maidstone.

MR. C. R. ALGAR AND MISS C. M. L. TUCKER

The marriage arranged between Mr. C. R. Algar and Miss C. M. L. Tucker will take place at St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on Thursday, August 7, at 12 o'clock.

MR. W. E. DAVIS AND MISS TREVELYAN

The engagement is announced of William Eric Davis, third son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Nora Thornton Trevelyan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Trevelyan, of Netherwitton, Morpeth, Northumberland.

MR. A. S. GASELEE AND MISS FRANKLYN

A marriage has been arranged between Auriol Stephen, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gaselee, Queen's Mead, Claygate, Surrey, and Phyllis Geraldine, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. Arden Franklyn, New Place, Shedfield, Hants, and 33, Bryanston-square, W.

MR. L. T. KINGSFORD AND MISS BUTLER

The engagement is announced between Leslie Tennant Kingsford, of Naivasha, Kenya Colony, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, of Moorhill, Hindhead, and Cecila Lettice, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Butler, of Ramsden, Oxfordshire.

MR. C. G. TUFTON AND MISS BARNES

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil George Tufton, second son of the late Alfred Charles Tufton and of Mrs. Tufton, of 2, New Church-road, Hove, and Vera Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. W. Barnes, of 8, Burton-villas, Hove, Sussex.

MR. A. E. G. COLLINS AND MISS L. ROWE

The engagement is announced between Arthur Edgar Gerald Collins, B.Sc., M.C., Assoc.I.M.M., and Louise, daughter of Mrs. Edith Rowe, of 3, Ellesmere-mansions, 14, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6.

MR. E. G. B. FAULKNER AND MISS MOUNSEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Eric G. B. Faulkner, of Falconbury, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Miss Muriel Mounsey, of Surbiton, will take place at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, on September 4, at 2.30.

MR. D. E. A. PERRET AND MISS M. J. HODGINS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in January, between Daniel Edward Alexander, only son of the late Judge Perret, St. Petersburg, and Mrs. Perret, Geneva, and Mildred Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Canon R. Cotter Hodgins, Liverpool, and Mrs. Cotter Hodgins, Parkside Villa, Aylestone Park, Leicester.

MR. W. G. THORP AND MISS PARTINGTON

The engagement is announced between William Graham, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thorp, of Maitland, Arthog-road, Hale, Cheshire, and Beatrice May, elder daughter of the late Herbert Partington and Mrs. Partington, J.P., M.B.E., of Talbot House, Glossop, Derbyshire.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant daughter of Major T. S. Clack and Mrs. Clack took place in the Temple Church yesterday afternoon. The Master of the Temple officiated, and the child was named Judith Anne Caroline de Courtenay. The godparents were Miss Clack (aunt), Mrs. B. H. Hughes-Reckitt, Mrs. Wilfrid Seymour Chalk, and Dr. E. P. Scott.

The christening took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on July 18, of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Treherne Thomas. The Rev. H. E. Sexton officiated, and the child was named Jeremy Cedric. The godparents were Mr. W. J. Firth, Mr. C. M. Ross, and the Hon. Mrs. Gerald McKenna.

MUSICAL PARTY

LADY GLENTANAR

Lord and Lady Glentanar gave a musical party last night at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street. The artists were Borovsky (piano), Joseph Pessach (violin), and Lord Glentanar (songs), and the accompanists were Geoffrey Corbett and Ian Whyte. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Priscilla Countess Annesley, Mrs. Arnold, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Major Patrick Beynon, the Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Brigadier-General Sir Hill and Lady Child, Miss Pearson, Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P., Miss Thelma Cazalet, Mr. Percy Colson, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.P., and Lady Davidson, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Beatrice Countess of Eglinton and Winton, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Countess of Huntingdon, Lorna Countess Howe, Lord Hampton, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Jenkins, Sir Harry Kling, the Earl and Countess of Lindsey, Professor Lindemann, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Morgan, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Captain and Lady Eileen Orde, Lady Pentland, Lord Pentland, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, Sir Thomas and Lady Royden, Lord and Lady Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Smith, Lord and Lady Templemore, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Admiral Tillard, Sir Harry and Lady Jean Verney, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Aline Vivian, and Mrs. Ian Whyte.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar gave a dinner-party for the occasion at 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, at which the guests included:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, Marquess and Marchioness Douro and Lady Anne Wellesley, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Cora Countess of Strafford, Viscount Clive, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lord Waleran, Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Eileen Forbes, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Anthony Chaplin, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Sir Robert Horne, K.C., M.P., Lady FitzGerald, Lady Lister-Kaye, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Packe, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hay, Mr. Gordon Gardiner, Mr. Eric Rice, Mr. Roy Baird, and Mrs. Cuninghame of Craigends.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

MARRIAGES

VISCOUNT POLLINGTON AND MISS J. FLETCHER OF SALTOUN

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Westminster Cathedral of Viscount Pollington, only son of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, and Miss Josephine Fletcher, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Fletcher of Saltoun. Mgr. Canon Howlett officiated.

The bride was accompanied to the church by her mother, and was given away by her father. She wore a long gown of ice-blue satin, with a wide flared hem of tulle to tone. A very long train of the satin fell from her shoulders, and her blue-tinted tulle veil was edged with pearls and held in place by a head-dress of orange blossom and pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley tied with tulle, and was attended by one page, Master Peter Loyd, and one little girl, Lady Sarah Savile (sister of the bridegroom). There were also six grown-up bridesmaids, Lady Agnes and Lady Beatrice Savile (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Violet and Miss Sheila Grahame (cousins of the bride), Lady Hélène Hay, and Miss Jean Gough-Calthorpe. All the bridesmaids wore long-sleeved dresses of silver-blue, the bodices of satin and the full flared skirts of tulle. Their close-fitting silver lace caps were trimmed with clusters of pink roses on the left side, and they carried staves with bunches of pink roses at the top. The page wore a suit of silver-blue satin.

The Earl of Dumfries was best man. A reception was held at 47, Cadogan-square (lent by Lady Mary Savile), when among the guests were:—

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough, Lady Mary Savile, Lady Blanche Conyngham, Anne Countess of Mexborough, Lady Leighton, Sir Richard Leighton, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Normanby, Lady Elizabeth Phipps, Lady Poltimore, the Hon. Sheila Rampfylde, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Lady Charlotte Graham-Toler, the Countess of Caledon, Captain the Hon. George and Lady Margaret Savile, the Hon. Laurence and Mrs. Methuen, the Hon. William and Mrs. Sidney, Miss Sidney, Lady (William) Robinson, Miss Robinson, Lady Blythswood, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Frances Tollemache, Lord and Lady Dunsany, Mr. and Lady Maude Roundell, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, the Dowager Viscountess Allendale, the Earl and Countess of Iddesleigh, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Constance Lady Stanier, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Miss Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Lady Winnington, the Hon. Mrs. Lopes, Amy Lady Brabourne, Sir Paul and Lady Makins, Major the Hon. Edward Beaumont, Sir Charles Stewart, Mrs. Colin Campbell, the Hon. Charlotte Stourton, Dame Georgiana Buller, Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Lady Florence Bourke, the Marchioness of Bute, Lady Jean Bertie, Miss MacRae, Lady Flavia Giffard, the Hon. Mrs. Britten, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Lady Baird of Newbyth, Miss Rosemary Hope-Vere, the Countess of Dunraven, Sir Alexander and Lady Stanier, Lady Sinclair, Mrs. Inigo Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. E. David, Mrs. Frank Schneider, the Misses Savile, Miss Fisher-Rowe, Mrs. Francis Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Gerold Joynson, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Hannam, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Graham, Miss Weylland, Mr. Curzon Mander, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Baker, Mr. G. Russell, Miss Ayknoyd, Mrs. M. Jones, Mrs. Duncombe, Mrs. Herbert Watson, Miss Watson, Mrs. Schroder, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gubbins, Mr. W. E. Walker, Mrs. A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Turner, Colonel and Mrs. James Mostyn, Mr. T. M. Eaton, Mr. B. Campbell, the Rev. Hugh and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Speir, Miss Speir, Mr. Speir, Mr. T. Barlow, the Misses Smith, Mrs. Winnington, Miss Gott, Miss Whitaker, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Rumbold, Mrs. Tyson Woodcock, Dr. and Mrs. H. Phillips, the Misses Eyston, Mrs. Blount, Miss M. Blount, Mrs. Adeane, Mr. Campbell Duckworth, Mrs. E. Murray Ind, Father Williams, Captain and Mrs. Scott Mackirdy, Miss Mackirdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. E. Briggs.

Major and Mrs. Hodgkinson Smith, Mrs. Nigel Campbell, Captain A. A. Miller Mr. Ivo Ferguson, Mrs. Barry Domville, Miss Domvile, Mrs. Clive Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Williams, Miss L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell Blount, Miss Blount, Mr. G. L. Williams, Mr. Gott, Miss Grahame, Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie-Pusey, Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, Mr. M. W. Beaumont, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Dr. M. Saint, Miss Wilmot, Mrs. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart Sandeman, Miss Stewart Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. Gervoise, Miss Freese, Mrs. Atkinson Clark, Miss Atkinson Clark, Mrs. P. B. O'Connor, and Miss Clifton.

MR. G. GOSCHEN AND MISS V. DE WATTEVILLE

The marriage took place at Holy Cross Church, Binsted, Hampshire, yesterday of Mr. George Gerard Goschen, Moyles Court, Ringwood, son of the late Sir Edward Goschen and the late Lady Goschen, and Miss Vivienne de Watteville, of King's Farm, Binsted, Alton, daughter of the late Mr. Bernard de Watteville, of Berne, and the late Mrs. Florence de Watteville, of Hopesay, Shropshire. The Rev. B. C. Taylor officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. Manwaring Robertson, wore a gown of white net, over crêpe satin, close-fitting to the knees, with inset bands of net, the back of the skirt forming three trains at the back. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of myrtle leaves, and she carried a posy of mixed flowers. The only grown-up bridesmaid, Miss Jean Goschen (niece of the bridegroom), wore a dress of white chiffon with a tiered skirt and a close-fitting bodice finished with three bows in front. She had a coatee of the same material and a hat of green straw, and carried a sheaf of white gladioli veined with pink.

Mr. A. F. Lascelles was best man. A reception was held at King's Farm, Binsted, when among the guests were:—

Sir Edward and Lady Goschen, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Sir Henry and Lady Goschen, Sir William Goschen, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Portal, the Misses Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Manwaring Robertson, Miss Blandford, M. and Mme. Frederic de Mandach, Major and Mrs. Hans Vischer, the Swiss Minister and Mme. de Pararvicini, the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Zoë Lady Manners, Mr. Colin and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes Adam, Brigadier-General the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, Mr. Guy and Lady Violet Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Balfour, Mr. Rex and Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Birley, Mr. Algernon and Lady Guendolen Cecil, the Hon. Guy Charteris, Major John and Lady Gwendeline Spencer-Churchill, Lord and Lady Desborough, Mr. and Lady Diana Cooper, Mr. F. S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, M. Albert de Tscharner, Miss F. James, Dr. and Mrs. Laughan.

Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Winant, Mr. L. Horn, Mrs. Bannon, Mr. N. E. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Chalcraft, Miss Elmslie, Admiral and Mrs. Modern, Mr. Lowendler, Miss Horsey, Miss Eyrys, Colonel and Mrs. Colvin, Colonel C. B. Godnam, Miss Indermukle, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bruce, Lieutenant-Commander Oliver and Mrs. Fitzroy, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lloyd, Captain Oliver and Lady Moira Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Parsons, Mr. Frank Rickett, the Hon. Jasper and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. Edward de Stein, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Mrs. Charles Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, Mr. Nigel Fitzroy, Mrs. A. T. Ritchie, Mr. F. Traill, Mr. Charles Bulpett, Lord Cochrane of Cults, Lady Betty Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fairburn, Mrs. Ogilvy, Miss Kimpton, and Miss Hitchins.

The honeymoon is being spent at Bayreuth. The bride travelled in a three-piece suit of French blue and white Rodier material, with a blouse of crêpe suède embroidered in black.

MR. T. MOORHOUSE AND MISS D. COKE

The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday of Mr. Trevor Moorhouse, 32, Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, only son of the late Major S. Moorhouse and Mrs. D. W. Godfree, and Miss Diana Meriel Coke, 30, Gloucester-place, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Coke and Mrs. R. Howard Vyse. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman and the Rev. J. Toynbee officiated.

The bride, who was given away by the Earl of Leicester, wore a long gown of white tulle with a flounced skirt, having panels of narrow tulle frills. The close-fitting bodice had long sleeves, and her long ivory tulle veil was held in place by a tight bandeau of white net with clusters of orange-blossom over the ears. She carried a white Prayer-book. There were two child attendants, Lady Griselda Ogilvy and Viscount Ogilvy. The maid wore a long frock of white satin with short puff sleeves and a halo headdress of gold and crystal, and the page was in a white satin Kate Greenaway suit. There were five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Patricia and Miss Pamela Moorhouse, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Miss Thetis Wilson, and Miss Patricia Schreiber. Their long flounced frocks of white tulle were made with short puff sleeves, and they wore gold and crystal halo headdresses. They carried sheaves of gold lilies and wore crystal necklaces.

Mr. W. Blackett, Coldstream Guards, was best man. A reception was held at 30, Gloucester-place, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. D. W. Godfree, the Countess of Leicester, Viscount and Viscountess Coke, Colonel the Hon. Edward Coke, the Hon. Mary Coke, Mrs. Howard-Vyse, senior, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Colonel the Hon. Wenman Coke, Brigadier and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton, the Hon. Thomas Coke, Lady Jean and Lady Margaret Ogilvy, Major and Mrs. John Coke, Miss Rosemary Coke, Mrs. Reginald Coke, Mrs. P. Watson, Cora Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Robert Feilding, Mrs. Charrington, Mrs. Clive Wilson, Lady Worsley, the Earl and Countess of Fingall, Mr. Raymons Wilson, Miss Langran, Miss Trefusis, Mrs. Herbert Smith, the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Malcolmson and Miss Malcolmson, Mrs. A. Tooth, Miss Tooth, Mrs. Sidney Howes, Mrs. Lumley Smith, Mrs. Milligan, Lady Cecily Vesey and Miss M. Vesey, Captain and Mrs. J. M. Wardell, Mr. Maxmuller, Miss Van der Weyer, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, Mrs. Wardell, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, the Hon. Mrs. Charles White, Miss White, the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller and Miss Manningham-Buller, Lady Zia Wernher, Lord and Lady Templemore, Mrs. Forester, Major Horne, Captain Donner, Mr. A. Robinson, the Hon. Mrs. Mocatta-Arundell, Lady Elisabeth Matheson, Mr. H. C. Carden, Lady Angela Scott, Mr. and Mrs. David Rice, Mrs. Jean Longsden, the Hon. Eileen O'Brien, Captain and Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mr. G. F. Friend, Miss Williams-Wynn, Miss Kitty Combe, Lady Gerard, the Hon. Ethel Gerard, the Hon. Patricia Gerard, Mr. Derek Keppel, Mrs. Bovill, Mrs. Paull and Miss Paull, Mr. Eric Johnson, Lady Morrison-Bell and Miss Morrison-Bell, Mrs. Ronald Douglas, Captain Davy, Mrs. Elwood, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Colonel and Mrs. David Lynch, Mrs. S. A. Williamson, and Miss Nancy and Miss E. Barry.

WING COMMANDER D. L. ALLEN AND MRS. UTTERSON

The marriage took place quietly, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday of Wing Commander Dermott Lang Allen, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, third son of Mr. Robert Allen, St. Ewolds, Jersey, and of the late Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Beatrice Hamilton Utterson, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Utterson, The Dorset Regiment, and elder daughter of Sir Claude Hill, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, and Lady Hill. The Bishop of Sodor and Man and Prebendary Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long dress and a coatee of blue lace and net, with a crinoline hat to match, and she carried a bouquet of pink carnations. There were no bridesmaids and no reception was held, owing to mourning.

Among those present at the church were:—

Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Allen, Lady Hill, Mrs. W. E. Hill, Mr. C. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Prescott, Major and Mrs. Utterson, Miss Utterson, Sir William and Lady Sheppard, Lady Mercer, Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, Lady Pinbey, Lady Crum, Sir Thomas Birkett, the Hon. Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Viner, Mrs. Arundel-Beghie, Mrs. E. F. de Vas, Mrs. Edmund Pontifex, Mrs. Crump, Mrs. D. Finch Hatton, Miss Martin, Mistress Kelso of Kelsoland, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Bisike, Mrs. Busk, Miss Roddick, Mrs. Hyder, Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Stanton Jones, Miss Swayne, Mrs. Henry, Captain and Mrs. Trevor Barker, Mrs. Sutton Matthew, Miss Shipton, Mrs. W. G. S. Mitchell, Mr. J. Sladen, Mrs. L. M. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Giles, Mrs. Freke Williams, Miss Parker, Mrs. Theodore Strachey, General Kentish, Miss Kentish, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Sargeaunt, and Mrs. David Lynch.

MR. N. H. KINDERSLEY AND MISS B. RITCHIE

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday of Mr. Nathaniel Henry Kindersley, Royal Horse Artillery, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kindersley, of Clyffe Cottage, Dorchester, and Miss Beryl Ritchie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, of Boxhurst, Dorking. The Rev. C. E. Kindersley officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, embroidered with diamanté and beads, falling in points to the ankles, the bodice having long sleeves. Her train of ivory satin fell from her shoulders and her lace veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of lilies. The train was carried by Master Keir Wedderburn Maxwell, in a white satin suit. The bride was also attended by two little girls, Miss Anne and Miss Bernardette Lees (cousins of the bridegroom). They wore frocks of powder-blue net with wreaths of blue and silver flowers, and carried posies of carnations and forget-me-nots. There were two grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Irene Ritchie (sister of the bride) and Miss Nancy Soulburn. Their dresses of powder-blue net were embroidered with silk braid, and they wore pink veils held in place by wreaths of blue and silver flowers. Their bouquets were of pink carnations.

Mr. G. C. Gray, R.H.A., was best man. A reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel.

CAPTAIN G. D. TAYLOR AND MISS TROTTER

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday of Captain George Derbyshire Taylor, 7th Gurkha Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taylor, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, and Miss Ethel Lilian Withers Trotter, only daughter of the late Colonel W. F. Trotter, Royal Marine Artillery, and of Mrs. Watson, Borrowdale, Northwood, Middlesex. The Rev. G. S. Long, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths, and the Rev. C. G. C. Walker officiated.

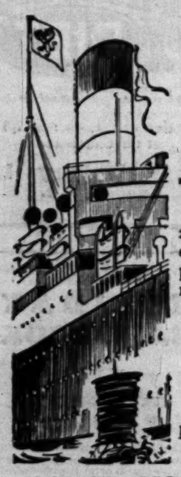
The bride was escorted up the aisle by her brother, Mr. J. G. Trotter, 2nd/19th Hyderabad Regiment, and was given away by her mother. She wore a gown of parchment-coloured satin cut on simple lines. Her veil of old family Brussels lace was held in place by a pearl halo, and she carried a bouquet of auratum lilies. She also wore a regimental badge in diamonds and onyx and a pearl necklace. There were two child attendants, Miss Ann Hedley and Master Patrick Woodroffe. The maid wore a Kate Greenaway frock of parchment-tinted satin, and the page wore a suit to match. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Eileen Hedley, Miss Joyce Taylor, Miss Rosemary Chaplin, and Miss Mary Derbyshire. They wore long parchment-coloured chiffon frocks with short waisted coats of scarlet taffeta and wreaths of scarlet geraniums. They carried Victorian posies of scarlet geraniums and wore seed pearl necklaces.

Captain T. Roberts was best man. A reception was held at 52, Pont-street, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taylor, M

NIGHT WORK OF LONDON: POWER FOR UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

IN THE TURBINE-ROOM AT LOTS-ROAD.—To-day's photograph in our series illustrating different phases of night work in London was taken at the Lots-road Power Station of London Underground Railways. It shows the turbine-room, which contains 10 turbo-alternators, seven of 25,000 h.p. and three of 8,000 h.p. Since the old installation was set up in 1905 increased efficiency has been progressively secured, one turbo-alternator being replaced at a time, and the three of 8,000 h.p. will be replaced by the more powerful alternators in due course. In this turbine-room over 1,100,000 units are generated in 24 hours, a supply of current being maintained day and night, and as much as 900 tons of coal are consumed in a day.



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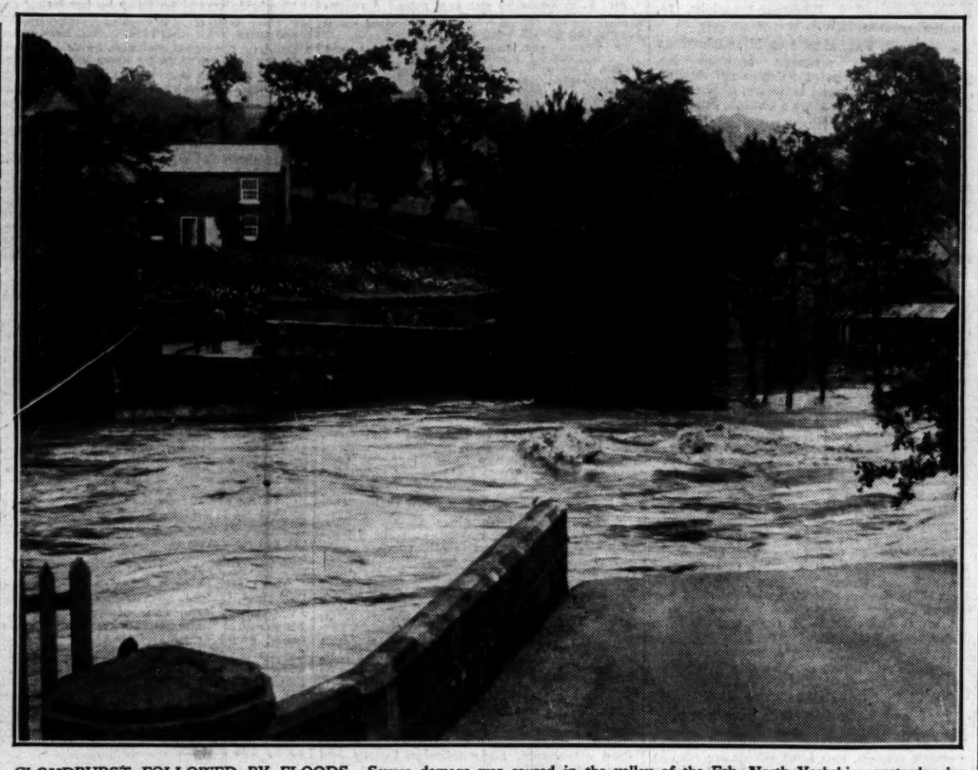
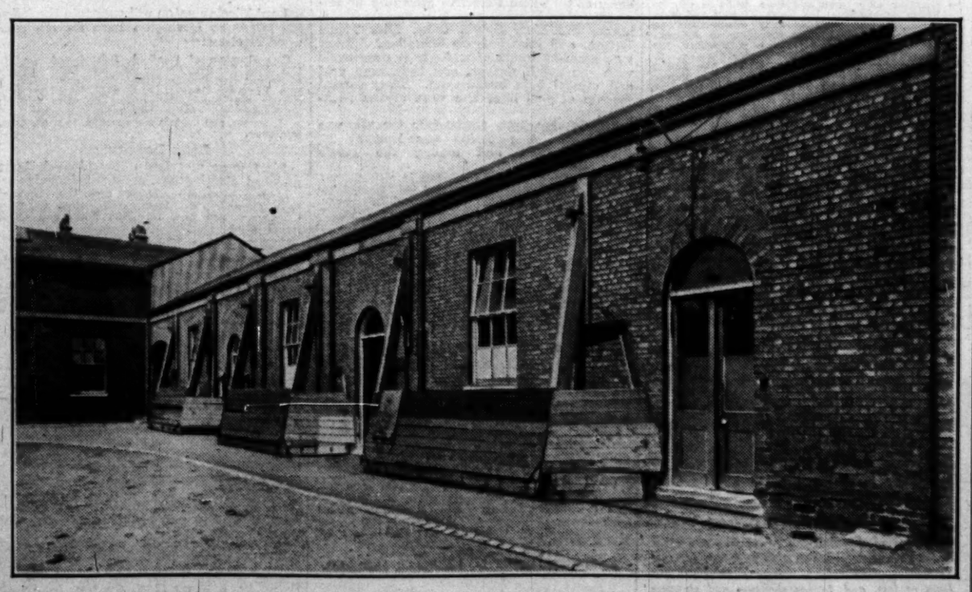


CLOUDBURST FOLLOWED BY FLOODS.—Severe damage was caused in the valley of the Esk, North Yorkshire, yesterday by heavy floods that followed a cloudburst in the early hours, and the Whitby lifeboat and coastguards with rocket apparatus were hurried inland to rescue marooned villagers. As our photograph shows, a bridge over the Esk at Sleights was swept away.



THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.—A shored-up wall of one of the obsolete buildings of the Royal Veterinary College in Camden Town. In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Harewood referred to the fact that only about a tenth part of the sum needed for its rebuilding had so far been collected by the Governors.

AUGUST 23rd.
To the Norwegian Fjords and Northern Capitals.

MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER 19th.
To Spain, Sicily, Dalmatia, Italy, Tripoli and Morocco.

OCTOBER 14th.
To Morocco, Sicily, Rhodes, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Algeria and Spain.

NOVEMBER 8th.
To Morocco, Majorca, France, Italy and Algeria.

DECEMBER 19th.
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Letters to the Editor

LIVING ON THE STATE

INSURANCE TURNED INTO RELIEF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Public Works Facilities Bill and the announcement of improved terms for unemployment relief works just published in the July Ministry of Labour *Gazette* suggest that the politicians, like the Bourbons, have learnt nothing, forgotten nothing. They profess to have a remedy for unemployment in aided relief works, the cost of which to the local authorities and the State has been approximately £113,000,000 from 1920-29, while the measure of relief covers only a relatively small number of the unemployed, is suitable only for relatively unskilled labour, is apt to lower the social life and industrial competence when it is extensively practised, and diverts capital and credit from their better use in ordinary channels.

The Industrial Transference Board pointed out that the problem is a permanent one, and that such measures merely mean "the creation of a temporary artificial and substitute employment market," and that "nothing should be done which might anchor men in their home district by holding out an illusory prospect of employment" (Cmd. 3156, pp. 18 and 52). Yet the Government have decided that in regard to Unemployment Committee Grants "transfer conditions should not for future schemes be imposed as a requirement to qualify for the higher rate of grant," and make an appeal to the local authorities for special action "because of the exceptional problem with which the country is likely to be confronted in the coming winter" (Labour *Gazette*, July, p. 243).

Perhaps the prospect of an election has something to do with this haste, and perhaps to that prospect may be attributed also the boast that they have transferred 150,000 persons from Poor Law relief to benefit. The Ministry of Labour Report (Cmd. 3579, pp. 32-41) emphasizes the fact that the Unemployment Insurance scheme is being made to handle a very large and difficult Poor Law problem. Before the Government can take any credit for its action it is necessary to show that these men are genuine workmen out of work through no fault of their own and that their industrial record is good. From instances which have been published it would appear that the Case Papers (which the Poor Law has and the Insurance Scheme should have) have been ignored and the Insurance Scheme, which should be a legal contract on a strictly actuarial basis, has been burdened with a legal liability which is incumbent on the State—namely, to maintain its destitute poor under conditions which are carefully defined in the Poor Law orders, with safeguards to prevent abuse. Those safeguards would appear to be often absent. Moreover, if one is to believe the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, instead of such cases being dealt with by experienced relieving officers and Poor Law administrators—

> the work of attending the unemployed is performed by men who followed such occupations as tobacconist, hairdresser, football referee, outfitter, estate agent, printer, rate collector, rustic wood merchant, fruiterer, grocer, clerk to the Burial Board, dealer in antiques, &c. (*The Times*, July 5).

Parliament has now fixed the limit of £60,000,000 to the borrowing of the bankrupt insurance scheme. We suggest that this total will be passed and that the number of registered unemployed is likely to exceed 2,000,000 for other reasons as well as the above. Both employers and employed are more and more using the Unemployed Insurance Acts, the one as a measure of helping to retain their staff, at the public expense, the other as a means to pay for unearned holidays. This is a very different object from that originally proposed, of proportioning contributions to benefits in order to meet cyclical depressions. So far as the workers go, unemployment is fast becoming a desirable profession to which in some trades more and more persons are settling down, to the glaring disadvantage of other trades which have an increased burden to bear (*Cp.* Beveridge, Sidney Ball lecture, 1930). Moreover, useful minor occupations like that of fish hawkers, so beneficial to the poor, are disappearing owing to this cause (*The Times*, April 23, 1930).

What, then, is the remedy we recommend? It is a case of the Sibylline books. To promote economy and efficiency and, indeed, to save the country from financial and moral ruin, it is first and foremost necessary to co-ordinate the whole of national insurance, for, as we have shown in your columns, National Health Insurance is also concerned with unemployment. Co-ordination can only be properly performed by a permanent independent Commission like that of 1834 (manned by courageous public men like the administrators who reformed West Ham), and by eliminating the politician, for, as Aristophanes said long ago, "you never will make a crab run straight." He (the politician) has managed to turn the Unemployed Insurance Scheme, which as invented by the officials in 1908 was a rather ingenious plan for encouraging steady work and thrift, into outdoor relief at a flat rate, without consideration of the individual case financed out of general taxation and without the practical trade union test of genuinely seeking work. Failing the adoption of our plan he will still no doubt while

> Dressed in a little brief authority
> Play such fantastic tricks before High Heaven
> As make the Angels weep.

But though this be play to him, it is death to the independent, self-respecting British workman, the backbone of this country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEOFFREY DRAGE, Chairman of the Denison House Committee on Public Assistance.

WIRELESS LICENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am in possession of a wireless licence which expires on July 31, 1930. To be prompt in renewal, I applied on July 21 for a new licence, which was issued on that date to expire on June 30, 1931. I pointed out that in effect they had given me a licence for 11 months in exchange for the fee for 12 months, and was informed that in future 30 days' grace would be given for renewal, and that, to enable them to send a post-card intimating expiry on the due date, the licences are marked with the date on which the post-card is to be sent.

On my pointing out to the Postmaster of the office issuing the licence that I was not concerned with their internal arrangements and insisted upon receiving a licence for 12 months, the expiry date was altered to July 31, 1931, but the back of the licence was endorsed with the following words:—"Original licence marked to expire July 31, 1930. Date of renewal July 21. Original licence inspected." Whether I am in possession of a licence for 12 months to July 31, 1931, or one that is 10 days short of the full 12 months I am not clear, but in any case I cannot see that it is reasonable for the Post Office to issue—as they originally desired to do—an 11 months' licence in exchange for 12 months' fee.

I am, &c.,

July 21. WIRELESS.

COUNTY CRICKET

TWO-DAY MATCHES SUGGESTED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much against my wishes and inclination, I have become at last firmly convinced of the urgent necessity of remodelling county cricket. I have been a close observer of county cricket for many years, and have for the last six years been closely identified with the financial side of the game. The conclusions at which I have arrived are as follows, that:—

(1) County matches should be limited to two days and the decision should depend on one innings each—namely, the first.

(2) No points should be given except for a win outright.

(3) The matches should be played on a Saturday and a Monday and on a Wednesday and a Thursday.

(4) No match, therefore, would be played on a Tuesday or Friday.

(5) The quota of matches to be played should be 32, although this need not be a *sine qua non*.

In support of these suggestions I submit the following reasons:—

(1) A definite result will be obtained in an overwhelming majority of matches.

(2) With a consequent and quick stimulation of the public's interest in the game.

(3) No money is taken nowadays, or has been taken for many years, on a Tuesday or Friday in commercial areas—i.e., market days.

(4) Less strain on the finance of county cricket clubs, no overhead expenses on Tuesday or Friday.

(5) More chance of developing fast bowlers and of keeping county cricketers generally in a less wearied and exhausted state and damaged condition.

(6) Consequent improvement in the standard of play of Test Match players.

(7) More amateurs could be introduced into county cricket, as less time would be demanded from them.

These are some of the cogent reasons which I advance for remodelling the game. No doubt there are others. Incidentally it may be mentioned that cricket is now in competition with (*a*) lawn tennis, (*b*) golf, (*c*) motoring, (*d*) motor-cycling, (*e*) dirt track racing, (*f*) dog racing, (*g*) cheap trip excursions, (*h*) flying. In view of these attractions, why should spectators who have not been educated in early youth in cricket attraction (technical and otherwise) come to watch county cricket on the third day of a match when nothing is at stake and no points are to be obtained?

I am, &c.,

Manchester. T. A. HIGSON.

ROUSSEAU'S INFLUENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his article published in your issue of July 19 the Dean of St. Paul's makes an attack upon J. J. Rousseau which appears to me so one-sided that I am impelled, with your permission, to state the case for the defence.

We are to suppose, according to the Dean, that Rousseau's humanitarianism underlies the theories of Tolstoy and Marx, and is therefore the ultimate source of the Russian Revolution. "Without Rousseau (says Dr. Inge) there might have been no Karl Marx and no Bolshevism." Between Rousseau and Tolstoy the connexion is undeniable; but Marx's theories were a product of the Industrial Revolution, and, whether Rousseau had lived or not, militant Communism would have arisen out of the material environment which has come into being since his time. Rousseau was a stranger alike to the materialism and to the Positivist Science which underlie this type of Socialism.

Doubtless the sentence: "Man has been born free, and everywhere he is in chains," was a powerful explosive and became an instrument of revolution—because it had the merit of being true. To-day we are particularly conscious of the defects of liberty; but what was evident to Rousseau was the defects of despotism. Eighteenth-century Europe had reached a state of intellectual progress far in advance of its political progress, and some kind of revolution was desirable as well as inevitable. And under the Western democracies—which, far more than Communist Russia, are the products of Rousseau's theories—life is infinitely more tolerable, even for the tax-burdened middle classes, than it was for the majority of Europeans in the eighteenth century. Again, many of us feel that to-day we hear too much talk of rights and too little of responsibilities. In Rousseau's time the boot was on the other leg. Theologians had convinced man of his corruption, and absolute monarchs had inculcated the duties of obedience. Rousseau redressed the balance by pointing out that man had rights as well as duties, and dignity as well as weakness.

As to suggesting that Rousseau is the source of most subsequent revolutions, or at least of their atrocities (their benefits being tacitly ignored), nothing is more uncertain than this tracing of responsibility. Rousseau would certainly have disavowed his admirer Robespierre with only less horror than he would have stigmatized the Cheka. By the tenor of his article Dr. Inge suggests that the author of the "Social Contract" is largely responsible for Bolshevism and its excesses. As well make the Founder of Christianity responsible for the Spanish Inquisition or the Thirty Years War. What can be traced with far more certainty to Rousseau is the Catholic Revival of the early nineteenth century. Rousseau unknowingly contributed to this movement by initiating the reaction against eighteenth-century scepticism. It was he who led the first generation back to Deism; and in the next generation the Catholic Church profited from this return to religion because of its established position. But this is not to make Rousseau, the champion of Liberal Protestantism, directly responsible for a revival of Popery! Rousseau could not have foreseen such a result, nor would he have desired it.

The truth is that, once a great movement has been launched, it develops far beyond anything its founder could have foreseen; and, if its direction falls into the hands of evil men, it undergoes changes which would have horrified its initiator and for which he cannot be held responsible.

I am, &c.,

A. LYTTON SELLS.

Cambridge, July 20.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is some months now since Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, suspended for an indefinite period the granting of "assisted passages" to migrants proceeding to that country. This policy, which I do not for a moment criticize, has placed the many voluntary migration societies in an awkward position where finances are concerned, as those societies depend in a great measure on the financial assistance they receive from the Imperial and Australian Governments.

My chief concern is the Big Brother Movement, which sends out boys, from 15 to 19 years of age, to the land in Australia. For the 4½ years this movement has been in being the Commonwealth Government have been very generous in the financial help they have given. Naturally, however, such help came to an end when the granting of "assisted passages" was suspended. The consequence is that the movement is now endeavouring to keep alive by living on its small capital and on the grant (£300 a year) allotted to it by the Imperial Government. It is only a matter of time before the so-called capital (the residue of moneys received from the public) becomes exhausted. The movement still sends out a few boys from time to time whose parents are able to pay the whole of the passage money (£40). One hardly feels justified in appealing to the public for funds when so few boys are being sent out. At the same time, without the financial support of the public the movement must come to an end within the next 18 months. Even if no boy was sent to Australia during the suspension period, the movement is still under the obligation to keep in touch with the parents of the Little Brothers now in Australia, and who number about 1,800.

My main object in writing this letter is in the hope that it may catch the eye of some who are sufficiently interested in boy migration, and who may be willing to send a donation towards our fast falling funds, and so allow us to weather the period of suspension. The office of the movement is at Australia House. Any donations sent to the secretary will be promptly acknowledged.

I am yours faithfully,

H. L. GALWAY, Chairman, Big Brother Movement.

Australia House, Strand, W.C.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

PAYMENTS FOR RAW MATERIALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from Mr. Paine, published in your issue of the 18th, is particularly interesting at this juncture, seeing that it proclaims the conversion to protection of a lifelong free-trader.

But is there not a fallacy in Mr. Paine's argument? Admitted that if the manufacturers in this country were only producing for consumption in this country, and if the costs of labour prevented them competing with foreign manufacturers, there might be an advantage in excluding the foreign manufacture in order to promote employment in this country. Our position, however, is quite different. We can never lose sight of the fact that, apart from other things, we require to import more than half of the food that is necessary for our existence. The only way we can pay for such import of food is by exporting our manufactures. We are very conscious that in all the markets of the world we are losing ground to the foreign manufacturer. If, then, by the imposition of import duties on food and raw materials we further raise the cost of production in this country, we must of necessity further lose our sales in foreign markets as against the foreign manufacturer. Mr. Beaumont, in your issue of the 21st, refers to the estimated profits of shipping as £130,000,000. The figure, however, represents earnings abroad, not profits.

The coal trade has lost many foreign markets owing to competition of coal from Poland, Germany, South Africa, America, and India. Instead of an attempt being made to reduce our costs of production, the recent tendency has been in favour of increasing them. We hear much of the parlous condition of the iron and steel trades. If we protect these by the exclusion of foreign iron and steel we shall put up the cost of, among other things, shipbuilding, and the foreign shipbuilder will be able to build for the foreign shipowner and possibly for the British instead of the British shipbuilder being able to compete against all comers.

The one and only cure for our present troubles seems to me a reduction in our costs of production. It is manifest that when the value of the finished article is not equal to the cost of production, then production of that article must cease. If we have based our standard of living and our rate of wages on too high a level, this must be subject to revision. If we cannot continue our trade we cannot pay wages at all, let alone on a basis to maintain any fixed standard of living.

We constantly hear of longer hours and lower pay among our foreign competitors. We must either work harder, work longer, or be content with less pay if we are to compete. We are suffering from a growing amount of unemployment. If anything is done to prevent our manufacturers getting their raw material at the lowest possible cost, I am afraid unemployment will increase.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST W. GLOVER.

Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, E.C.3, July 22.

A MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your article in to-day's issue, under the heading "A Matter of Expediency," sets out with admirable clearness the facts of the position with regard to what have been called "food taxes." It seems to me, however, that the matter requires taking a little further.

In the course of your article you say:—"It seems clear enough that no effective scheme can be framed that did not include some duties on foodstuffs." The postulated duties on foodstuffs are, of course, only on those which are of foreign and not of Empire origin. You further say that the problem is to "decide whether, on balance, it is likely to be of benefit to the country and to the Empire as a whole. It is a matter of calculating the gains and losses and making out a balance-sheet." That exactly and accurately defines the position.

The further question about which no final decision has yet been arrived at is whether the balance-sheet should be referred to the 28,000,000 electors to decide whether it is of benefit to the country and Empire as a whole. The balance-sheet will, of course, include a vast variety of items touching a great number of primary products of the Empire and a still greater number of industrial products of Great Britain. I cannot imagine a question that the electorate would be less able to form an opinion on. But if that is to be the procedure, it would appear to me that on this vital question we do not require a Government at all, but a Committee of Experts with no executive power, since the functions and responsibilities of Government would be transferred to the electorate as a whole. The question, therefore, in its simplest form is whether the electors, by their votes, are to place a responsible Government in power, or whether the people are to govern themselves.

Yours faithfully,

BASIL PETO.

House of Commons, July 21.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Why should there be any dispute as to the meaning of "Dominion status"? The mutual relations of the self-governing Dominions and Great Britain have been authoritatively defined by the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of 1926, in the well-known passage which was italicized in their Report:—

> They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Definition has to seize the essence of the thing defined, ignoring any non-essential aspects. Thus the above definition of the thing commonly called Dominion status indicates the essence as lying in the complete mutual independence of the communities concerned, subject only to their common allegiance to the Crown. In other words, Dominion status is essentially a matter of the *external* relations of his Majesty's several Governments one with another, and has nothing to do with "responsible government" or any other particular form of *internal* polity.

No doubt the final stage of responsible government, because it eliminates Imperial control, automatically produces Dominion status. But Dominion status might subsist equally well with any other form of government. For example, if the Government of India consisted of a viceroy and his nominated council, but enjoying the same measure of freedom as the Government of Canada, then India would have Dominion status without any elective institutions at all.

As to the army to be controlled by the Government of India, Dominion status should not be affected if part were drawn from abroad. Many sovereign States have found it expedient to maintain a body of foreign troops.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD JEBB.

The Lyth, Ellesmere, July 21.

BUFF-BACKED HERONS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter about a buff-backed heron which appeared in *The Times* of July 11 over the signature of the Rev. F. C. Butters, but I am afraid that the bird he saw was not a genuine migrant, but one of five that I liberated in my garden in Surrey in April. Three of these have remained with me and are a constant source of delight, as they have become quite tame; of the other two, one disappeared about May 1 and was reported from Godalming on the 3rd of that month. The second one disappeared early in June and is doubtless the bird seen by Mr. Butters in South Devon later in the month. They belong to the Indian race which is known as the cattle egret.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED EZRA.

Foxwarren Park, Cobham, July 21.

Points from Letters

AIRMEN AND OVERHEAD CABLES

Major S. H. Long does not believe that the erection of a grid of overhead high-tension cables constitutes any menace to aviation. As Captain Barnard, in his letter published last Saturday, referred to my own narrow escape recently near Brooklands, when my machine came into collision with some overhead cables, it is only fair that I should state that I heartily endorse his opinion and share his apprehension. With aviation and electrical development expanding rapidly and simultaneously, it is essential to look ahead and, by means of co-ordination, minimize obvious risks. There is a danger that the interests of the younger and financially less powerful industry of aviation may be outweighed by the zeal of the Electricity Commissioners, whose powers seem to be unlimited. As time goes on the importance of the matter will increase with the increase of air traffic, and forced landings in fog and other adverse conditions will become more frequent.—Mr. H. D. DAVIS, Brooklands School of Flying, Limited, Brooklands Aerodrome, Byfleet, Surrey.

LONDON REFUSE DUMPS

Mr. H. J. Ward's letter is timely. During the summer months the odour from refuse dumps is particularly unpleasant. The people of Greenford have suffered for years from the existence of a dump that is the property of Marylebone. Surely it ought not to be impossible to dispose of this waste in a more scientific way.—COUNCILLOR G. S. SANDILANDS, Greenford Ward, Ealing Town Council.

A KINDNESS TO THE BLIND

If any Fellow of the Zoological Society should have passes for the Zoo for Sunday morning, August 10, would he kindly offer them to me? As a councillor of the National Institute for the Blind and a well-wisher of the Esperanto movement, I have made myself responsible for the entertainment of about 30 blind foreign delegates who, after attending the Esperanto Congress at Oxford, will be staying a few days in London to study welfare work for the blind for the purpose of introducing improvements into their own countries. Excepting the morning in question, their whole stay will be occupied by visits to the National Institute, the National Library, and various workshops for the blind. A visit to our Zoo would be a wonderful experience, especially if the Zoo attendants realized the particular needs of their blind visitors. Being without sight myself, I know how much the experience would be appreciated by these blind people of many lands but with one common tongue.—Mr. W. P. MERRICK, Penso, Shepperton, Middlesex.

FREE TRADE IN THEORY

May not the theory of free trade as preached by some of its leading exponents in this country be summarized as "Buy nothing from an Englishman which you can buy cheaper from a foreigner"? Any examination of why the foreigner sells more cheaply seems to be ruled out. It is noticeable that many of those who are most insistent on free trade in commodities are equally insistent on restrictions on labour. Will some economist say whether free trade in commodities with protection for labour is a practical policy—and if so, on what basis?—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM RAE.

INDIAN TEAS

I am pleased to note that Mr. H. H. Macleod so far admits that it is only a "high proportion" of tea produced in Java that is of inferior quality, and as the same applies to tea produced in any country, I may be forgiven for accusing him of generalization. A tea blender holds no brief for any particular country of origin, and it is the general experience of blenders that much of the tea imported from India and Ceylon actually requires the addition of Java or Sumatra tea to secure the best results in the cup. The statement that this country is the dumping ground for any other teas than Indian and Ceylon is in great measure counterbalanced by the fact that teas of all growths come into competitive auction at Mincing-lane; consequently the value to the tea blender is the deciding factor. Thus Java and Sumatra take their proper place as tea producing countries.—Mr. H. CLAUDE HART, 106, Stokes Croft, Bristol.

THE LATE CANON THEOBALD

It is proposed to enlarge the present East window in Lasham Church as a memorial to the late Canon Charles Theobald, as it is known that he often regretted the inadequate lighting of that end of the church. He had a total service of 61 years in the Diocese of Winchester—21 years as rector of Chale (Isle of Wight) and 40 years as rector of Lasham, and he was also a notable cricketer and horseman. Donations may be sent either to the managers of the National and Provincial Bank or Lloyds Bank, Alton, or the rector of Lasham, Alton.—MAJOR F. H. T. JERVOISE (patron) and the REV. W. W. MANNING (rector of Lasham).

ADAM SMITH'S TAX MAXIMS

When our wage-earners once realize that employers are a necessary part of the mechanism of production, which alone supplies their wants, they will surely revise their rigid trade union rules, and, moreover, they will perceive that the tax system least harmful in its results to them—they do not yet know that the prices of all they buy include taxes, both direct and indirect—is that laid down in the first of Adam Smith's four tax maxims. This reads:—

> . . . The subjects of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." Such a tax would be simple to assess and very easy to collect. I think that here we have the elements of a constructive proposal capable of vast development along the right lines and full of hope for the future.—Mr. P. D. LEAKE, 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4.

MENTAL TREATMENT

The avowed object of the Mental Treatment Act is to treat mental cases more like ordinary patients, the keynote, in future, being prevention instead of detention. It should not, however, be assumed that this Act gives effect to the most important recommendations of the Royal Commission, who reported in favour of an entirely new Lunacy Code. As a society we shall continue to press for radical reform, the necessity for which has been admitted on all sides. The problem is too big for half-measures, and the Minister of Health has admitted that the Bill is inadequate. When the Act of 1890 was under discussion, "the immediate suppression of licensed houses" which are run for private profit was considered. (Royal Commission Report, page 129.)—Mr. F. J. WHITE, Secretary, National Society for Lunacy Law Reform, 60, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

THE CARYATIDS

May I support Mr. H. S. Cowper's proposal (in your issue of Saturday) that the Caryatid in the British Museum should be exchanged for one of the sixth century votaries in the Acropolis Museum? The British Museum would be the richer for one of these fascinating ladies, while the Caryatid, which at present looks lost and rather meaningless, would once more be reunited to her sisters and fill again the place for which she was designed under the brilliant sky of Greece.—Mrs. T. SCOTT FOX, 13, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7.

BEANFEASTS

The aversion to "beano" has been shared in high places. According to the newspaper account of a Jockey Club meeting early in 1915, a proposal had been received that, during the War, the "beano element" of the Derby should be avoided; and the late Lord Rosebery asked, "What is a beano?"—not, perhaps, for information, like Lord Brampton asking counsel in his Court, "What is hay?" but as a dignified protest from one who had censured Lord Kitchener's dispatch from the Boer War for styling his capture of prisoners a "bag." Yet even Lord Rosebery himself had once, when Prime Minister, been a target for a critic. In speaking of a well-known man who had spent his best years in Africa, he said that 30 years was a big chunk out of a man's life. Next evening the *Globe* printed a parody on *Hamlet* headed "The Seven Chunks of Man." And should we strain at the "beano" while we swallow the "tote"?—CAPTAIN C. A. KNAPP, Greece.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

The general public, and it is they who find the gate-money, are clamouring for brighter cricket. This is perfectly understandable. Brighter cricket means a reversion, to a certain extent, to village-type cricket, and in order to bring this about (were it considered necessary) there can only be one thing to do, and that is to compel the batsman to make his runs in a limited time. Imagine the enthusiasm of the crowd in anticipation of an innings by England limited to, say, four or five hours, to be followed by Australia with a similar period at their disposal! A different type of batsman would then "come into his own," and old-time cricket might again be seen, though the bowler, ever adaptable, would probably still compel him to get his runs behind the wicket.—Mr. T. E. THOMAS, Thurston House, Bury St. Edmunds.

DANGERS OF METAPHOR

Your readers may have heard of the man, who, anticipating retirement from business, exclaimed: "Then, having climbed to the top of the tree, I propose to rest upon my oars!"—Mr. CLARENCE FRY, Fern Leigh, Roby, Liverpool.

THE KING ON REUNION

SPEECH TO BISHOPS

HOPE IN THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The members of the Lambeth Conference were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The King shook hands with each of the Bishops, and in reply to an address from them expressed the earnest hope that their deliberations would result in some notable advance towards the ideal of the unity of the Church.

The Bishops' address to the King was in the following terms:—

> We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Communion, now assembled in the Seventh Lambeth Conference, 300 in number, the largest gathering of Bishops which has assembled on English soil, humbly desire your Majesty's permission to express our heartfelt devotion to your Majesty and our gratitude for your Majesty's most gracious kindness in receiving us now.
>
> We labour in many parts of the world, as well within as without the wide limits of your Majesty's Empire, and we have the happiness to include in our fellowship many Bishops from the United States of America. During your Majesty's recent protracted and severe illness our intercessions rose from every part of the world for your Majesty's preservation, and now, as we hail with profound gratitude your Majesty's wonderful restoration to health and activity, we revere the abounding goodness of God in the answer He has given to our prayers.
>
> We are set to rule the fellowship of Churches committed to our care, to proclaim everywhere the Everlasting Gospel of our Saviour Christ, to bring the influence of Christian civilization to uncivilized and semi-civilized peoples, to promote international peace, and, as opportunity comes to us, to extend in the world those principles of justice, liberty, and good will which are the only sure foundations of social well-being.
>
> We have been considering in Conference the Faith and Witness of the Church in this generation. We humbly trust that our deliberations may strengthen that Faith and make that Witness more powerful, and we have sought to renew the endeavour which specially marked our Conference 10 years ago to set forward the unity of all Christian people. In these labours, as in the discharge of the trust committed to us in the Church of God, we are fully assured that we can ever rely on your Majesty's sympathy and encouragement.
>
> We invoke the blessing of Almighty God on your Majesty, on her Majesty the Queen, and on every member of your Royal House, and are ever your Majesty's humble and devoted servants.

THE KING'S REPLY

The King replied as follows:—

> I thank you most sincerely for your address and for the spirit of devotion and affection which animates it. I am especially touched by the assurance of your sympathy with me in my recent illness and of your pleasure at my recovery.
>
> It is a deep satisfaction to me to receive and to welcome this great assemblage of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, which includes not only Bishops from my Dominions but from the United States of America. I have observed with interest that among the delegations which have visited Lambeth has been an important one from the Orthodox Church.
>
> Looking back upon the beginning of this series of Lambeth Conferences, it must be a source of pride and thankfulness to reflect what a testimony they bear to the growth and development of the Anglican Communion. A hundred years ago it was little more than the Church of a single Kingdom. The present Conference is a world-wide gathering of united though mostly self-governing Churches, which has attained the proportions of a General Council. I remember 10 years ago, when I had the pleasure of receiving the Sixth Lambeth Conference, that the question of the Reunion of Christendom was foremost in your thoughts. You put before the world an ideal of unity and a plea for a new endeavour to heal the rents in the fabric of the Church. I am most happy to learn that this appeal has not been fruitless. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the work which your last Conference began may prosper; and that the deliberations of this present Conference may result in some notable advance towards this great and desirable end.
>
> I learn from your address that the main subjects for your consideration are summed up under the general head—"The Faith and Witness of the Church in this generation." The subject has been well chosen, and with keen insight into the needs of the present day. The obvious and material damage of the War is not now so manifest as when you last met; the wounds are to some extent scarred over. But men's minds and souls are still troubled by the wounds which the War inflicted, and perplexed through the shocks thereby dealt to their old beliefs and spiritual loyalties. At such a time the Fathers of the Church do well to take counsel together how best to bring home to the world of to-day, in ways most appropriate to the difficulties which beset it, the truths of the Everlasting Gospel, "God reigns"—and I pray that His Blessing may rest upon your deliberations.

THE SAVING OF ST. PAUL'S

A PERMANENT MEMENTO

The memories of a week which will long be significant in the history of London and of the Church have been given a permanent setting in the book, now on sale, of the recent special number published by *The Times*. It is a complete memento of the saving of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as such it has already brought the warm appreciation of a number of readers.

Full-page pictures of the interior and exterior of St. Paul's and a full-page plan of its construction, exposing the secrets of Wren's dome, together with other illustrations, amplify the text. The Bishop of Worcester writes the story of the Cathedral. Sir Mervyn Macartney gives his account at first hand of the great task of reconstruction and its accomplishment. Dean Inge contributes a chapter on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's, another chapter is devoted to the music, and another, by the Organist, to the St. Paul's organ. In succeeding pages and pictures the book follows its account of the "Parish Church of the Empire" with a picture of the Church's activities as centred in the Conference now sitting in Lambeth Palace and as distributed throughout the Empire.

The price of the volume (10in. by 7¼in.) is 2s. 6d. net. It consists of 128 pages and is stoutly bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. Copies may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

NEW VESTRY OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL

TOWN COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHESTER, JULY 23

A new vestry which the Dean and Chapter of Chester are erecting in the angle of the grassed bank of Chester Cathedral green, between the north choir aisle and the Chapter House, is meeting with considerable criticism on the ground that it disfigures the ancient buildings. The new erection is principally of grey brick, with some sandstone.

The Town Council to-day considered the matter in committee and decided to make representations to the Dean and Chapter with a view to their reconsidering the erection of the vestry.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES FLEMING GLEIG, late of The Cheshire Regiment, of St. Lawrence, John-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, formerly of Melmoth Lodge, Apley, Ryde, who died on May 7, left estate of the gross value of £9,712, with net personalty £9,523. He left:—

> The bulk of his property, subject to certain life interests upon trust, for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, of 18-26, Stepney-causeway, E.

Mr. GODFREY HALE BOYCE, of Rosslyn-mansions, Hampstead, N.W., and of Stratford-place, W., solicitor, who died on April 17, left estate of the gross value of £63,507, with net personalty £55,643. He left:—

> £1,000 to his clerk, Thomas Edward Salmon, and £500 to his clerk, Albert Thomas Crouch Baker, saying, "I desire to record my appreciation of the loyal and able assistance they have always given me, and to thank them most sincerely for the help they have given to me in my lifetime"; £100 and £5 for each year of service in excess of three years to his typist, Marie Powell, saying, "I desire to thank her for her unfailing willingness and consideration"; six months' wages and £5 for each year of service in excess of three years to each other male or female clerk if of not less than three years service.
>
> £100 and £10 for each year of service over three years (service being treated as though they had been continuously in his employ since they first came to him) to each of his maids, Mary Thurlow and Carrie Jinks, if respectively still in his service; and £50 and £10 for each completed year of service to his chauffeur, Britton.

Mr. CHARLES ALBERT IVES, J.P., of The Ridge, Follifoot, Harrogate, woollen manufacturer, head of Messrs. James Ives and Co., Limited, of Yeadon, who died on December 11, aged 52, left estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" of the gross value of £92,848, with net personalty £69,040.

Mr. SIDNEY RUSSELL COOKE, of Bellecroft, Newport, Isle of Wight, and of King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., stockbroker, of Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, a director of the Allsa Investment Trust, the Grange Trust, and the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, a well-known yachtsman, who died on July 3, aged 37, left estate of the gross value of £120,098, with net personalty £91,369.

Mr. WILLIAM CLAPHAM, of Mount Royd, Bradford, who died on June 26, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £54,009, with net personalty £52,790. He left:—

> £2,000 free of duty, and such furniture as will furnish a small house should she desire furniture for such purpose, to his housekeeper, Ada Murfin, if in his employ at the time of his death; and £1,000 to his cook, Mary Miller, if in his employ at the time of his decease.

Mr. ALBERT JOHN ANTHONY BALL, of Parkmansions, Knightsbridge, S.W., and the Athenæum Club and the Savile Club, late of the Local Government Board, who died on April 30, aged 68, son of the late John Ball, F.R.S., a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left estate of the gross value of £23,630, with net personalty £23,238. He left:—

> £400 to his housekeeper, Emma Farthing, if still in his service at his decease; and all his debentures held in the Savile Club, together with all unpaid dividends and interest thereon, to the said club.

Miss SOPHIA CONSTANTIA CONSTANT, of Woodland-road, Guildford, who died on May 13, aged 90, left estate of the gross value of £9,113, with net personalty £9,053. Subject to a life interest, she left:—

> £200 to the London City Mission; £200 to the Irish Church Mission; and £200 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

DR. JOHN GWENOGVRYN EVANS, M.A., D.Litt., J.P., of Tremvan, Llanbedrog, Carnarvon, a Welsh scholar and editor of Welsh Medieval Manuscripts, for many years a Unitarian minister, who died on March 25, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £11,179, with net personalty £6,533.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BELFITT, Mr. Robert (88), of Lawson-road, Sheffield, a former master cutler, for many years chairman and managing director of George Butler and Co., Limited, cutlery manufacturers, of Trinity Works, Sheffield (net personalty £29,635)	£29,857
BELLOT, Miss Amy Frances Egerton, of Clovelly Lodge, Adelaide-road, Leamington (net personalty £5,778)	6,794
BURROWS, Mr. John (37), of Raby Park, Wetherby, Yorks, solicitor (net personalty nil)	6,590
COWEN, Mr. Matthew (65), of St. Georges-road, Hexham, Northumberland, retired motor garage proprietor, a well-known marksman (net personalty £8,486)	12,831
CUTLER, Dr. Horace Arthur, M.D., B.Ch. (54), of Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £2,065)	6,780
DARROCH, Mr. David (49), of West Port, Arbroath, managing director of George Dorward, Limited, wholesale grocers and wine merchants (personal estate)	7,856
DAWSON, Mr. John Dalgleish, M.A., of Edeville, Morton-street, Joppa, Edinburgh, late headmaster of Moray House Training College, Edinburgh (personal estate)	3,617
DONALD, the Rev. Matthewman Sidney (66), of Quarry Hill, Mealsgate, Cumberland (net personalty £14,102)	14,508
ELSE, Mr. John William, of Oakhurst, Oxford-road, Acocks Green, Birmingham, case hardening composition manufacturer (net personalty £2,632)	6,012
FERGUSON, Mr. Lewis Buchanan, of Wyldes Hollow, Hampstead Way, Golders Green, N.W. (net personalty £12,115)	12,451
FLEMING, Mr. William, of Holland-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	8,390
FLETCHER, Mr. Michael (83), of Whitehouses, East Retford, Notts (net personalty £4,851)	9,464
FRANEY, Mr. George Alfred James, J.P. (86), of The Lawn, Yaxley, Hunts, retired farmer (net personalty £7,030)	8,975
GILL, Mr. John Blackmore (83), of Hornchurch Hall, Hornchurch, Essex, farmer (net personalty £9,517)	12,038
GOVER, Mr. Frank, of Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., barister-at-law (net personalty £4,755)	4,848
HARDIE, Miss Mary Graham, of Lower Linburn, Dunscombe, Dumfriesshire (personal estate)	11,077
LATHAM, Mrs. Emily (90), of Oakleigh, The Drive, Walthamstow, E., widow of J. Latham (net personalty £16,265)	16,394
LONG, Mr. John William (77), of Woodlands, Otley, Yorks (net personalty £10,500)	10,544
MAINPRIZE, Mr. Edmund (92), of Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield, late chemist and druggist (net personalty £4,834)	6,102
NIXON, Mr. John, of Seabank-road, Wallasey, Cheshire, retired provision merchant in Liverpool (net personalty £6,204)	7,157
NUNNERLEY, Mr. Walter, of Oswald House, Ellesmere, Salop, corn merchant (net personalty £18,787)	22,566
OLDBURY, Mr. Herbert (72), of Blake-road, West Bridgford, Not

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£20,000,000
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THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Head Office: Edinburgh.
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(Established 1753)
Registered with unlimited liability, 1885
incorporating
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BANKERS

Army and Air Force Agents, Navy and Prize Agents.

Capital	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund	530,000
Current and Deposit Accounts	32,409,458
Cash in Hand and at Bank of England	4,773,126
Money at Call and Short Notice	4,500,000
Investments	7,178,450
Advances, etc.	14,716,177
Balances with, and Cheques in course of Collection on, other Banks in the United Kingdom	1,454,467

30th June, 1930

Head Office - 67, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3

Managing Partners:
LORD WOLVERTON.
LAURENCE CURRIE.
LORD HILLINGDON.
General The Hon. SIR H. A. LAWRENCE, G.C.B.
Brigadier-General A. MAXWELL, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
ERIC GORE BROWNE, D.S.O.
FREDERICK WILLIAM FANE.
MARTIN DRUMMOND VESEY HOLT.

Childs Branch - - - 1, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

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BANKING HALF-YEAR

EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION

LOW RATES AND SMALLER PROFITS

(BY OUR CITY EDITOR)

Not for some years have the banks had such a lean time as in the first six months of 1930, an experience which shows once again that the fortunes of banking vary in accordance with the fortunes of trade. Scarcely a favourable factor has been in operation in the period. Rates for money have been low because the demand for it has slackened. It is true deposit rates have been reduced, but this reduction has not offset the smaller return banks have been able to earn upon the money. Moreover, the proportion of deposits carrying interest to current accounts tends to increase every year. Owing to the contraction of foreign trade there has been a greatly lessened demand for acceptances, and for the same reason the volume of foreign exchange business has been distinctly smaller. The fall in commodity prices has also had adverse effects upon the turnover of the banks, since a smaller quantity of credit has sufficed to finance a given quantity of goods. The decreased volume of trade and the fall in commodity prices have also hit the banker in other ways. It will be readily understood that in periods of difficulty the banks feel it advisable to make more provision than usual for bad and doubtful debts. Perhaps the provision to be made for the past six months may be higher than for some time past. Fortunately, the affairs of the banks are managed with such caution and skill that the provision for bad and doubtful debts does not require in normal times as much as one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the profits, while in exceptional times one-half of 1 per cent. would be more than ample to cover whatever provision might be necessary. Habitually, the banks overprovide for bad and doubtful debts, and this constitutes one of the secrets of the financial strength of the great British banks. In the past, when trade has contracted the banks have been able to profit from financial activity, for normally bad trade means an active and strong market in fixed-interest-bearing securities. But there has been little compensation of this kind, and for that reason 1930 will rank as an exceptional year. The turnover of the London Bankers Clearing House for the first half of the year was £22,942,207,000, an increase of £42,763,000, but this was entirely the result of the Government's conversion operations. Therefore, the increase has no significance. If the conversion operations had not taken place the figures would have shown a decrease.

BANKERS AND FISCAL POLICY

The failure of the market for fixed-interest-bearing securities to develop the activity that normally occurs in periods of bad trade and relatively cheap money is significant. It is open to one main explanation—namely, lack of confidence, the principal cause of which is to be found in the disastrous trend of national financial policy. The additions made to the cost of social services, particularly unemployment last year, and the tone and composition of Mr. Snowden's Budget speech did more than he perhaps realizes to undermine still further the confidence of the business world, which had suffered a series of shocks over a long period. The heavy burden of debt—which has become much heavier in reality owing to the steady fall in prices since the greater part of the debt was created—the prodigious annual cost of Government, which is actually greater than the total pre-War debt, and the apparent indifference of Parliament to the need for retrenchment on a large scale, are among the causes of the weakening of confidence. Another, and perhaps hardly less impressive, cause of apprehension has been the poor trade returns and the rising tide of unemployment. The public is being constantly reminded by the chairmen of great business undertakings that costs of production in this country are too high to enable them to compete successfully in foreign markets, or even to withstand the competition of foreign manufacturers, who in recent years have been able for the first time to invade successfully the home market. The excessive cost of production, the result not of one but of a combination of causes, and the maladjustment of prices lie at the root of our industrial, commercial, and financial troubles. Owing to the unlikelihood of these costs being reduced in the early future, many bankers and business men in the City, formerly staunch free-traders, have felt compelled to contemplate, and even to advocate, a change in fiscal policy. They feel that unless it is protected against the competition of a lower standard elsewhere, the higher standard of living in this country will ultimately perish with a general decay of British trade. If the higher standard prevailing in this country were due to a higher productivity and a higher efficiency, so that the cost per unit of production was lower than in competing countries, all would be well. The standard of living could then be preserved under the best of all economic systems—namely, free trade.

THE GROWTH OF EXPENSES

The banks must have felt more acutely this year the heavy growth of expenses. Salaries in the banks have been increased considerably since the War, and the pension liabilities have expanded to a corresponding extent. Hence very large sums have nowadays to be placed to pension funds. In periods of depressed trade and smaller earnings these burdens become disproportionately large. Banks have been able to economize by the introduction of mechanical appliances, but mechanization is in its infancy, and some time may elapse before the full benefits of labour-saving devices are reaped.

The system of charging the public for the services rendered by the banks differs fundamentally from that in vogue on the Continent. In France, for instance, while banks pay a rate on every deposit, they charge for every service. Thus a customer who works his account freely is charged a larger sum than one who seldom uses his banking account. This seems a logical practice, but in this country a great many services are rendered gratis, while the facilities offered by the British banks are constantly being increased, for competition between the great banks has never been keener than at the present day. This has led them sometimes to engage in unremunerative activities. Acceptance commissions have been reduced to an uneconomic level, and occasionally rates are offered for fixed deposits which are so high that it is doubtful whether the money can be profitably employed. In one case brought to our notice a banker offered a foreign depositor ¾ per cent. more than he could earn by continuing to hold sterling bills. The foreign customer sold his bills at 2½ per cent. and put the money on deposit at 2¾ per cent. Since the War banks have multiplied their branches with more enthusiasm perhaps than judgment. Sooner or later the banks may be expected to agree to reduce, or at any rate not to increase, the number of branches in some districts, for it is irrational to provide a small town with banking facilities grossly in excess of its real needs. An interesting feature of the year has been the increasing number of registrarships entrusted to the banks, which is probably a sequel to the Hatry disclosures.

THE DECLINE IN RATES

At the beginning of the year Bank rate stood at 5 per cent., but it was lowered by steps of ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. by May 1. It had not previously stood so low since July, 1923. The reductions in Bank rate followed still heavier reductions in the open market discount rate. In spite of the smaller demand for credit owing to trade depression, it is doubtful whether the market rate would have fallen so low but for the greatly reduced volume of Treasury Bills, the outcome of Mr. Snowden's conversion operations. The discount market was literally starved for bills. The amount of Treasury Bills fell from £780,245,000 on December 31 last to £614,590,000 by June 30, a decrease of £165,655,000. As compared with June 30, 1929, the decrease in Treasury Bills is £122,575,000. The scarcity of bills was felt the more acutely because Continental buyers were in the market. Owing to this scarcity the open market rate of discount was appreciably below the official rate for the greater part of the period under review. In consequence the Bank of England's control over the market was looser. The discount houses had a very successful half-year, in spite of the scarcity of bills, the several reductions in Bank rate bringing them a substantial profit on their portfolios. At times the margin between a short loan rate and the bill rate was very small, owing to the fact that the market rate usually discounted well in advance reductions in the official rate. Towards the end of the half-year the open market rate moved up as the supply of Treasury Bills increased and the persistent drain of gold to France gave warning that monetary ease was likely to become less pronounced. If the present tendencies of national finance continue a substantial increase in the supply of Treasury Bills will be unavoidable.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT TO FRANCE

The efflux of gold to Paris was on a large scale, and the money market feels that it is still without an adequate explanation of it. The stock of gold of the Bank of France amounts to 44,457,291,000f., while its foreign assets total nearly 26,000,000,000f. France has no need for such a large stock of gold. The ostensible reason for the influx of gold is an insatiable demand for francs. Either the banks have few bills available for discounting at the Bank of France or they do not wish to discount them. Thus, in the present rigid and out-of-date organization of the Paris money market the banks can only obtain further francs by depositing gold with the Bank of France. It is difficult to understand the growth in the demand for francs, though some part of the increased note circulation —it has risen from 64,554,181,000f. to 72,858,673,000f. in the past year—is probably attributable to the increased cost of living, which is still rising in France.

COMPARISON OF RATES

The margin between Bank rate and the market rate was, owing to circumstances mentioned above, much higher than last year, the average being 17s. 8d. per cent., against 4s. 11d. Between the short loan rate and the deposit rate the average margin was £1 1s. 7d., against £1 2s. 5d., and between the short loan rate and the market discount rate only 9d. per cent., against 12s. 8d. last year. Rates for the past four years are compared in the following table:—

—	First six months of 1930	1929	1928	1927
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank rate	3 16 8	5 5 11	4 10 0	4 16 0
Deposit rate	1 16 8	3 5 11	2 10 0	2 16 0
Treasury Bill rate	2 17 8	5 1 1	4 0 4	4 2 6
Market discount rate	2 19 0	5 1 0	4 1 2	4 3 4
Short loan rate	2 18 3	4 8 4	3 13 6	3 17 3

While the interim dividends of the big banks for the half-year are the same as last year, two of the Manchester banks, the Manchester County and Williams Deacon's, have reduced their distributions, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

London Banks	Dividend First half 1930	Dividend First half 1929	Dividend First half 1928
	Per cent. per annum	Per cent. per annum	Per cent. per annum
Barclays "B"	14	14	14
Lloyds "A"	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔
Midland	18	18	18
National Provincial	18	18	18
Westminster, £4	20	20	20
Provincial Banks	**Dividend First half 1930**	**Dividend First half 1929**	**Dividend First half 1928**
	Per cent. per annum	Per cent. per annum	Per cent. per annum
Man. and County	15	16¼	16¼
District	18⅓	18⅓	18⅓
Martins	16	16	16
National	14	14	14
Union of Manchester	14	16	16
Williams Deacon's "A"	12½	13¾	13¾
Do., "B"	12½	12½	12½

In spite of the receipt of about £27,000,000 in gold from Australia, the Bank of England's stock of the precious metal was about £2,500,000 less than at the end of June last year. The figures of the Bank of England's return are compared in the subjoined table:—

—	Amount June 25, 1930	Amount June 26, 1929
	£	£
Rest	3,385,313	3,400,918
Public deposits	21,504,850	24,714,405
Other deposits:—		
Bankers	63,776,222	67,420,265
Other accounts	36,113,767	36,159,499
Government securities	48,855,547	38,551,855
Other securities:—		
Discount and advances	15,899,161	28,987,712
Securities	15,340,231	23,236,682
Reserve	59,231,413	57,474,192
Note circulation	358,531,877	362,732,885
Coin and bullion	157,773,290	160,207,077
Proportion	48¾%	44¾%

The reduction in the stock of gold is, of course, the result of the efflux to France. It is often alleged by industrialists that bad trade is the consequence of monetary deflation. It is therefore interesting to note that the deposits of the 10 London Clearing banks in June last were higher than they have been in that month for a number of years. Indeed, it is necessary to go back to June, 1921, to find even a comparable figure—namely, £1,811,000,000. This is the more remarkable since the amount of cash was lower in June this year than in any of the years shown in the subjoined table:—

(000's omitted)

Date	Deposits	Investments	Bills discounted	Advances
	£	£	£	£
1924—				
June	1,691,556	341,137	247,748	808,279
December	1,696,707	320,592	237,269	827,707
1925—				
June	1,662,812	283,479	208,206	867,048
December	1,684,308	276,991	233,703	863,198
1926—				
June	1,667,466	258,821	212,980	889,294
December	1,725,500	266,074	233,317	904,797
1927—				
June	1,721,892	252,285	209,658	930,558
December	1,766,170	249,294	237,125	929,682
1928—				
June	1,768,522	246,705	236,047	944,723
December	1,843,405	259,478	261,008	960,131
1929—				
June	1,807,905	258,727	218,300	993,157
December	1,810,701	250,205	229,027	989,117
1930—				
June	1,825,838	247,936	274,974	972,824

Date	Cash	Cheques in Transit	Money at Call	Acceptances
	£	£	£	£
1924—				
June	201,449	52,006	111,604	85,419
December	208,970	55,167	117,421	109,867
1925—				
June	201,937	55,983	116,720	90,214
December	203,187	57,080	121,929	108,256
1926—				
June	201,870	53,046	125,681	87,937
December	206,388	55,552	132,784	96,987
1927—				
June	203,024	56,419	144,321	90,159
December	205,979	58,065	150,902	132,632
1928—				
June	197,696	60,001	157,585	149,308
December	207,138	62,552	164,674	217,311
1929—				
June	196,298	59,446	152,464	195,580
December	204,905	62,024	143,153	169,626
1930—				
June	192,684	57,166	145,988	130,663

With more bank credit available than has been the case for several years it becomes manifest that trade depression is not due to a curtailment of credit.

The year's increase in deposits was £17,733,000. Owing to the falling off in trade and to the issue of loans and debentures by municipalities and companies to repay bank loans, advances show a decrease of £20,333,000. Money at call has been reduced by £6,476,000, and investments by £10,791,000. The outstanding movement, however, is the very large increase which has taken place in bills discounted, the banks' holdings being £56,674,000 higher than a year ago. In the preceding year there had been a considerable reduction. It is necessary to go back to June, 1923, to find a comparable figure for the banks' bill portfolio, the total in that year being £273,779,000. It is a pity that the banks as a whole do not distinguish between Treasury and commercial bills. The heavy reduction from £195,580,000 to £130,663,000 in acceptances reflects the depression in oversea trade. In the following table are compared the principal figures of the June balance-sheets:—

—	Deposits at June 30, 1930	Deposits at June 30, 1929	Cash in hand at June 30, 1930	Cash in hand at June 30, 1929
	£	£	£	£
Barclays	338,796,470	331,395,931	44,677,294	41,366,236
Coutts	18,138,449	18,096,944	2,087,290	2,128,741
District	50,167,172	51,528,244	11,016,958*	10,166,348*
Glyn Mills	32,409,458	32,838,144	6,227,595‡	6,174,030‡
Lloyds	352,870,281	351,274,541	39,753,755	36,593,548
Martins	77,444,153	80,183,523	11,705,806‡	12,217,178‡
Midland	381,997,591	383,632,454	37,078,737	39,264,534
Mchstr. & Cty.	17,377,151	19,205,973	3,177,448*	4,089,581*
National	36,502,087	37,753,585	3,338,375	3,787,043
Nat. Prov.	276,728,599	272,860,020	39,514,204‡	40,308,464‡
Westmstr.	295,655,088	288,252,088	30,580,103	30,780,130
Williams Deacon's	31,512,691	31,495,949	4,166,860‡	5,233,550‡

—	Investments at June 30, 1930	Investments at June 30, 1929	Bills and Advances at June 30, 1930	Bills and advances at June 30, 1929
	£	£	£	£
Barclays	59,799,455	64,239,727	19,269,598	214,485,446
Coutts	3,783,690	3,735,030	11,648,736	11,241,444
District	14,928,876	14,782,100	27,706,840	30,091,794
Glyn Mills	7,178,450	7,570,261	15,613,416	15,763,253
Lloyds	40,725,190	37,709,983	240,662,441	247,550,726
Martins	16,980,258	19,128,791	46,975,068	49,039,942
Midland	33,920,316	34,935,210	280,955,351	273,695,738
Manchester and Cty.	4,221,739	4,207,193	11,664,111	12,595,327
National	15,261,517	15,130,762	18,207,281	18,425,086
Nat. Prov.	32,483,954	37,209,832	196,535,562	185,982,860
Westmstr.	37,861,439	38,381,229	200,100,298	190,450,303
Williams Deacon's	6,209,350†	5,519,301	20,198,893	21,061,190

* Includes money at call and short notice.
‡ Includes cheques in transit.

THE MACMILLAN INQUIRY

It will be remembered that last November the Government appointed a representative Committee with Lord Macmillan as Chairman "to inquire into banking, finance, and credit, paying regard to the factors both internal and international which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour." The Committee have heard many witnesses representing banking, commerce, industry, and economics, and much valuable information has been placed before it. It is expected that the Committee will be able to publish its report before the end of the year. Its conclusions will be awaited with keen interest.

EXPORT CREDITS

His Majesty's Government offers definite assistance to Exporters through its Export Credits Guarantee Department, with a view to *selecting* clients abroad who are worthy of credit, *protecting* the exporter against the risk of loss, and *collecting* debts due to him from overseas. It is the business of the Westminster Bank's Foreign Branch, 82 Cornhill, E.C., to help customers to make a maximum use of these facilities

WESTMINSTER BANK
LIMITED
82 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3

A world-wide banking service

Besides more than 1850 branches in England and Wales, Lloyds Bank has offices in India and Burma and agents and correspondents throughout the British Empire and in all parts of the world. It is thus in a position, either directly or through its connections, to undertake every kind of international banking business.

Deposits with the Bank exceed £350,000,000.

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LIMITED.

Head Office: 7 WATER ST LIVERPOOL

London Office: 68 LOMBARD ST LONDON E.C.3

Manchester District Office: 43 SPRING GARDENS

Capital Paid Up and Reserves .. £7,800,045
Deposits, etc., at 30th June, 1930 £77,459,008

The Bank has over 585 Offices, and Agents in all the principal towns at home and abroad.

All descriptions of Banking, Trustee and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted. The Bank is prepared to act as Registrar for Public and Corporate Bodies, etc.

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The Circular Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, and Travellers' Cheques issued by Martins Bank Ltd. are payable throughout the world, and enable Travellers to obtain funds with safety and convenience at home and abroad.

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EXPORTERS are frequently in need of immediate information to enable them to close contracts and secure business abroad. Williams Deacon's Bank are prepared to furnish customers with reliable and up-to-date information concerning overseas financial and trading conditions, tariffs, customs, freight and warehousing charges, commercial documents and trade customs.

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Offices throughout London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and North Wales.

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DISTRICT BANK

LIMITED

Established 1829

Subscribed Capital	£9,796,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,212,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Deposits	£50,167,171
Total Assets	£55,337,708

30th June, 1930

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CITY NOTES

INDIAN RUPEE LOAN

RAILWAY DIVIDEND ESTIMATES

The Government of India is issuing a rupee loan in the form of short-term bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. The price of issue is par, and the amount of the loan is unlimited. Subscriptions will be received from Monday next until August 6 inclusive, and may be in the form of cash, Indian Treasury Bills, or Indian Six per Cent. Bonds due 1930. The bonds will be repaid at par not later than August 15, 1936, but the Government has the right to repay the loan at par on and after August 15, 1933. The Six per Cent. Bonds, which are due to be repaid this year, will be accepted in subscription to the new bonds as the equivalent of cash at par. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending August 14 on bonds accepted for conversion will be paid at the time of issue of the new securities, in addition to the interest from the date of application to August 14 on the new bonds. Indian Treasury Bills will be accepted at their face value less discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the unexpired period in the case of bills maturing up to August 31. Bills maturing in September and October will be accepted, less discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the unexpired period, and bills maturing on or after November 1 at 4½ per cent. discount for the unexpired period. The London office of the Imperial Bank of India is prepared to receive subscriptions in cash or bonds from July 28 to August 6 inclusive. Cash subscriptions should be made at the sterling equivalent of the purchase price of the bonds at the rate of exchange for immediate telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment. The last Indian rupee loan was issued in June, 1929, when a short-term and a long-term maturity bearing 5 per cent. interest were issued on terms giving a yield of only about 5 1-3 per cent. The fact that India is having to pay more for a loan to-day than a year ago, when money generally was dearer than at present, is due to the unsettled condition of the country. Dearer borrowing is a part of the price which India is having to pay for the folly of her agitators.

The Coming Railway Dividends

To-day and to-morrow the dividends of the English railway companies will be declared, the first batch being those of the London Midland and Scottish, Southern, and Metropolitan, followed to-morrow by those of the Great Western and the London and North Eastern. In view of the dismal character of the traffic returns of the four trunk lines, the market has had perforce to frame its estimates upon very cautious lines, the more so as the forthcoming distributions will be interim distributions. The position of the L.M.S. continues to arouse chief anxiety, the company's traffics to date since January 1 showing a decrease of over £2,000,000. Dealers in the market do not expect a dividend of more than 1½ per cent., as compared with 2 per cent. at this time last year, and if the rate were only 1 per cent. it would not cause surprise. Upon Great Western Ordinary 2 to 2½ per cent. is looked for, as against 2½ per cent. for the first half of 1929. The London and North Eastern at this time last year paid at the full rate on its First Preference stock and Five per Cent. Redeemable Preference stock, leaving over payment of the dividend on the Second Preference stock until after the close of the year. Having regard to the fact that the company has an aggregate decrease in its traffics of more than £1,000,000, it is not to be expected that the board will now go beyond this limit. Upon Southern Deferred the question of a dividend does not arise until January, and it is virtually a foregone conclusion that the due dividend for the half-year on the Preferred stock will now be paid as usual. The Metropolitan is in a position different from the main lines, the company having increased its revenues during the current year. A year ago the board paid an interim dividend of 1½ per cent., raising the final dividend by ½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. Whatever may happen after the close of the year, it may be doubted whether any change will be made in the interim dividend.

The Tanganyika Report

The report of Tanganyika Concessions for 1929 is quite satisfactory. It is true that the profits are slightly less than in 1928, but nevertheless they are appreciably larger than in 1927. After placing a substantial amount to reserve and bringing the total reserves up to £2,000,000 (which compares with an issued capital of £5,500,000), the dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 7½ per cent. The company began the distribution of Ordinary dividends in 1925, and has never paid more than 7½ per cent. The Union Minière was able, owing partly to high prices and partly to a further increase in production, to realize substantially larger profits than in the preceding year, but owing to the recent serious fall in the price of the metal the company decided very prudently to place a substantial sum to reserve. In the following table are compared the Tanganyika company's results for the past three years :—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Dividend and interest receipts, &c.	299,682	307,495	351,564
Profit on sale of shares, &c.	284,300	271,527	176,726
Net profit	473,154	495,497	441,592
To reserve	112,632	Nil	Nil
Ordinary share dividend	410,520 (7½%) Tons	410,515 (7½%) Tons	380,246 (7½%) Tons
Copper output	136,992	112,456	89,155
Ore reserves	78,000,000	78,000,000	76,500,000

Production in the first six months of the present year was higher than last year—namely, 65,000 tons, against 63,000 tons. A gratifying reference is made to the development and prospects of the Kansanshi mine, which may become a big producer. The Benguela Railway to the Angola Congo Border, in which the company has invested in shares, debentures, and loans £7,521,769, was completed more than a year ago, and the construction of the Belgian section, which began in December, is expected to be completed to Tenke by the end of this year. The line will then cover a distance of about 1,182 miles from Lobito Bay. Owing to the fall in prices, particularly in copper, the directors think it prudent not to pay an interim dividend at the present time, although profits would have justified it. They have decided to defer their decision in this matter until conditions become more settled.

Guaranty Trust Accounts

In May, 1929, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York was consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The June balance-sheet of the consolidated business is thus the first which permits an annual comparison of the figures since the amalgamation, and in the following table the principal items of the balance-sheet are compared with those of a year ago :—

Liabilities	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1929
	$	$
Capital	90,000,000	70,000,000
Surplus	170,000,000	90,000,000
Undivided profits	36,385,494	26,418,068
Bills payable	41,350,000	84,000,000
Acceptances	144,395,518	110,542,967
Endorsements	117,697,184	112,841,315
Deposits, &c.	1,379,329,839	1,041,909,263
Assets		
Cash, &c.	431,184,355	253,834,142
U.S. bonds and public securities	256,741,565	148,277,780
Other securities	50,157,187	31,978,017
Loans and bills	3,117,054,904	976,334,538
Total of balance-sheet	2,038,458,286	1,556,010,960

As will be seen, the business has undergone considerable expansion in the past 12 months. The capital and surplus have been increased by $20,000,000 and $80,000,000 respectively. While the deposit liabilities have expanded by over 32 per cent., the cash holding has increased in greater proportion, its ratio to the deposits having risen from 24.3 per cent. to 31.2 per cent. It will be noticed that the rate of expansion in the loans and bills, 14½ per cent., is appreciably less than that in the deposit liabilities.

South African Trade Position

A very thoughtful speech was delivered by Lord Selborne, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, at the general meeting yesterday. He drew a clear picture of the results to South Africa of the universal fall in commodity prices. This, he pointed out, had more than offset the effects of favourable weather and abundant crops. He estimated that South Africa's exports of farm produce during the present season would be worth about £7,000,000 less than those of the 1928-29 season, and about £8,500,000 less than those of 1927-28. This decrease in value had occurred in spite of a considerable increase in the quantity exported, and the movement to which it was principally due was the severe fall in the price of South African grease wool. Other export commodities to fall in value included hides, oats, lucerne, maize, mohair, wheat, and fruit. Future prospects mainly depended on the course of prices for agricultural products, and in the absence of an improvement Lord Selborne considers that a considerable period is likely to elapse before trade recovers its former activity. But he emphasized the fact that the position, although uncomfortable, was not dangerous, and that while many individual cases of suffering and hardship might occur the country as a whole was not in difficulties. South African economy is strongly buttressed against the effects of low prices for farm products by her possession of the principal source of the world's gold supply, and as Lord Selborne said, the goldmining industry is being assisted by the fall in prices of produce.

Retrenchment at Home

In his references to the general trade depression in its relation to Great Britain Lord Selborne voiced the opinion of many leading bankers when he said that the country's greatest need was rigid retrenchment. He added that he did not believe that any social service, however admirable in itself, could bring greater benefits to any class of the population than real retrenchment accompanied by a reduction of taxation. He also showed himself to be in strong sympathy with those business men who now advocate a change in fiscal policy. There was no hope, he asserted, of receiving fair trading terms from any foreign country which deliberately wished to keep out our manufactures. But it was open to this country to safeguard its industries from unequal competition and, above all, from dumping, and to extend to the utmost mutual preference with every part of the Empire.

Investments of Furness, Withy

The information which Sir Frederick Lewis gave yesterday at the annual meeting of Furness, Withy and Co. respecting the investments of the company should be distinctly satisfactory for the proprietors. He stated that, as was indicated in our comment on the report, the Furness, Withy fleet had contributed only "very moderately" to the earnings; yet that while the income was derived very largely from subsidiary and associated companies, their profits, in turn, were earned partly from the management of ships and partly from their own investments. The fact was disclosed that of 16 subsidiary companies exactly half were shipowning and the other half were other than shipowning, and that of the associated companies the division in numbers was approximately one-third shipowning and two-thirds other than shipowning. Both the subsidiary and principal associated companies had done "reasonably well" and had maintained their dividend declarations, and the particulars which were given of some of the representative companies indicated that, as in the case of the parent enterprise, regard has been had to prudent finance. There were various important comments on matters directly affecting the group, such as the contracting for a new high-speed passenger vessel of special type for the service between New York and Bermuda; a threatened revision, by legislation, of the basis on which the Panama Canal dues are levied, which would adversely affect associated lines; and a new service between this country and the Pacific Coast of North America for which Sir Frederick declared, "without fear of contradiction," there was no need, and whose successful operation could only be made possible by reason of the fact that its vessels would fly the United States flag and, consequently, would be entitled to American coastwise privileges and mail subsidy benefits.

Confidence in the Future

In the extraordinarily difficult state of shipping Furness, Withy seem, indeed, to have fared remarkably well. Some of the chief causes of the depression were described lucidly in the address. For instance, it was suggested that the oversea shipment of wheat declined during the 12 months just ended by about 7,000,000 tons—a quantity which alone would account for the employment of about 200 ships all the year round, to say nothing of the further employment which would be provided in the transport of coal to foreign stations for the bunkering of ships. Disastrous as the heavy fall in commodity prices might seem, it was, Sir Frederick maintained, in reality a hopeful sign for the future. He did not minimize the difficulties, gave particulars of working expenses of ships ranging between 71 and 75 per cent. above the corresponding rates for 1913, and suggested that owners of old ships who had no special use for them should break them up rather than keep them laid up at considerable expense, waiting for an improvement in freights for which, unfortunately, there was no immediate certainty. At the same time he showed clearly that a full recognition of present troubles was tempered by reasoned confidence in the future. This, he declared, was proved by the expenditure by the group, without increasing its capital, of a sum exceeding £7,000,000 in new tonnage during the last three years. The record of the company shows that, while it is not afraid to spend, it takes good care to try to see that its expenditure will be justified by events.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BRIGHTER TONE

RALLY IN EUROPEAN LOANS

Helped to some extent by the receipt of better advices from New York, the Stock Markets yesterday developed a rather brighter tone. Not much change occurred in British Government securities, the market for which was held in check by the news of a further export of gold, but quite a brisk rally took place in some of the recently-issued Foreign Government securities. Support for the new Austrian Loan reduced the discount to ¾, whereas on Friday, when dealings in the scrip began, a discount of more than 2¼ existed. In the speculative markets an outstanding feature was the strength that developed during the afternoon in oil shares and Rhodesian copper shares. The movement in the former was attributed to the further reduction in American crude oil output revealed by the latest weekly return.

Business in the Gilt-edged market was small, but the tone was fairly firm, particularly towards the close. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at the finish at 78½; this is ¼ lower than the previous day's closing, but the stock had been 78¾ earlier in the day. Net declines of ¼ were shown in the Five per Cent. War Loan (103¾) and Four per Cent. Funding (90), other leading stocks closing at Tuesday's levels. The scrip of the South African Loan was steady at 1¼ premium. A further batch of traffic decreases was responsible for continued weakness in the HOME RAILWAY market, where business remained of almost negligible proportions. The market awaits with rather anxious interest the dividend statements, which are to be published to-day and to-morrow. There were falls of ¼ in Great Western, Midland, and Southern Deferred and Preferred, and of ½ in North-Eastern First Preference. Metropolitan continued in favour, the stock rising ½ to 67¼.

In the FOREIGN market business was a little more active, and support for some of the new scrips caused a sharp movement in prices. The discount on the new Austrian Loan narrowed to only ¾, which means a recovery of ¾ on the day, while the German Reparation Loan advanced 1¼ to 2¼ discount. Among the older European loans fractional rises occurred in German Sevens (106½), Austrian Sixes (101¼), French Fours (120½), Seine Sevens (108½), Portuguese Threes, First Series (42½), and Roumanian Fours (44½). Brazilian bonds experienced a general recovery; gains of a point were made by the San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Loan (78) and the new Seven per Cent. Coffee Loan (4½ discount), while bonds of the Federal Government rose from ½ to ¾.

RISE IN OIL SHARES

The OIL market at the opening made no response to the more favourable figures of American production. The average daily output last week amounted to 2,500,100 barrels, as compared with 2,530,800 barrels in the previous week, and 2,894,000 barrels in the corresponding week of 1929. Later in the day, however, a recovery set in, and the market closed firm, with prices higher all round. The gains include 1-16 in Anglo-Persian (3 31-32), ¼ in V.O.C. (2 5-16), 3-32 in Shell (4 11-16) and Burmah (4 3-32), ¼ in Royal Dutch (32½), and 4½d. to 6d. in Canadian Eagle (11s.) and Mexican Eagle (12s. 6d.). The RUBBER market remained weak.

The INDUSTRIAL market, while showing no uniform tendency, was better in places. The International group derived some encouragement from American advices; interest in this group centered in Record shares, Columbia Graphophone being raised 5-16 to 4, and Gramophone being advanced 5-32 to 3 11-32. International Nickel, the meeting of which takes place to-morrow, improved to 25½, and Hydro Electric and Brazilian Traction rallied to 40 and 40½ respectively. United Molasses were again offered, closing 3-32 lower on the day at 1 29-32, after touching 1¼. On the other hand Unilever improved slightly, the old to 2 11-16 and the new to 7s. 3d. discount, while Turner and Newall rallied to 3 1-16. Nitrate shares were firm on the signing by the Chilean President of the Bill for the merger; Lautaro Preferred advanced to 3½. Courtaulds were slightly better at 2 5-32. International Tea rising to 21s. 3d. and Lipton to 5s. 3d. A number of BREWERY shares were quoted from 3d. to 6d. higher. INSURANCE shares in a number of cases established small gains. In the BANKING group Australian shares were easier, Bank of Australasia declining to 10½, Bank of New South Wales to 33, English, Scottish, and Australian to 5 5-16, and Union of Australia to 10. Sudan Plantations hardened to 2 1-32, but Hudson's Bay were lower at 2 15-16. A sharp fall occurred in Waring and Gillow, the shares closing 5s. lower at 15s. There was a demand for Simms Motor Units, which changed hands up to 19s. 3d. and closed at about 16s. 9d., as compared with 15s. Among recent issues Newcastle Electric Debenture and London Electric Railway Debenture each rose ½ to 2 premium and 1¼ premium respectively.

In the Mining market a revival took place in the afternoon in RHODESIAN COPPER shares. Congo Border closed ½ higher at 13½, and higher prices were established for Bwana M'Kubwa (12s. 10½d.), N'Changa (2 7-16), Roan Antelope (1 1-32), and Rhodesian Selection Trust (1 7-16). Tanganyika and Zambesia were dull, showing losses of 1-32 to 1-16. RAND GOLD shares were irregular, but there were more rises than falls. Among shares to improve were Anglo-American, Gold Fields, West Springs, Government Areas, and East Geduld. Randfontein Estates hardened in the morning to 8s. 10½d., but closed without net change at 8s. 9d. De Beers rallied to 7½. Small declines took place in Springs, Sub Nigel, and Modder East. Rio Tinto recovered ½ to 34½.

GOLD FROM NEW YORK

HEAVY MOVEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 23

The outflow of gold from the United States continued to-day, when arrangements were made for the shipment of $14,000,000 to France and $1,000,000 to Canada. Lazard Frères and the Guaranty Trust Company are shipping $8,000,000 and $6,000,000 respectively on the Europa, which sails to-night. The $1,000,000 for Canada is being sent by the International Acceptance Bank.

The total gold exports to France since the export movement started last week now amount to $22,000,000. Those to Canada amount to $3,000,000. Lazard Frères had intended to send only $6,000,000 to France to-day, but increased the amount by $2,000,000 early in the afternoon, when the franc remained above the gold point.

LA PLATA TRAMWAYS

SALE AGREEMENT NOT CARRIED OUT

In December last shareholders of the La Plata Electric Tramways Company approved an agreement for the sale of the undertaking as on January 1 last to La Compañhia de Tranvias La Nacional for £375,000, payable as to £45,000 in cash and £330,000 in Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures secured by a first charge on the assets of the combined companies. The directors now announce, in their report for the year 1929, that the agreement has not been carried out. On the request of the purchasers the completion date was postponed until February 1, 1930, subject to payment of interest. The cash portion of the purchase price, amounting to £45,000, plus interest, was duly paid on February 1, but the £330,000 of Debentures have not been received.

According to advices received from La Plata there are impediments to the creation of the requisite first charge on the assets to secure the Debentures of La Nacional Company. Notwithstanding this, the purchasers tendered on July 1, 1930, payment of a sum equivalent to the half-year's interest on the Debentures. Under legal advice this payment was not accepted and negotiations have been commenced to rescind the agreement, a course which has met with the approval of the larger shareholders. If the agreement is rescinded, the question of financing capital expenditure, which was suspended in view of the expected sale, will require serious consideration and the directors therefore propose that the payment of the Preference dividend should be held in abeyance.

The accounts show that the net profit for 1929 amounted to £20,740 (against £23,549 for 1928), which, together with £5,190 brought forward, or a total of £25,930, is carried forward, in view of the above-mentioned circumstances. Meeting, July 30.

MONEY MARKET

A LARGE GOLD EXPORT

PORT OF LONDON BILLS

The principal development in Lombard-street yesterday was the sale by the Bank of England of £521,000 of bar gold. This withdrawal was understood to be for France; its large size compared with recent shipments is explained by the fact that part of it will be dealt with at the French and a part at the English refinery. From time to time gold is taken out for treatment by the French refinery, whose capacity is understood to be less than that of the English. Yesterday's withdrawals had been arranged forward, and it is believed that existing forward engagements represent about a fortnight's supply for the refineries. The French exchange was slightly less unfavourable to sterling, closing 1c. higher at 123.67f. There was also a rise in the New York rate, but it failed to close as high as the closing figure in New York on the previous day. Money remained plentiful in Lombard-street, though in some directions it was more inquired for in the afternoon. Loan rates remained unaltered. Discount rates were well maintained at 2 7-16 per cent. for three months fine bank bills. A small inquiry on Continental account was reported at 2¾ per cent., and one of the home banks took a few September maturities at 2 5-16 per cent. Tenders are due to-day for £2,000,000 of six months Port of London Bills in renewal of bills maturing to-morrow.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅝	2 7/16	2 13/32–2 15/32	2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%
2 15/32–2 17/32	2 13/32–2 15/32	3—3½	3 1/4—3½	3½—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate opened at about $4.86⅛ the level to which it rose in New York on Tuesday, but it soon declined to about $4.86 21-32. New York, however, again showed an inclination to bid for sterling yesterday afternoon, and the rate advanced in the late dealings, closing at $4.86 45-64, compared with $4.86 41-64 on Tuesday. The Montreal rate was slightly lower at $4.85 15-16. At 123.67f. the French exchange finally showed a rise of 1c. Italian lire were slightly cheaper, the Milan rate being finally 92.88½. Sharp fluctuations occurred in the Spanish rate, for, after it had been taken to 42.70p., pesetas were supported from New York, and the rate touched 42.15p. in the afternoon, being finally 42.42½p., against 42.57½p. on Tuesday. German marks were more offered, and the Berlin rate moved in favour of sterling, closing ½pf. higher at 20.37½m. Among the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate hardened to 1s. 6 5-16d. There was a further decline in the Argentine exchange, which closed at 42.16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 23	July 22
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 21/32–34	4.86 29/32–48 3/4
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16–86 1/4	4.85 7/8–86 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.64–123.69	123.63–123.70
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79 1/2–80 1/2	34.79 1/2–80 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.87–92.90	92.85–92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03–03 1/2	25.02 1/2–03 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Rehavot	M. to £	193.23	193 1/4–193 3/4	193 1/4–3/4
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.15–42.70	42.30–42.68
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108 1/2–108 3/4	108 1/2–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09–12.09 1/16	12.09 1/4–09 1/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36 1/2–37 1/4	20.36 1/2–37 1/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581½	34.42–34.45	34.41–34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.79	27.76–27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164 1/64–164 1/4	164 1/64–164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.36–43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Stmsh'pple	Pst. to £	110	1,025	1,025
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/2–274 3/4	274 1/2–274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.56	48 3/4–48 7/8	48 3/4–48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.22–18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16 1/2	18.15 1/4–16 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 1/4–09 1/4	18.09–18.09 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	18.15 1/2–18.15 3/4	18.15 1/2–18.16
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	97 1/16–97 5/16	97 1/16–97 5/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 31/32–1 31/32	1 31/32–1 31/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32–7/32	2 01/32–7/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 6-1 6⅝	1 5/7–1 6⅝
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 27/32–28/32	2 27/32–28/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 3/4–09 1/4	12.08 3/4–09 1/4
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
B. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	511 32–9 2	553 4–4 4
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 1/2–40 3/4	40 3/4–40 15/16
Montev'o	Per dol.	51d.	39.97	39.96
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	42 3/4–42 3/4	42 3/4–42 3/4
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	13.03 3/4	13.03 3/4

† 90 days. ‡Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 7 6	92 2 6	91 17 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 12 6	93 7 6	93 2 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 10 0	98 5 0	98 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £521,094 in BAR GOLD. For the week to July 23 there has been a net efflux of £1,370,962, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 17—		July 17—	
Foreign gold coin	7	Bar gold	255,398
July 18	Nil	July 18—	
		Bar gold	94,471
		Sovs.	4,000
July 19—		July 19—	
Sovs. from abroad	50,000	Sovs.	2,000
July 21—		July 21—	
Sovs.	8,000	Bar gold	265,801
July 22	Nil	July 22—	
		Bar gold	285,105
		Sovs.	2,000
July 23	Nil	July 23—	
		Bar gold	521,094
Net efflux	1,370,962		
Total	£1,429,869	Total	£1,429,869

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,514,887 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1d. per oz.

Silver again improved in value, the price rising 1-16d. to 16 1-16d. per oz. for cash and 15 15-16d. for forward delivery. "Bear" covering on both Indian and Chinese account was responsible for the rise.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	July 23	July 22	—	July 23	July 22
Abitibi	25¾	25½	Cockshutt	15	14⅞
Alberta Pac.	—	—	Cons. Mining	198	198
Grain	10	No bid	Dom. Bridge	55¾	55
Asbestos	1	1	Dom. Textile	71	68½
Do., Pref.	3	2	Fam. Players	43	43
B.C. Packers	6¼	6¼	Fraser Cos.	7⅞	No bid
Braz. Tract.	39⅞	39¼	Hollinger	5½	5¾
B.C. Pwr., A	36⅜	36½	Int. Nickel	25	24½
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Massey, H.	26	25¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	1½	1½	Montreal Lt.	58¼	58⅜
Do., 1st Pref.	23	26	Natl. Brew.	31	30¾
Do., 2nd Pf.	3¾	3¾	Nat. Steel Car	48	48
Brompton	27¾	27¾	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	160	160	Power Corp.	69½	68
Can. Car.	20½	20½	Price Bros.	62	62
Do., Pref.	26½	26½	Quebec Pwr.	55½	54½
C. Cement	14	14⅜	Shawinigan	68	68
Do., Pref.	93	93	S. Canada Power	No bid	No bid
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	43½	43
Indust. Alcohol, A	5½	5¼	W'peg. Elec.	39	38
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	295	295
C. Power	13¼	13¼	Can. Bk. Com.	No bid	245
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank	291	290
Do., Prefd.	43	42¾			

* Ex dividend.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES ISSUE

The issue of £1,000,000 Redeemable Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock was fully subscribed, and the underwriters have therefore not been called upon to take up any part of the issue.

Letters of allotment have been posted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR AFTER FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, July 23.—Activity increased to-day with buying during the greater part of the session. Support from the banks was reported and the easiness of money continued to assist the "bulls." Towards the close, however, operators became more cautious, owing to doubts regarding the stability of the commodity market, and irregularity appeared. Sales amounted to 2,523,000 shares.

The market was firm at the opening and more active. The firmness of oil stocks was a feature, it being reported that the gasoline stock had declined 1,855,000 barrels.

Although the market was quieter, with realizing in some sections, the general tone was firm in the afternoon, as offerings were absorbed without significant recessions. There was a continuance of active buying of Steel Common, Radio Corporation, and General Motors, while the firmness of railroad stocks was a feature. Car loadings for the week ended July 12 were given as 123,844, but the increase was mainly due to the inclusion of the double holiday in the previous week. Seasonal comparison showed a decline in drives against the short interest, and Case Threshing Machine reached 200½. Towards the close prices eased on realizing, operators being cautious as commodities continued to lack distinct signs of stability. Bonds, moreover, while firm, failed to develop activity. Although there are predictions of an upturn in the steel industry shortly, operations meanwhile continued at the year's lowest level. The close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 23	July 22
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 17/32	4.86⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/16	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 9/32	4.84⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 13/16	4.85¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20	40.19⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90	26.89¾
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80¾
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88¾	23.89
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98½	13.98½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44¾	19.44¾
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.50	11.49	11.48
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.13¾	14.13¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54	17.54
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.27	36.36
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.90	10.90

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices July 23	July 22	—	Closing Prices July 23	July 22
Atchison	223	220	Int.C.Amer	20	20
Atl. Coast	151	151	KansasCity	64⅛	63
B. & O.	106½	106¼	Louisville	125	125
Can. Pref.	85½	83½	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn			Miss., Pac.	65½	65½
M. T'sit	65½	65½	Do., Pref.	123¼	122¾
Can. Pac.	18⅞	18⅞	N.Mex.&T. Pf	1	1
Cent. N.J.	241	—	Do., 2 Pf.	¾	—
Ches. & O.	190½	189	N.Y. Cent.	167	165
Ch. G. W.	11½	11½	Nthk. & W.	230	227¼
Do., Pref.	40½	41	N. Pacific	74	—
Ch. N.W.	75½	74	Pennsylv'a	76¾	75⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P	15⅝	15¼	Reading	104	105
Ch.Rock Is.	104½	105	S.L. & S.F.	92	92
Del. & Hud.	160	158	S.L.& S.W.	68½	65¼
Del., Lack.	114	113¼	S. Pacific	119¼	118
Erie	42¼	42	Southern	96	95¾
Do., 1st Pf	57	56	Do., Pref.	94	94
G.N., Pref.	82½	82½	U. Pacific	222	220
Ill. Cent.	117½	117	Do., Pref.	85½	85½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	26¾	26½	Wabash	37	36¼
			Do., Pf. A	74	74

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	117	116	Int. Paper	23	22½
AlliedChem	265	265	Int. Tb'k	47¼	46¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	35	30	Kennecott	39½	39¾
Am. and F. Pwr.	72	71	Kresge S.S.	29⅝	28½
Am. Can.	130⅞	127¾	K'ger, 5%	28⅝	28½
Am. Loco.	44	44	Liggett&M.	94¼	92¾
Am.Rolling Mills	57½	55¼	Loose Wile	6¾	6¼
Am. Smelt.	66⅝	65⅜	Mack Trks.	56	54⅜
Am.Sug. R.	52⅝	50¾	Montg'yW.	36⅝	36⅜
Am. Tel.	217½	216¼	Nash Mtrs.	36½	35½
Am. Tob.	238	232	Nat. Bisct.	85¼	85¼
Am.Wool'n	10⅜	9½	Nat.Cash R.	52¼	51
Anaconda	50	—	Nat. Dairy	53⅞	51½
Armour D.	10	—	N. Amer.	100	98
As.DryGds.	34⅞	34	Packard	15	14⅝
At'tic Ref.	36⅝	35¼	Pan-A. Pet.	59¼	58¾
Baldwins	25

COMPANY MEETINGS

FURNESS, WITHY AND COMPANY

ORDINARY SHARE DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

£250,000 SET ASIDE FOR DEPRECIATION

THE FLEET AND THE INVESTMENTS

NEW VESSEL FOR THE BERMUDA SERVICE

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

EFFECTS OF WORLD-WIDE TRADE DEPRESSION

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Furness, Withy & Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Furness House, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt., presided and was supported by the directors of the company.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. RALPH T. WARWICK, of Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son, read the auditors' report.

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt., in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—We have heard read the notice convening this meeting and also the auditors' report, and to complete the opening formalities we should read the directors' report, &c. I have no doubt, however, that you will dispense with what is a somewhat unnecessary procedure inasmuch as the report and accounts have been in your hands for the requisite period of seven clear days.

This being so, there is one matter to which I would like to refer before proceeding with my customary review of the company's affairs, and that is the passing away of our friend and colleague the late Sir John Esplen. Sir John was a man who rendered most valuable services to this company and its associated undertakings, not in any ostentatious manner, but with quiet sagacity. He loved ships and everything connected with shipping, and in every sense he was one of the most shipwise men of his time. His colleagues on this board mourn the loss of a friend, and the company has lost a loyal and wise counsellor.

In consequence of the vacancies created by the death of Sir John Esplen and by the previous retirement of Mr. R. J. Thompson, we have invited Lord Kirkley and Mr. I. P. R. Napier to join the board, to which fact I will make further reference at a later stage of these proceedings. We are glad to have these gentlemen with us to-day.

CHANGES IN THE ACCOUNTS

Turning now to the accounts before us, as you will have observed, there are some changes in form which have been made necessary by the new Companies Act which has come into force since our last meeting. On the liability side the only change is that we have shown separately the amount due to subsidiary companies—namely, £1,003,990, which was previously partly included in sundry creditors and partly dealt with by way of deduction from items on the other side of the balance-sheet. In consequence sundry creditors now stand at a reduced figure—namely, £1,922,652—which, as I have mentioned on previous occasions, includes full provision for taxation, as well as for the Preference share dividend which was paid on May 1 and for the Ordinary share dividend which we propose now to declare.

The most important alterations appear on the assets side, as our shipping property, investments in subsidiary companies, general and British Government investments and freehold property, &c., are each shown separately. Shipping property, from which ample depreciation has been written off, stands at £1,211,847. Investments in subsidiary companies, which in fact number 16, stand at £5,288,216—namely, at cost less depreciation. General investments, which include British Government securities, and also our investments in associated companies which are not subsidiaries, as well as outside investments, stand at £2,212,714, this figure again being cost less depreciation. Freeholds, office buildings, dock warehouses, wharves, &c., both in the United Kingdom and abroad, figure at £261,339 15s. 5d. after writing off depreciation from the original cost. The only other change is that there is shown separately the amount due from subsidiary companies—namely, £145,401. Sundry debtors at just over £1,000,000 show an increase of about £250,000 over last year's figure, and finally there is the usual cash item including Treasury Bills and Bills of Exchange on hand—namely, £538,644, which is about £100,000 less than in 1929.

The auditors' report, which is in the usual form, contains no qualifications whatever, and it will be obvious to those of you who have made a study of the new Companies Act that the auditors' reports on the balance-sheets of the subsidiary companies also contain no qualifications inasmuch as there is no reference thereto in our own balance-sheet. Your directors are satisfied that in the aggregate the various investments are worth more than the figure at which they stand in the company's books.

Altogether the balance-sheet is one which I feel perfectly sure will be regarded by all shareholders as entirely satisfactory.

YEAR'S PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

I cannot say quite the same of the profit and loss account, but I can at least say that it is satisfactory having regard to existing conditions. The account is in the same form as in previous years and shows a reduction in profit of about £58,000, a fact for which I have no doubt you will have been well prepared by the more or less general experience of commercial undertakings during the past year.

Notwithstanding this reduction in profit, we are in a position, after paying our Preference share dividend, to maintain the Ordinary dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, and to put aside for depreciation the same amount as a year ago—namely, £250,000—leaving the amount to be carried forward to the current year at £236,171, which is approximately £28,000 less than the amount brought in. As I commenced by saying, I hope these figures will be satisfactory to you having regard to the difficult conditions which governed last year's trading.

I make no apology for again putting aside £250,000 for depreciation. We consider it is in keeping with our past conservative policy that we should do everything we possibly can to maintain the company in its present strong position, particularly in view of the present unsettled conditions. I feel sure this policy will have your full approval.

It is true, as it has been for several years past, that our fleet has contributed very moderately to our profits, and whilst our dividend income is derived very largely from our subsidiary and associated companies, it must be borne in mind that their profits in turn are earned partly from the operation of ships, and partly from their own investments. As a matter of fact, of the 16 subsidiary companies to which I have referred, exactly half are ship-owning companies and the other half are other than ship-owning. Of the companies which I have referred to as associated companies, the division in numbers is approximately one-third ship-owning and two-thirds other than ship-owning.

NO LOSSES IN THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The footnote to the balance-sheet which states that there are no losses in the subsidiary companies, and that the profits are only included in our accounts to the extent that they have been distributed by way of dividends, speaks for itself, but I may supplement that statement by adding that both our subsidiary and principal associated companies have all done reasonably well, and have maintained their dividend declarations. For instance, the British Maritime Trust, Limited, paid its usual dividend of 6 per cent. after putting aside a sum of £50,000, which is equal to a further 5 per cent. on its share capital. The Economic Insurance Company paid 10 per cent. free of tax, after putting to reserve £50,000, equal to 20 per cent. on its paid-up share capital. Houlder Brothers and Co. paid 10 per cent. free of tax, and put aside £25,000. The Prince Line paid 5 per cent. free of tax, and wrote off £100,000 for depreciation. The Manchester Liners paid 10 per cent. free of tax on its Ordinary capital, after making provision for depreciation, and so on throughout practically the whole list, the outstanding feature being that in the case of most of the ship-owning companies there has unfortunately been a reduction in the operating earnings of the ships. But in every case profits have been earned after providing for depreciation.

During the year four vessels belonging to associated companies have been disposed of to shipbreakers, as they had outlived their period of usefulness. Four other vessels, which had not reached that stage, have been sold, and with one exception—which I will refer to separately—no new construction has been undertaken, other than a large tanker, for which type of tonnage there is better demand than for ordinary cargo vessels.

NEW HIGH-SPEED PASSENGER VESSEL

The exception which I have mentioned is that we have placed an order with Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong and Co. for a new high-speed passenger vessel, to be owned by your company and to run in the New York-Bermuda trade of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company, in which, as you know, we have a considerable interest. The new vessel will run alongside the m.v. Bermuda, which has already gained such popularity in the trade, and will replace the Fort Victoria, which was owned by the company referred to, and was unfortunately lost last December after having been run into whilst dropping her pilot during a thick fog. Although there were altogether some 560 souls on board at the time of the accident, I am very glad to state that as a result of splendid seamanship and judgment on the part of Captain Francis and the ship's *personnel* not a single life was lost, nor was any personal injury sustained.

The new vessel will enter the service in the fall of next year. She will carry about 830 first-class passengers in most modern and luxurious accommodation, and we hope she will prove to be as popular as the Bermuda now is. We have given the new ship the name of Mid-Ocean to identify her with the Island of Bermuda in mid-ocean, and she will be the first ship in our own and associated fleets to be driven by turbo-electric machinery. Apart altogether from the loss of the Fort Victoria, the construction of the new ship has been made desirable by the steady and continuous increase in the number of visitors to Bermuda, coupled with the fact that since the Fort Victoria was lost outside competition has made itself evident.

To synchronize with the building of the Mid-Ocean, and to provide for the accommodation and amusement of the type of passenger we expect to carry, arrangements are in course of completion for the erection of a new hotel overlooking Castle Harbour, Bermuda, in the midst of most delightful scenery, with a first-class golf course in its park-like surroundings.

PANAMA CANAL DUES

Later on in my remarks I will refer to the difficult conditions which at present confront the shipping industry as a whole, but there are also one or two more or less domestic difficulties which I think it is appropriate for me to mention. We have, as you know, a regular service operated by nine fast motor-ships between the United Kingdom and the Pacific Coast of North America. These vessels naturally use the Panama Canal, both east-bound and west-bound. The Prince Line also have their regular service from New York to the Far East, operated by nine fast motor-ships and turbine steamers which use the Panama Canal, on their east-bound voyage. Other vessels of our own and associated companies use the Canal occasionally. There has recently been a Bill promoted in the United States Parliament designed to revise the basis upon which Canal dues are to be levied. The revised scale will benefit certain types and classes of tonnage, but will be to the disadvantage of other vessels, and if the revision should unfortunately be put into effect, it will involve our associated fleets in additional dues of approximately £25,000 per annum. Theoretically this additional expenditure should be adjusted by an upward revision of freight rates, but it is extremely doubtful whether, in the present depressed state of freight markets, this would be practicable, at any rate for the time being.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

The South American trade has been disappointing, due to a variety of circumstances, and whilst I am certain that the great countries which comprise the South American Continent will quickly recover from the temporary setback which has been experienced, and will continue to expand and develop as they have done in recent years, still from a shipowning point of view there are many difficulties to be faced and overcome.

Our interests in the South American trade are many sided. The Houlder Line and Prince Line are interested in the trade from the United Kingdom—the Furness-Houlder Argentine Lines and the British and Argentine Steam Navigation Company are primarily interested in the homeward trade with refrigerated produce, and the Prince Line are further interested in the trade, both north and south bound, between New York/Brazil and the River Plate. On all these routes there is a superabundance of tonnage, chiefly occasioned by newcomers who have not shared in the development work in the years gone by. In the trade from New York, for instance, there is a regular line sailing practically every day of the week, and none of these vessels is at present sailing full. Under the circumstances the problem of maintaining the goodwill of the established lines is an exceedingly difficult one, more especially as some of the competitive lines are substantially subsidized. I understand, for instance, that one of the lines referred to is in receipt of a mail contract subsidy of about £250,000 per annum, and other lines receive similar advantages.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL AND OVERSEA TRADE

The question of so-called mail contracts granted by the United States Authorities to their steamship services is more difficult to comprehend in its practical operation than in its original conception. For instance, if Press reports are to be credited, there are instances on record where steamship operators have been permitted to charter vessels for a comparatively nominal sum of two thousand odd dollars a month and have simultaneously been awarded mail contract payments of about seven times that amount for the privilege of carrying an infinitesimal amount of mail. However, whilst these incidents have some effect upon competitive shipowning, they are really domestic questions with which we are not greatly concerned. What we are more particularly concerned with is the direct effect of the new United States Tariff Bill upon the imports into that country from various countries from which we, and our associated companies, operate services, and the indirect effect upon the export trade of the United States. On the whole I am inclined to the view that United States manufacturers will themselves find their own solution of these problems, and that the oversea trade of the United States will not suffer any radical diminution.

I referred last year to the development of the trade between the United Kingdom and Pacific Coast of United States and Canada, and pointed out that whereas a few years ago the regular lines numbered about five there were then no fewer than 15 lines seeking to reap the harvest which the majority of them had not assisted in sowing. The past year, which in any case has not been a particularly good one, has witnessed even greater competition, and within the past few weeks I regret that another new line has appeared and intends to operate a service to the ports in which our company is particularly interested—namely, London, Liverpool, and Manchester. I can say without fear of contradiction that there is no need for this new service, and its successful operation can only be made possible by reason of the fact that its vessels will fly the United States flag and consequently will be entitled to American coastwise privileges and to mail subsidy benefits. The services which the new line will perform are already being adequately and efficiently covered by existing services of old-established lines.

THE SHIPPING DEPRESSION

Notwithstanding the satisfactory financial statement which we are able to place before you to-day, and which is the result of careful husbandry in the past, I think it is common knowledge that the shipping industry is passing through a most difficult period. The simple and elementary cause—namely, the excess of supply over demand—is equally common knowledge and common to a good many other industries to-day, but the fundamental reasons for this state of affairs are both difficult to elucidate and impossible—so far as shipowners are concerned—to control. Our business is the oversea carriage of commodities, and in the ordinary way heavy production, whether it be of crops, raw materials, or of manufactured articles, might be expected to lead to greater activity in the movement of those commodities between the nations of the world. So far as my knowledge goes there is at present no lack of production, either of foodstuffs, raw materials or manufactured articles. Yet there is no active movement. It may therefore be fairly assumed that, to some extent, the trouble lies in the contraction of buying power brought about by the contraction of credit. In consequence of this contraction of credit and buying power, commodity prices have been falling for some time past, and similarly the price of shipping services has fallen for the same fundamental reasons.

DECLINE IN OVERSEA SHIPMENT OF WHEAT

But there are also other contributing factors. As an instance, I understand the statistics show that the oversea shipment of wheat alone in the year ended July, 1929, amounted to 113,000,000 quarters, whereas the figure for the corresponding period of 1930 is approximately only 77,500,000 quarters, a difference of 35,500,000 quarters, or a reduction of say 7,000,000 tons. Presumably the falling off in shipments is due partly to reduction of stocks, and partly to exceptionally good home crops in the wheat importing countries. Whether there are other reasons, such for instance as a change in the dietary habits of some sections of the human race, I do not know, but at any rate these figures alone would account for the employment of about 200 ships all the year round, to say nothing of the further employment that would arise from the carriage of coal to foreign stations to bunker the ships employed in carrying the grain. These impressive figures concern wheat alone, and the same reasons which have caused the reduction in oversea shipments have brought about a heavy fall in the price of wheat, which now stands at less than 81 per bushel, in the United States and Canada, a price not previously touched for many years.

HOPEFUL FACTORS

Disastrous as the heavy fall in commodity prices may seem at present, it is in reality a hopeful sign for the future. We have previously passed through similar phases, more or less acute, and I have no doubt that when commodity prices reach a level at which they remain stable for a while, and stocks begin to be absorbed and need to be replenished, that will be the turning point for an upward trend in which the value of shipping services will rise in common with other values.

There are, of course, other contributory causes to the world depression in trade. There is the fall in silver, seriously depreciating the Chinese currency and affecting the purchasing power of that country; there is the situation in India; there is the increasing tendency all over the world towards higher tariffs; and there is a huge country like Russia, with a population of about 150,000,000 people, comparatively stagnant in purchasing and producing power, as compared with the pre-War period. Some of these causes must ultimately disappear, or at any rate be considerably ameliorated. Prices cannot fall for ever; present conditions cannot endure for ever. In the meantime, we are in danger of developing an inferiority complex, overlooking the fact that the depression is largely world-wide.

I quite agree with a recent letter to the Press by Lord Melchett, who pointed out that we are suffering too much from pessimism, which destroys initiative. If your directors had allowed themselves to be influenced by this feeling, the new vessel recently contracted for for the Bermuda trade, to which I have already referred, would never have been built. The achievements of our country in the past do not justify pessimism.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES

At any rate, it cannot be claimed that the shipping industry is a drag on trade revival, as the cost of ocean-carrying represents a smaller percentage of the value of goods than in pre-War days. The freight index figures for the month of June compiled by the Chamber of Shipping disclose a very depressing situation. Taking 100 as the figure for 1913, the figure for June, 1930, is actually 78.12. This figure compares with 103.03 a year ago. This shows that freight rates are about 22 per cent. lower than the immediate pre-War level, and indicates the deplorable condition of international trade. In many cases it is not a question of what rate will be accepted, but that no cargo is offering at any figure, necessitating the return of vessels to a home port in ballast with no alternative but laying up at considerable cost. The last returns show that there are about 2,500,000 deadweight tons of shipping laid up in British ports alone, a total that is being added to weekly. Even this figure takes no account of the empty space in liners. Your company and its subsidiary and associated interests are engaged in liner operations all over the world, and I am afraid more frequently than not the vessels are at present sailing with a considerable amount of vacant space.

INCREASE IN EXPENSES

But this decrease in freight index figures only reveals one side of the picture. If reduction in freights were accompanied by a corresponding reduction in expenses no great harm would be done. But this is far from the case. While freights, as I have shown, disclose a decrease of 22 per cent. compared with 1913, expenses, on the other hand, show an increase of from 70 to 75 per cent. I have had taken out the comparative expenses of two of our steamers owned by two different companies. In one case the average increase of expenses on a recent voyage compared with a 1913 voyage is 71 per cent., in the other case 75 per cent.

It may be interesting to show the respective increases in the various classes of expenditure in the case of these two vessels.

Port and cargo expenses	112-125 per cent.
Wages	86-90 per cent.
Provisions	80-81 per cent.
Stores	78 per cent.
Bunker coals	28-30 per cent.

I have not included insurance and repairs because, in the former case, the difference in value does not enable a true comparison to be made, and, in the latter case, the older the vessel the greater the cost of maintenance and repairs. Nevertheless, repairs have increased in cost. Probably the rate of marine insurance stands alone as the only item of expenditure that has shown no increase, although here again the actual cost is heavier to the shipowner on account of the larger values that have to be insured, owing to the increased cost of tonnage.

In many parts of the world efforts are being made, or methods are being widely discussed, by which the various difficulties with which we are at present beset may be dealt with by what I will describe as artificial means. There are grain pools holding stocks of grain, there is a coffee scheme, a rubber scheme, a tin scheme, a wool scheme, and so on, all more or less designed to protect the producer from the consequences of over-production and falling prices. Our own industry is not immune from these discussions. Various schemes have been suggested for dealing with the surplus supply of tonnage, either by laying up a greater volume of tonnage than is already laid up through expediency, or by breaking up old tonnage. The great difficulty in all these schemes is that the shipping industry is essentially international in character, and those nations which have the least to gain will obviously be the most backward in contributing to the common sacrifices that are necessary.

THE TONNAGE POSITION

The world's tonnage position is that there is at present afloat over 68,000,000 gross tons of shipping, as compared with about 43,000,000 tons in 1913. The British flag proportion of the total is just over 23,000,000 tons.

Vessels of 25 years of age and over comprise more than 10,000,000 gross tons, or, say, 15½ per cent. of the total. Great Britain possesses 1,615,000 tons of these vessels, or about 7 per cent. of the total British tonnage.

The total world tonnage of vessels of 20 years and under 25 years is about 6,300,000 gross tons, or, say, nearly 10 per cent. of the whole. Of this amount Great Britain possesses about 1,600,000 tons, again equal to about 7 per cent. of the whole British tonnage.

If to these figures, which give a total of about 16,500,000 gross tons of shipping of 20 years or more, is added another 5,000,000 tons of younger ships, which for various reasons are not available for ordinary trading purposes, we arrive at a figure which practically represents the excess of present-day tonnage over the pre-War figure.

Generally speaking, 20 years in the life of a ship is the equivalent of the human three-score years and ten, so it is obvious that the elimination of the 21,500,000 tons of shipping above referred to would make itself very much felt in any revival of trade.

THE SUGGESTED BREAKING-UP OF OLD SHIPS

One panacea for the ills from which the shipping industry suffers that has of late been much discussed is the compulsory breaking-up of these old ships. It is suggested that old British ships instead of being sold abroad and continued in competition should be scrapped, and that a fund be provided by British shipowners to compensate the owners of the broken-up tonnage for the difference in value, say, £2 per ton, or whatever the figure may be. The practical difficulty here is that, as the British proportion of ships of 20 years of age and over is less than 20 per cent. of the world total of ships of that age, it would be a contribution by British shipping for the benefit of world shipping without any similar contribution from the rest of the world.

The alternative would be an international agreement, which in all probability would be difficult of achievement. In any case the sale of these or, in fact, any vessels abroad or anywhere else, is practically impossible under present conditions. Furthermore, owners of modern vessels naturally object to compensating owners of other vessels, the cost of which should have been written off during their life.

It seems to me that the only practical remedy is for the owners of old ships who have no special use for them to break them up themselves rather than keep them laid up at considerable expense, waiting for an improvement in freights, of which, unfortunately, there is no immediate certainty. A partial difficulty here would probably be the inability of the market to absorb so large an amount of scrap.

THE OUTLOOK

While I have made reference to some of our current problems—and I am quite sure the shipping industry is not alone in having its difficulties to solve—I would not have it thought that I am weighed down by existing conditions. On the contrary, I view the future with a greater measure of optimism than I have felt for some time past, and if I may take a lead from one of Dickens' characters I would say with Mark Tapley that there is a great deal of merit in being cheerful in the face of such conditions as at present exist. My optimistic outlook is justified by the belief that existing conditions are part of the stage setting for the trade revival which will come as surely as anything which it is possible to predict. It will come so far as shipping is concerned, because oversea trade has constantly developed and expanded ever since the nations of the world first commenced to trade together, and there is not yet any known method by which the oversea trade of the world can be transported as efficiently, and as cheaply, as by shipping. If we accept this view, I think we may go a step farther and take satisfaction from the fact that our company, by reason of its well-spread interests in most of the important routes of the world, coupled with being equipped with a most efficient fleet and organization, will be well placed to take the fullest possible advantage of the revival when it does come.

EVIDENCE OF FUTURE CONFIDENCE

At any rate we have backed our faith in the future by building new tonnage of the most efficient and economical type for one service after another, so as to keep our organization continually "on its toes." As you know, we have entirely rebuilt the Prince Line fleet in the New York-Far Eastern trade. We did the same in our own United Kingdom Pacific Coast trade, and last year saw the four fast freight and passenger vessels put into commission in the Furness Prince Line Service between New York and South America. Now, as I have already pointed out, we are building a new ship for the Bermuda trade as a companion to the Bermuda, which will enable us to give a regular service twice a week from New York. We have also recently built four big refrigerated vessels for the U.K.-South American trade, which is managed by our associated company, Houlder Brothers and Company, and so on. Altogether the expenditure of our group on new tonnage during the past three years has, without increasing our capital, exceeded £7,000,000 and that fact is, I believe, the best possible evidence of our confidence in the future. In other words, like optimists we have seen opportunities in every difficulty, in contrast with pessimists who see difficulties in every opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFFS

Before concluding I desire to express the board's appreciation of the work of our staffs in their various spheres. In a widespread organization such as ours it is obvious that loyal and efficient work is a matter of great importance—in fact it is one of the cornerstones of the company's success. It is even more important when times are difficult than when they are good. In these remarks I include not alone the executive and management staffs, but also all those who are equally part of the organization—namely, those afloat and at the docks and wharves both at home and abroad. Our thanks are due to them all and the board gladly pay this tribute.

Ladies and gentlemen,—I have detained you a long time and I will now propose the resolution which I ask you to accept, "That the directors' report and accounts be adopted and that a final dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, in respect of the financial year ended April 30, 1930, be paid on August 16 next to all shareholders registered on the books on July 23, 1930, and that the warrants be posted on August 15, 1930." I have much pleasure in proposing that resolution, and I will ask Mr. Burnett, the deputy-chairman, to second it.

Mr. ROBERT E. BURNETT (deputy-chairman) seconded the resolution.

REMARKS BY SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY

SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, Bt., said he was sure that all the shareholders would sympathize with the directors in the loss they had sustained by the death of Sir John Esplen. When he (Sir Fortescue) was an apprentice working round the docks and aboard ships in Liverpool, Mr. William Esplen was one of the leading consulting engineers there, and he remembered how he looked up to him as a man to be imitated and admired in every way. His son followed in his footsteps and although the chairman had coined a new word, "shipwise," Sir John Esplen thoroughly deserved that title, and, in fact, all the chairman had said about him. The chairman's speech, in part at all events, was very depressing to those who, like himself, looked to shipping as the chief means of sustaining life. The Chamber of Shipping returns, to which the chairman had referred, showed very markedly the gradual increase in laid-up tonnage. In July, 1929, there were 400,000 registered tons laid-up, while in April, 1930—nine or 10 months later—that figure had risen to 800,000 tons. The chairman had told them that there were 2,500,000 deadweight tons laid up in British ports. That was a very serious position, and they all realized how serious the outlook was in consequence. Then they had been told that there were 7,000,000 tons less wheat to be shipped in 1930 than in 1929. That was a figure of astonishing magnitude, and was a very great discouragement. They had also been told that they had to compete with bounty-fed-mail bounty-fed-tonnage in the United States. Notwithstanding the existing depression, however, it was satisfactory to know that Furness, Withy and Company was able to put aside £250,000 yearly for depreciation and to give the shareholders once again 10 per cent. upon their investment. Sir Frederick had told them that he was an optimist. Well, he (Sir Fortescue) came into that room in a rather pessimistic frame of mind, but he was going out of it sharing the chairman's optimism. But whatever happened they all knew that Sir Frederick and his colleagues would do the best they could in the interest of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved that the following elections to the board, made by the directors since the last general meeting, be confirmed:—The Right Hon. Lord Kirkley and Mr. Ian P. R. Napier, M.C.

These motions were seconded by Mr. S. J. FORSTER and Mr. E. H. MURRANT respectively, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Osborn G. Holmden, K.B.E., Mr. R. I. Dodsworth, O.B.E., and Mr. Walter C. Warwick.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Mr. FRANK H. HOULDER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son, were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

ALDERMAN WALTER LEE, J.P. (Newcastle), in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that Furness Withy and Company, Limited, was the one bright star in a very cloudy sky. It was due to the conservative policy that had been adopted and to the wonderful pilot who had navigated the affairs of this great company that it occupied its present sound position, in spite of the unprecedented world depression. They were all proud to be shareholders in this company, and he was sure they would wish to join in an appreciation of their chairman, who was very highly respected, esteemed, and trusted.

Mr. W. WALLACE seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and the CHAIRMAN having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE YEAR'S PROFIT AND DISTRIBUTION

CONDITIONS IN THE UNION AND RHODESIA

THE FALL IN PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE

LORD SELBORNE ON THE TRADE SITUATION

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G., who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Seven years ago I had the honour of occupying this chair, and looking up what I said on that occasion I find that I referred to the period of depression that was then upon us, and I attributed that depression almost entirely to the then unsettled state of Europe. I pointed out that the financial questions that had been pending between Great Britain and the United States of America had been settled, but that the chaotic condition of much of Central Europe, the absence of any settlement of the question of reparations or of inter-Allied debts, the failure of agreement on a common policy between the Allies, and the wild fluctuations of exchange, were the root causes of the stagnation of trade and the accompanying misery which so grievously afflicted so large a portion of the world.

THE SITUATION SEVEN YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY

Looking back at what has happened in those seven years we have to be thankful for the fact that the condition of Central Europe is much less chaotic than it was then; the vexed question of reparations and debts has been settled; the Allies are no longer in acute disagreement; exchange has been stabilized; in fact, the causes to which I at that time attributed the depression have passed away, or nearly passed away, and yet we are met at a moment when grievous depression still afflicts us. We are all agreed as to the serious nature of that depression, but we are not all in agreement as to its causes.

The situation in fact is very confused. We are a free trade country, and at a great sacrifice have achieved the recovery of the credit of the pound sterling. Yet we are suffering as we have never before suffered since we became a great industrial nation. The United States of America, which is protectionist to the hilt, after enjoying a period of immense prosperity, is now experiencing a great set-back, and unemployment there is said to be relatively as acute as it is here, though, so far as I know, there are no official statistics in the United States comparable to our official statistics here.

The condition of Russia and the extremely unsettled state of almost the whole of the Far East is undoubtedly a cause of the world-wide depression, but also it seems that the world is suffering from over-production, a possibility which, so far as I am aware, was never contemplated by the economists of a hundred years ago, but which we certainly owe to the influence of science, and particularly to machinery and chemistry.

THE NEED FOR RIGID RETRENCHMENT

So far as our own country is concerned there is one opinion that I can express on this occasion without hesitation, and that is that our greatest need—and when I say "our" I include every single class in the country—is rigid retrenchment. I do not believe that any social service, however admirable in itself, could bring greater benefits to any class of the population than could real retrenchment accompanied by a reduction of taxation. Moreover, I suggest that the time has come when we must think more of the home market and of the Empire market than we have for a hundred years. There is no hope of receiving fair trading terms from any foreign country which deliberately wishes to keep out our manufactures. What is open to us is to safeguard our industries from unequal competition, and above all from dumping, and to extend to the utmost arrangements of mutual preference with every part of the Empire. A reasonable policy of Imperial economic unity is surely a great ideal.

BALANCE-SHEET POSITION

The balance-sheet for the year, I think you will agree, discloses a very satisfactory position. In view of the difficulties through which South Africa is passing, it is only to be expected that our deposits in common with those of other banks should reflect a shrinkage. Advances and bills discounted show a similar contraction, but while the figures appearing in the balance-sheet summarize the bank's position as a whole, our advances in Africa actually show an expansion for the period under review.

I am glad to say that the net profits of the year amounted to £652,478, the increase of £31,012 being due in some measure to the use of fresh capital for the full 12 months. Adding to the profits the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, we had a total of £775,092 for disposal.

An interim dividend amounting to £175,000 was paid in January, and, after appropriating £100,000 to writing down bank premises account, there is available a balance of £500,002, which your directors recommend be disposed of by adding £125,000 to the pension fund, as before, and by the payment of a final dividend of 7s. per share, together with a bonus of 3s. per share, leaving a balance of £125,002 to be carried forward to the next account.

A DIFFICULT YEAR FOR THE UNION

The past year has been a difficult one for the Union of South Africa. Climatic conditions throughout the country have, on the whole, been unusually good, crops have been abundant and losses of live stock small, but the effects of these favourable conditions have been more than offset by an acceleration of the previous downward tendency in world prices of farm produce. In so far as the produce is consumed locally, the loss to the farmers is largely counterbalanced by gains to the consumer, but when the produce is exported there is a net loss to the country, except in so far as it is offset by reduced prices of imports. It is estimated that exports of farm produce during the present season will be worth about £7,000,000 less than those of the 1928-29 season, and about £8,500,000 less than those of the 1927-28 season. This decrease in value has occurred in spite of a considerable increase in the quantity exported, and is due in a large measure to the severe fall in the price of South African grease wool from an average of about 1s. 4d. per lb. in 1927-28 to approximately 9d. per lb. during the present season. The average price is now about 8¼d. per lb.

The fall in prices of hides and sheepskins has been equally bad, while in consequence of the excellent season both in South Africa and in Europe many producers of oats, lucerne, and other fodder crops have found their produce almost unsaleable. The fall in the price of maize has also been heavy, although, as the decline did not occur until about October, producers who sold early in the season realized good prices. Falls of varying severity have also occurred in the prices of many other commodities, including mohair, wheat, fruit, and exported sugar.

The sudden and unexpected reduction in income has caused considerable difficulty to many farmers who had incurred liabilities in the expectation of an excellent season. The Prime Minister of South Africa has publicly warned the farmers against the danger of the reckless purchase of motor-cars and other commodities on the hire-purchase system, and it is to be hoped that his warning will be taken to heart.

As regards the country as a whole, South Africa is exceedingly fortunate in that she is the world's principal producer of gold. What is the general producers' bane is the gold producers' benefit. The gold mines and the industries dependent on them are being assisted by the fall in produce prices, and the figures for the first part of 1930 indicate that their position is already improving both as regards working costs and labour supplies.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

The effects in the fall in produce prices were first seen early in 1929, when exports ceased to show the steady upward trend which had been so marked a characteristic of the previous two years. Imports, however, continued to increase rapidly, with the result that an adverse trade balance developed, which was soon reflected in a marked financial stringency.

It was also necessary, in view of monetary conditions in Europe, to finance the country's capital requirements during the year almost entirely out of local resources, and during 1929 the quantity of new money raised in London on South African account was only about £2,250,000, compared with about £5,000,000 in 1928 and nearly £10,000,000 in 1927. This naturally intensified the local scarcity of money, and in August the Reserve Bank's official discount rate was raised to 6 per cent. The effect of the stringency was not, however, shown in a check to business until about September, when the opening of the new wool season clearly demonstrated the extent of the fall in prices. From that month onwards general business activity began to decline, but imports continued to rise until December, since which month there has been an appreciable falling off.

At present business is generally quiet, and though the financial position was improved by the Government loan raised in London early this year, and may improve further as a result of the lower money rates now ruling in Europe, business is not expected to recover until the marketing of the maize crop, which, even at present prices, should be worth over £10,000,000. Further prospects depend largely on the course of prices for farm produce, and should there be no improvement in these a considerable period is likely to elapse before trade recovers its former activity. It should be emphasized, however, that the position, while uncomfortable, is not dangerous, and that, while many individual cases of suffering and hardship may occur, the country as a whole is not in difficulties.

The Union of South Africa is to be congratulated on the success of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan issued in London this month, which will enable it to redeem the loan of £10,966,400 which was bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

RHODESIA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

In Southern Rhodesia business conditions have remained generally quiet throughout the year, and there is a general shortage of money, due largely to the heavy losses incurred at the time of the tobacco slump, but aggravated by the recent fall in prices of most farm products.

In Northern Rhodesia development of the copper fields is progressing steadily and must in time provide a most important market for the farmers both of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

In South-West Africa the farming situation is unfavourable. The greater part of the country suffered from a serious drought, and production is consequently much below normal, while the position has been made worse by the fall in prices. There was a further shrinkage of trade in Nyasaland, exports of tobacco showing a further decline. Efforts to develop other crops to take the place of tobacco have met with limited success, and until the market for Nyasaland tobacco recovers it is feared that business prospects in that territory will remain unsatisfactory.

Tanganyika Territory and Uganda have both suffered from poor seasons. Kenya Colony has had a good season, but it has been nullified by the fall in prices. As a result the spending power of the community has been affected and the trade of the bazaars is suffering.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

While the present outlook is unsatisfactory, it is at any rate a satisfaction to be able to chronicle the fact that during recent years South Africa has not been affected to so great an extent as most other countries; in fact, I think it is a wonderful testimony to the resources of South Africa and to the qualities of its people that while so many parts of the world have been in a state of grievous depression of trade farming and other industries in South Africa have until this year been decidedly prosperous. This is distinctly the impression that I received from a tour which I had the privilege of making on behalf of the bank last winter, and perhaps you will allow me to conclude my remarks by saying something about it.

I landed in Cape Town on December 17 and went up almost directly to Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, where is the northernmost branch of our bank in South Africa. I was received with great courtesy by the Governor and the Belgian authorities, and then proceeded southwards, first of all visiting almost every part of the copper belt in the extreme north of Northern Rhodesia, where already development is taking place. Let me say at once that I know nothing whatever about the value of the shares of the different companies or mines concerned in this copper field, but I am prepared to say from what I saw that the copper is there and that it is one of the most remarkable mineral discoveries of recent years.

From Ndola, which is the railway junction in Northern Rhodesia for these copper mines, I passed slowly southward to Bulawayo, then up to Salisbury, and back again to Bulawayo. In that time I visited every branch of the bank in Rhodesia except one. I had not been in Rhodesia for 20 years, and was greatly struck and delighted with the signs of progress that I saw all round me. From Bulawayo I went to Kimberley and into the Orange Free State, visiting many of the branches of the bank and at selected centres holding conferences with our managers from the surrounding districts.

ORANGE FREE STATE FARMERS AND BRADFORD MERCHANTS

I found the farmers in the Orange Free State greatly concerned over the slump in the price of wool, which, of course, to them was a very serious matter, and it appeared that they almost universally attributed it to a boycott of South African wool by the merchants of Bradford in retaliation for the recently concluded commercial treaty with Germany. When asked if this was the case, of course I said that it was not; that the causes of the slump were world-wide, and that I was convinced that if it suited a Yorkshire manufacturer to buy South African wool he would not hesitate to do so notwithstanding the German treaty. But I took the opportunity of adding that that treaty had been a profound discouragement to all in England who had done their best to encourage the purchase of South African produce, and I pointed out that it was not possible for us to buy their produce here if South Africa was not willing to purchase from us our manufactured goods. I passed from the Orange Free State into the Eastern Province of the Cape by Aliwal North and then came slowly through the Eastern Province back to Cape Town, everywhere visiting branches of the bank and holding conferences with our managers.

Altogether, I believe I travelled about 8,000 miles by rail and 1,000 miles by motor-car. I met a great many of our managers and also an even larger number of our junior staff, and I may confidently congratulate the shareholders on the quality of the officers who carry the reputation of this bank in their hands. The Standard Bank holds a position of honour and prestige in South Africa of which we may be

WHITEHALL ELECTRIC INVESTMENTS, LTD.

FURTHER INTERESTS ACQUIRED

COMPANY'S INVESTMENT POLICY

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

THE HON. CLIVE PEARSON'S SPEECH

The EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Whitehall Electric Investments, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The HON. CLIVE PEARSON (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. Lister Walsh) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Our gross revenue from investments and interest, which amounts to £682,935, you will, I think, agree is satisfactory. Our expenses are higher than in previous years, including as they do the cost of technical services in connexion with the investigation of various projects. Our net revenue after charging Debenture interest and providing for income-tax is £449,483. The Preference share dividend absorbs £187,500, and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, as recommended by your directors, requires £250,000. This leaves a balance of £12,383, which, with the balance from last year, leaves the carry-forward at £112,783.

The company's investment policy, as you know, is to make investments primarily in electrical and other public utility undertakings and to acquire in some of such enterprises the shareholding control. Last year I reported that we had acquired controlling interests in a number of electrical undertakings in Devon and Somerset. This year I have to inform you that we have acquired a substantial interest in the electrical enterprises of Athens. Before, however, dealing with these controlling interests I will first refer to our general investment position.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

The total of our investments, including those of our two subsidiary companies, is shown on the balance-sheet at a cost of £9,882,000. It is a matter of satisfaction that their value at March 31 was some £20,000 in excess of their book cost, although this does not hold upon a revaluation as at June 30, since many securities have suffered in their market price during the intervening three months. If to these investments we add our cash plus the instalments due to us, plus debtors, less interest and dividends payable, we have a total of some £13,500,000—a figure which is greater than our balance-sheet total since, as you will remember, we own 85 per cent. of the capital of our subsidiary companies and not the entire capital.

Of these investments some £1,250,000 is held in the stocks of foreign corporations and foreign Governments, approximately £1,000,000 is in foreign banks and in commercial and industrial securities, including home and foreign railways, and some £3,750,000 is represented by electrical investments, including our holding in the Preferred stock of American and Foreign Power Company and also our outlays to date upon our West of England properties. These items, a total of some £6,000,000, may be regarded as investments of a more or less permanent nature. Then we have approximately £1,250,000 in British funds, about £2,000,000 in our five-year Six per Cent. Notes of the South American Power Company secured on the enterprises in Chile and Mexico previously in our ownership, and if we add to this the £3,500,000 of instalments which are due to us at March 31, and about £750,000 represented by short-term credits and cash, we see that a total of around £7,500,000 is represented by investments which we may regard as temporary.

As opportunities occur of acquiring additional securities and as the capital requirements of our controlled enterprises are developed, the proportion of our capital in temporary investments will naturally grow less, and already since the date of the balance-sheet our permanent investments have been increased by our acquisitions in the Athens undertakings. At the same time I would state that it is the policy of your directors to maintain a substantial investment in quoted and marketable securities of a general and diversified nature.

DEVON AND SOMERSET UNDERTAKINGS

In the electrical enterprises in Devon and Somerset, where, as I have already reminded you, we hold controlling interests in a number of small companies, it is planned to link up these undertakings and to extend their services, both in urban and rural areas. The year under review has been devoted to preliminary work, and good progress has been made in obtaining statutory orders, in arranging for the bulk supply of power, in modernizing the existing distribution systems, and in obtaining wayleaves for the necessary transmission lines. Additional undertakings have been acquired, and while I reported last year that we estimated an investment of some £750,000 in these properties over the next three years, our investment will now be on a somewhat greater scale. It is our belief that by supplying a reliable service at reasonable prices an important trade can be built up to the advantage of the consumer and such as will give an adequate return upon the capital expenditure which is being incurred.

THE INVESTMENT IN GREECE

I will now give you an outline of our investment in Greece. The city of Athens, with its port, the Piræus, four miles distant, the port with the greatest traffic movement in the Eastern Mediterranean, has a population of around 750,000 people and is the seat of Government and the centre of banking and merchanting. It is also an industrial centre, with cloth and cotton mills, cement, chemical and engineering works, and with carpet-making as a new industry established by the refugees from Asia Minor. The growth of the city in recent years has been remarkable, and this has thrown a heavy strain upon the existing public services.

In the case of electric undertakings an important step was taken some four years ago when very necessary reconstructional work was begun under the financial auspices of the Prudential Assurance Company acting through the Power and Traction Finance Company and supported by a guarantee of £2,000,000 by the British Government under the Trade Facilities Act. As a result, there exists to-day at St. George's Bay a modern generating station of 45,000kw. capacity, the plant being excellently laid out and designed to give high efficiency. The transmission system and the distribution network, however, being owned in part by the production company which owns the generating station and in part by the distribution company, which was operating as an independent concern, still require considerable expenditure in order to meet the growing demands of the city.

CONTROLLING INTERESTS ACQUIRED

Having accepted an invitation to associate ourselves with this enterprise, we have acquired, in conjunction with the Prudential, either direct or through a holding company called the Société Générale Hellenique, controlling interests in the Société Electrique de Production, in the Société Electrique de Distribution, and in the Société Electrique des Transports. The majority position in each company has thus been brought into the same hands, and, since the different companies operate under a single long-term concession from the Greek Government extending to 1989, the foundation is truly laid for the carrying on of the undertakings along sound and efficient lines.

It will be the policy of the companies to improve and extend the transmission and distribution systems, to provide additional and better transport facilities, and thus to give efficient and comprehensive services to the public. The expenditure of a considerable amount of new capital is demanded, and our preliminary estimate is that the holdings we have acquired, together with new money to be provided in the near future, will amount to an investment by your company of around £2,000,000.

In May last Mr. Worswick and I visited the properties, and we feel confident that, given efficient management and judicious expenditure, the enterprises will show great expansion, that correspondingly great advantages will accrue to the city, and that your companies may look to receiving in due course a satisfactory return upon their investment.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES

At our meeting last year I stated that we intended, provided we were able to do so under the Companies Act, 1929, which had not then passed into law, to convert the existing £1 Preference shares into shares of the same nominal value but redeemable by the company at any time at 25s. a share and also repayable on liquidation at 25s. a share. In order to meet the proposed premium of 5s. a share the sum of £625,000 was contingently placed to a special reserve account. When the new Act came into force on November 1, 1929, it was seen to empower a company to issue redeemable Preference shares in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, but it does not enable a company to convert into redeemable shares Preference shares created and issued before the passing of the Act. In the circumstances we have seen no alternative but to leave the present issue of Preference shares undisturbed, and the reserve of £625,000 has consequently been added back to capital reserve account.

Some reference should, I think, be made to the Debentures for £1,000,000 and $2,500,000 Canadian which have been issued by Hallminster Investments, Limited, and Whitehall Canada, Limited, respectively. These Debentures are secured as a floating charge on the whole of the assets of the companies and constitute in each case a security acceptable by the trustees for the Debenture stockholders, thus giving greater freedom of action in dealing with the investments.

In conclusion I would like to say that our investment position is a sound one, the revenue-earning capacity of the company is satisfactory, and its prospects, in the opinion of your directors, are excellent.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP INVESTMENT TRUST

DIVIDENDS MAINTAINED

VALUATION OF THE INVESTMENTS

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the British Steamship Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR AUSTIN E. HARRIS, K.B.E. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. Cornish) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of your directors and the accounts to June 30 last have been circulated as usual, and, with your permission, I will take them as read. (Agreed.) At the outset I would like to say that, in view of the general depression, I think we may all congratulate ourselves on the report which is in your hands—(hear, hear)—and, when we bear in mind the very disappointing condition of finance and industry throughout the world during the past 12 months you will no doubt have noticed with satisfaction the great similarity of the aggregate figures in the balance-sheet and revenue account of the trust this year and last year. Incidentally, I might mention that the only change required in your accounts by the new Companies Act of 1929 was the alteration of your description as shareholders or stockholders to that of members in the auditors' certificate.

REVENUE AND DIVIDENDS

The total investments in 1929 amounted to £4,817,838. This year the figure is £4,817,953, a difference of £115 only. The total revenue of 1929 was £273,673. This year it is £272,593, a reduction of £1,080, which is more than accounted for by the raising of the income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the £.

Debenture interest and all other expenses last year amounted to £95,950. This year the figure is £95,187, or a reduction of £763.

After payment of the same dividends as last year—namely, 6 per cent. on the Preferred stock and 11 per cent. on the Deferred stock—the surplus revenue this year amounts to £7,531, as compared with £4,922 last year, thus further increasing the large amount carried forward to £292,232.

The percentage of the denominations of investments as at June 30 has been slightly altered as compared with last year, being 37¼ per cent., against 41 per cent., in Bonds and Debentures; 23¼ per cent., against 22 per cent., in Preference stocks and shares; and 39 per cent., against 37 per cent., in Ordinary stocks and shares, which includes 8¼ per cent. in shipping.

The investments are widely distributed, and now number 593, being an increase of 15, although the capital invested remains the same.

The quoted investments amount to £4,486,000, being an increase of £39,000 over last year, and on our valuation basis of the lowest quoted prices in the official lists there is an appreciation of over £104,000 on the figures in the balance-sheet.

The unquoted investments amount to £331,000, principally in shipping securities, and in the aggregate, even in these days of low values for shipping, are deemed by your directors to have a value considerably in excess of the figure in the balance-sheet.

THE OUTLOOK

With regard to the immediate future in store for us, I do not like to hazard too positive an opinion. The outlook is still involved and none too bright, and many financial, industrial, commercial, and shipping businesses are undoubtedly feeling the effect of bad trade, the general fall in the value of commodities, and the difficulties in making profits, and we must expect to see this state of affairs widely reflected in profit and loss accounts for the current 12 months. But pessimism can be exaggerated, and that, in my opinion, is a prevailing tendency to-day, and one which should be combated. I will not go farther than to say that I look hopefully for a turn in the tide in the not too distant future, and, without posing as a prophet, I should not regard myself as being too sanguine an optimist in hoping that, when we meet in 12 months' time, we may again be privileged to present to you figures which you will regard as satisfactory.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30 be received and adopted, and that the dividends be paid as recommended."

I will ask Mr. Lund to second this. Then if there are any questions arising out of the accounts which members wish to ask I will do my best to answer them.

Mr. F. WILLIAM LUND seconded the resolution, and, no questions being asked, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of Mr. W. K. Whigham and Mr. W. Holford Dixon as directors, which was seconded by Mr. MAURICE E. TURNER and unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. H. WATSON, seconded by Dr. R. O. MOON, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY.—During the four weeks ended July 16 the mill treated 19,351 tons of ore, producing 4,406 tons of concentrates.

CENTRAL MANITOBA MINES.—During June 3,830 tons of ore were treated; bullion produced, $39,850.

N'CHANGA COPPER MINES.—Diamond Drill Hole B 36.—The hole has entered the Lower or River Lode horizon and the results are as follows:—

	Core Recovery	Copper
	%	%
1,390ft. to 1,397.7ft.	32	2·1
1,397.7ft. to 1,403ft.	98	9·5
1,403ft. to 1,405ft.	100	0·4
1,405ft. to 1,410ft.	78	0·2
1,410ft. to 1,415ft.	81	5·5
1,415ft. to 1,420ft.	77	4·8
1,420ft. to 1,425ft.	77	10·5

The present depth of the hole is 1,430ft.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—Production from wells at Gurabo, Cristina, Cipriana and Morenl for the week ended July 20 was 3,320 tons (22,600 barrels).

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended July 19 at Bolivar was 102,848 metric tons (previous week, 111,258 metric tons); and at Lagunillas has been brought in producing Los Barrancos No. 7,407 metric tons (6,947 metric tons). Well Maracaibo. 7,407 metric tons (6,947 metric tons). Well La. 185 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 235 metric tons per day through a 1in. flow plug with 320lb. pressure. Well C. 71 at Concepcion has been brought in producing 202 metric tons per day through a 7/16in. flow plug with 320lb. pressure.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.

A DIFFICULT YEAR

PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS

MR. SIDNEY LAMERT'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. SIDNEY LAMERT (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. B. Charles) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—A year ago, when we were drafting our report to you, we adopted, after a deal of hesitation and a good deal of consultation among ourselves, a more optimistic tone than we had allowed ourselves in any previous report since the company was reorganized. At that time we had just passed through three years in which we had seen expansion of the business in practically all directions; we had seen the profits steadily increasing, and we thought that after a long period of waiting we were justified in taking a more optimistic view.

To-day we cannot do anything of that sort; the position has become very different and very difficult. I am not going to make excuses or to try to shelter behind the general trade position, because I do not think that is the right thing to do. We have, indeed, a very different story to tell.

THE PROFITS

With regard to the accounts, the gross profit on trading account is £39,232, which compares with £50,815 a year ago. That is the source of the whole of our trouble—that our gross profit has shrunk. We are, in fact, having the greatest difficulty in maintaining our turnover, and that, as you will realize, is a very serious problem.

The gross profit is down by practically £11,000, and, if you add to that the item on the other side of the accounts of "special expenses in connexion with properties sold and acquired," £3,062, you have £14,000, which represents the difference between the net profit of £30,000 in the previous year and the net profit of £16,000 for the year under consideration.

I have had some inquiries with regard to the special expenditure in connexion with properties sold and acquired. We disposed of some land at Brimsdown, which we were very glad to get rid of, and we have acquired a property in Oxford-circus which we are using as a pen depôt. It was important to get a depôt where we could get repairs done and where we could place the Onoto Pen more prominently before the West End public. We have had that property for only a very short time, but I can say definitely that we think it is going to be a valuable acquisition.

PROGRESS IN FIVE YEARS

I have considered very carefully what I am to say with regard to the current year. Several shareholders have written to me, and I can quite understand their feelings. I am personally the biggest shareholder in this company, and I assure you I do not like dividends being passed. Some of these shareholders asked what is the use of going on with a company which has paid only one small dividend in five years since its reconstruction. I will tell you what, in my view, is the use of going on. If we had stopped at any time during those five years there would have been nothing whatever for the shareholders; by the time we had paid off our debenture-holders and met the necessary expenses I do not believe that the shareholders would have received a shilling.

Moreover, if five years ago the company had had to face such a period as we are now passing through, I tell you quite frankly that it could not have stood it. In five years what we have done is to build up a business which is a steady and improving business. Instead of being a business dependent entirely on one or two customers it is now a business which has a large number of customers all over the country; it is a solid business, and is, I feel confident, capable of standing up to such a commercial crisis as the one which we have got to face. That is the best I can say, but I will add that I do think that when general conditions improve we shall see a substantial improvement in the business.

THE OUTLOOK

Although I have to adopt a very different note from the one which I used last year, I am not to be taken as speaking pessimistically; I am speaking in the knowledge that we have got to face the fact that the buying power of our customers is very much smaller than it was. We have got special difficulties in one or two directions. For instance, our biggest customer overseas has always been Australia, and the position to-day in Australia is either that you cannot do any business at all there, or, if you do any business, you cannot get your money over here without difficulty and loss.

There is another thing. I do not think that we who live in London quite realize the appalling state of the country in the Midlands and North. Recently I went a tour through Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, and Newcastle, visiting all our principal customers, and I realized that, having spent most of my time in London, I knew hardly anything of the terrible extent to which they have been affected by the prevailing conditions in these areas.

FAITH IN THE COMPANY

That has a bearing on our outlook. Still, I have had, and still have, complete faith in this company, in which, as I have said, I am the largest shareholder. I look upon it as a most unfortunate thing that this commercial crisis should have occurred just at this juncture. I have been to a great extent identified with this company since its reorganization, and I feel very keenly that it should have gone back. I repeat, however, that I have complete faith in it; I believe that things will go right for the company when general conditions are right.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. B. C. WESTALL seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS

In the course of a brief discussion, Mr. G. S. PAWLE said that he was satisfied that the directors were good men struggling with adversity and all he could say to them was, "Go on struggling and do the best you can." (Hear, hear.) He sympathized very much with them in their difficulties and hoped that better times were in store for them. He personally had always taken the view that they were still over-capitalized.

Mr. DAWKINS said all the shareholders would sympathize with the directors in their difficulties, but he would like some assurance that expenses were being kept down to the lowest point, including remuneration of directors and managers.

Replying to various questions, the CHAIRMAN said that there was no doubt that the company was still over-capitalized, but that was due to events which had occurred before he became chairman. He could assure them that rigorous economies had been effected. He had been asked about their Chinese contract, and in that regard he could assure them that that contract was very satisfactory. They had already received a substantial sum on account, and the terms were exceedingly favourable. He wished he was in a position to make many more such contracts.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr Walter Henderson-Cleland and Mr. H. W. Rapkin.

Mr. HUBERT T. MARSH, F.C.A., seconded the resolution and it was also agreed to.

The auditors, Messrs. Fuller, Wise, Fisher and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23.—EXCHANGE on London remained at 5²⁹/₃₂d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard 50 reis higher at 138475. Receipts, 8,000 bags, making since July 1 130,000 bags against 160,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 9,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 337,000 bags against 284,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard unchanged at 21$000. Receipts 47,000 bags, increasing the aggregate for the season to 684,000 bags against 402,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 22,000 bags to the United States and 11,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,120,000 bags against 1,189,000 a year ago.

KUALA MUDA RUBBER ESTATES

BENEFIT OF FORWARD SALES

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Kuala Muda Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR FRANCIS VOULES, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), said that out of the balance available of £30,568 it was proposed to write off the expenses of debenture issue, &c., standing at £13,150, and to carry forward £17,418. The crop collected totalled 3,011,563lb. The f.o.b. costs were 5.3d. a lb., compared with 5.7d. the previous year. The all-in costs increased this figure to 6.16d. The gross price realized was equivalent to 9.34d. a lb. London landed terms. This figure was helped by a forward sale of 150 tons at 1s. 0.3d. a lb., and also to a contract for the delivery of 3 tons a month at 2s. 3d. This would come to an end in December. They also had a forward contract for 15 tons a month from June to December of this year, which should produce a minimum of 7¼d. a lb.

TAPPING DECISION

The original crop estimate for the current year was 3,045,000lb., but this was subject to the effect of the stoppage in May, and since then the fall in the price of rubber to unremunerative levels had necessitated a further revision. In addition to resting at least one-fifth of the mature area, it had been decided that only the highest yielding areas would be tapped, the double effect of which would be that more trees would share in the benefits of resting, and the crop, though smaller, would be produced at a lower cost. Generally, very satisfactory reports had been received throughout the year as to the maintenance and condition of the properties.

Last year he informed the shareholders that the company's income-tax appeal had been dismissed by the Special Commissioners, but that the matter was being taken to the High Court. The case was heard recently, and he was sorry to say that they were again unsuccessful. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in the course of his judgment, said:—"In the case of the present company it is a shocking hardship; there is no doubt about that, but I am afraid I have no power to remedy that." Doubtless simplification of income-tax procedure was a very good thing, but the late Chancellor's notion of it had resulted in their companies having to pay tax on £141,249 instead of £71,107. The present Chancellor had, in effect, admitted the justice of their claim and had introduced legislation to assist, in the future, companies finding themselves in such a position, but it had been intimated that there was no intention to make this legislation retrospective or to remedy the wrong that had been done to the company. The expenses involved in the appeal would be contributed to by some 19 other companies.

CRITICAL POSITION

For the first time for many years the consumption of rubber had failed to increase. The position was obviously critical. Their costs of production amounted to 5.3d. a lb. f.o.b., to which had to be added freight, insurance, sale charges, and London charges, bringing it to just over 6d. It was quite obvious that at to-day's price their rubber did not pay them the actual cost of production. Thanks to the forward contracts already mentioned, he estimated that, taking the price of the remainder of their rubber at 5¼d. a lb., they should be able to carry on until the end of the current year, March 31 next, with only a small loss. It appeared that for the first time British and Dutch producers were in agreement that steps should be taken to secure a reasonable price for their commodity, and there were some indications that, provided a scheme could be agreed upon, means could be found to induce the native producers to come into line. He did not disguise from the shareholders that the position was one which was causing great anxiety to the directors, who were studying every avenue by which the costs of production could be reduced. He would venture to end up on a hopeful note which he sincerely trusted might prove justified. The experience of the past, and he had been connected with the industry for 25 years had shown that whenever the price of the commodity had been forced down to too low a level it was the consumer who, in the long run, had to pay.

The report and accounts were adopted.

DARWINS, LIMITED

THE NEW DARWIN SAFETY RAZOR HOLDER AND BLADE

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Darwins, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. G. C. HANS HAMILTON (the chairman) said that they were all familiar with the general conditions that had existed during the past six months, and would appreciate that the company, dependent as they were upon engineering concerns for a very substantial amount of their orders for steel and tools, had suffered in common with almost every business in the world. With regard to the Darwin razor and razor-blade business, the whole year had been full of difficulties. They had, however, during the year developed and cheapened their manufacture of razor blades most materially, and at the same time had improved the quality of the blades. The tests that had been carried out led them to believe that the blade was even better than the high quality blade that had been sold hitherto. Indeed, he believed he could claim with confidence that there was no blade sold in the world to-day that anywhere came up to the Darwin blade. The advertisements announcing their new blade would shortly be in the papers, and as soon as its qualities of comfort in shaving, lasting use, and rustlessness became realized by users they felt confident of their future in that direction.

He recently went to America to establish there a more active selling campaign for the sale of Darwin Safety Blades, and he believed his trip had been successful. The new blade had been received favourably, and a very satisfactory preliminary order had been placed by the trade in that country. In a short time he hoped to be able to report still further activity in America, which should be of considerable advantage to the company.

They would shortly be placing upon the market their beautiful razor holders, which again they had been able latterly to produce at a considerably lower price. The use of that razor in conjunction with their blade gave an ideal shaving article. The steel was rustless and the blade was rustless under all shaving conditions and could be left in the holder without being removed after shaving; it need not be dried and would not rust.

TRADE OUTLOOK

With regard to the future, undoubtedly the world was going through an almost unprecedented slump in general business, but they were confident that their business had a bright future, provided, of course, business conditions improved from the world-wide depression through which they were passing at the present time. Had things reached the bottom, and when could one expect that they would begin to improve? If they looked at the history of slumps in the past, the bottom had generally been reached when the price of many basic raw materials was at, or below, the cost of production. When such a condition of affairs was reached, the producers, who could no longer continue to produce at a profit, proceeded to stop production, with the inevitable result that there in time became an underproduction of the article in question, and the price began to rise. With many raw materials at exceptionally low prices to-day, had they reached that point, or had there still got to be a readjustment of wages in a downward direction until the low point was eventually reached?

There were some indications that they were somewhere on the bottom. One of the largest importers of wood pulp in America informed him three weeks ago that one of the biggest consumers in that country, who had been buying wood pulp from hand to mouth for months past, had at that time placed forward orders for nearly a year's supply. Only the previous day the chairman of one of the large companies consuming rubber in this country told him that he had done an exactly similar thing last week. The same was true to his knowledge in connexion with a big order for copper. So it was possible that they were at the turning point of this depression, and, while, of course, the benefits of better business could not be felt for some months, he hoped that was so. In these bad times it was a case of again tightening their belts and keeping as cheerful as possible under the circumstances. It was not an easy thing to do, but he was certain that intense pessimism all round and the expression of extremely pessimistic feelings all round did nothing but harm to business. With the gradual improvement of trade conditions throughout the world, which must come sooner or later, he would like to repeat that he believed the company had a very bright and successful future.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day	To-day	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55 55½	..
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87⅜ 87⅝	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅞	−⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102 102¼	..
91¼ 82½	Vdg. Loan, 4% ..	89⅞ 90⅛	−⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	..
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	95 95¼	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78⅝ 78⅞	−⅛
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	98⅜ 98⅝	..
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	103⅛ 104⅛	..
101⅝ 97⅜	Treas., 5% '23-35	102⅛ 102⅜	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛ 100⅜	..
98⅜ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101 101¼	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% 31'-33	100 100¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	57½ 58½	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64¼	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅜ 64⅝	..
84⅜ 80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	255 257	..
82⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	83 85	+1
71⅞ 60	India, 3½% ..	60 61	..
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51 52	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	100 100½	..
102¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	85½ 84⅞	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5% ..	107 108	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63⅜ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½ 103½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86½ 87½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	60½ 61½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¼ 81¼	..
100⅜ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½ 100	..
90½ 86¼	Do., 5% '45-75	89 89½	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91 91½	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '50-60	83½ 84	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½ 96	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	83¼ 83¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82¼ 82⅝	..
113⅛ 108⅜	G.Col., 4% '45-70	110½ 111	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	101½ 102	..
85½ 81⅝	N'rl'l, 3½% '34-44	84¾ 85¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% '35	86½ 87	..
77 69¼	Do., 5% '30-50	67 67½	..
94⅝ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	93¾ 94¼	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	87¼ 87¾	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90½ 91	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101½ 102	..
97⅞ 91⅛	Do., 4½% '45	96½ 97	..
89½ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84¼ 85¼	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90	..
80¼ 75	Do., 3% 1945	80¼ 81¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	86¼ 86¾	..
90 84	Do., 4% '50-70	74¾ 75¼	..
104¼ 98⅛	S. Af., 5% '45-75	100¼ 100¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '42-62	86¾ 87¼	..
99⅝ 89	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	87½ 88	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101½ 102	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% '1940	79¾ 80¼	..
89½ 84	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¾ 88	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	68¾ 69¼	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	87 87½	..
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	87¾ 88¼	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69¾ 70¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Rescision..	84¾ 85¼	..
80¼	Do., 4%, 1900 ..	80 81	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101⅛ 102¼	+¼
111	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112	+¼
92	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90½ 91½	+½
47¼	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	47½ 48½	+½
54	Do., 4% Rescision ..	54 55	+½
58	Do., 5%, 1913 ..	57⅜ 58⅜	+¼
72	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	71¾ 72¾	+¼
80¼	Do., 6½%, 1927 ..	80 81	+½
57½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	78 80	−1
96¼	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	96 97	..
86½	Do., 5%, 1911 ..	86 88*	..
105½	Do., 5%, 1922 ..	105 107	..
97½	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½%, 1898 ..	81 82	..
37	Do., 5%, 1912 ..	55 57	..
56½	Do., 5%, 1913 ..	56 57	..
46½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	45 48	..
16	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	15 20	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 28	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112 113	+¼
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	75 77	..
21	French, 5% ..	20¾ 21¼	..
21	Do., 4% ..	20½ 21	+⅛
106	Midi, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
108¼	Paris (Dep. of), 7% ..	109¼ 109¾	+¼
105½	German, 7% ..	106 107	+½
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 61	..
78½	Do., 5%, 1914 ..	78 80	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	91 92	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101½ 102½	−½
18	Italian, 5% ..	17 18*	..
101¼	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	101 102	..
74½	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	74 75	..
91¼	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼	+¼
101¼	Do., 6%, 1924 ..	100 101*	..
91¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90⅝ 91¾	..
18¼	Mexican, 5% ..	17 19	−1
77	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7%	89 91	..
43½	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼	+¼
44	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	44¼ 45¼	+¼
3	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3¼	Do., 5%, 1906 ..	3 4	..
102¼	Slamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
10½	Turkish, 4% Unified..	10 11	..
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	66 67	−¼
..	Peruvian Corp. ..	5 7	..
41¼	Do., Pref. ..	41 42	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	..
77½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77 79	+1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¾	Great Western ..	78½ 79¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80¾ 81¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¾ 99¾	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96 97	..
43¼	L. Mid. and Scottish..	42¼ 43	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79 80	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75¼ 76¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	66¾ 67¾	−¼
78¾	L. and N. East., Def.	73⅝ 77⅝	..
23	Do., Pref. ..	22½ 23¼	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56 57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	71 72	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	60 61	−½

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Durban, 4%, 1951-3, 85¼ ¼
Do., 4%, 1953-7, 84
Gisborne Har. Bd., 5% Debs., 1944, 93½ ½ ½ ½
Jo'burg, 4%, 97⅛ ½
Karachi (Port of), 3% Debs., 84¼
Launceston, 5% Debs., 1952, 93¾ ¼
Medicine Hat, 5% Debs., 94½ ½
Melbourne and Met. Bd., 6½%, 101 100½ ½ 1
Do., 5%, 1954, 86¼
Perth, 4% Debs., 87¼ ¼
Pietermaritzburg, 4%, 83½ ¾
Port Arthur, 5% Debs., 93¼ ¼
St. John (N. Brunswick), 4% Debs., 1934, 97½ ½
Saskatoon, 5%, 97½
Southland Elect. Power, 5% Debs., 101¼
Sydney, 6% Debs., 100¼ ¼
Do., 5½% Debs., 1953, 88½
Thames Valley Elec., 6% Debs., 105½ ½
Victoria (B.C.), 4½%, 87¾
Wellington (N.Z.), 4% Debs., 1907, 97⅛ ⅛

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Auckland Trans. Board (N.Z.), 5½% Debs., 1950, 100 100
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70 (April 1930 Issue), 96⅜ ¼ ⅛
Do. (Iss. at 95½, £50/1 pd.), 51½ ⅛
J'burg, 5%, 1950-60, 97½ ½ ½
Do. (Iss. at 97½, £62/12 pd.), 62¹¹⁄₃₂ ⅜ ¹³⁄₃₂ ½ ½ ⅜ ¹³⁄₃₂

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Aarhus, 4% Bds., 85
Bergen, 5½% Ln., 101
Berlin, 6% Ln., 91½
Budapest, 4% Ln. (Lon. Iss.) (Stmpd.), 61½
B.A. (City), 5% Ln., 1913 and 1914, 93½
Denmark, 5% Ln., 99¼ 8 ⅜ ¼
Oesaka (City), 5% Bds., 89¾ ¼ 90¼
Osaka (City) Harb. 6% Bds., 89
Santos, 7% Ln., 83
Seine (Dept.), 7% Ln., 108½ 9½ 9
Tokyo, 5% Ln., 1912, 84¼ ½ ¼
Vilna, 5% Bds., 28
Yokohama, 5% Bds., 92 2

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, 1887-8-9, 5%, 100
Do., C.A. Water, 1892, 5%, 99½ ½ ¾
Do., 4% Ry. Gtees. Resns., 85½ ¾
Do., 4% (1897), 80½
Do., 4% (1900), Laws 3378 and 3885, 80½
Do., Port of (B.A.), 5%, 99¾
Austrian, 4%, 101¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ 2 1⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅝ 1⅜ ¾ ½ ⅜
Belgian, 3%, 88½ ¾ ¾
Belgium, 7%, 110½ ¼ ½ 11¾
Brazilian, 4½%, 1889, 60
Do., 4½%, 1888, 64 3⅛ ⅞
Do., 4%, 1889, 47⅝ ¼ ½ ⅜ 6⅞ 8
Do., 5%, 1895, 60½ 1 60
Do., 5% Funding, 84½
Do., 4% 1901-2-3, 54⅜ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ½
Do., 5%, 1903, 73½ ⅜ 2½
Do., 5%, 1908, 97¼
Do., 4%, 1910, 49⅝ ⅜ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ¼ 9½ 9
Do., 4%, 1911, 77½ 7 6 7
Do., 5%, 1913, 59½ ⅜ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Do., 5%, 1914, 71¾ ½ 2½ 1½ 2 1½ 2¼ ½ 1 ¼ ¾
2¼ ¼
Do., 5%, 1903, 73½ ⅜ ¼ ¼
Do., 6½%, 80 79⅞ ¾ 80½ ¼ 79¾ 80¼ ⅜ 80
B.A., 3½%, 57¾ ½ ⅜
Bulgarian, 4½%, 1909, 18
Chilean, 4½%, 1886, 95¾ ¾ ¼
Do., 4½%, 1889, 91¼
Do., 5%, 1895, 92¼
Do., 5%, 1896, 89½
Do., 5%, 1910, 88¾
Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Ser., 86½ 7¼
Do., 6%, 1926, 97½
Do., 6%, 1928, 97¼ ⅜
Do., 6%, 1929, 97¼ ½ ⅜
Chinese, 5% (English Iss.), 97 ½ ½
Do., 5% (German Iss.), 96
Do., 4½%, 1898 (English Iss.), 81½ 2 1½ ⅞ ¾ ⅞ ½
Do. (German Iss.), 78¾
Do., Imp. Ry., 5%, 69½ ¼ 68¾
Do., 4½%, 1908, 49¼ ⅛ ¼
Do., 5%, 1913 (Lond. Iss.), 56 ¾
Do., Imp. Rys. (Shanghai-Nanking), 5%, 46¼ ¾
Do., 5%, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly., 60¼
Costa Rica, 7¾
Danish, 4%, 88
Dutch E. Indies, 5%, 100½ ½
Do., 6%, 1924-7, 105⅞ ⅛ 5½ 6 5¼ 6 5¼ 6 5¼
Greek, 4%, 1887, 59¾
Do., 5%, Ln., 1914, 78⅝ ⅜
Do., 7% Ln., 1913, 102½ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Bds., 91½
Do., 6% Ln., 86⅜
Hamburg (State), 6% Bds., 99
Hamburg Waterworks, 6% Ln., 97¼ 6½
Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 1925, 102⅝
Hungary (Counties), 7½% Ln., 98½ ½
Do., 6% Bds., 88
Italian Credit, 30-yr. 7% Bds., 101¾
Japan, 4% Ln., 1899, 74¼ ¼ ¾ ¼
Do., 4% Ln., 1905, 100 100
Do., 5% Ln., 1907, 91½ 2 2 ½
Do., 4% Ln., 1910, 68¼ ¼ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Ln., 100 100
Do., 5. Manchurian Rly. 5% Bds., 101 ½
Do., 5% Ln., 89¾ ¼
Do., Tokyo, 5½% Ln., 91½ ½ ½ ½ 2½ 1½ 2¼
Mexican, 5% Ext. Ln., Assented, 17½ ½
Norwegian, 4% Ln., 87
Do., 6% Ln., 101⅞
Parana, 7% Bds., 73½
Portuguese, 3% (1st Ser.) Stmpd., 42¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹³⁄₁₆
Rio de Janeiro, 5½% Ln., 76½
Roumania, 4½% Ln., (Lon. Iss.), 51½
Do., 4% Ext. Ln., 1922, 72½
Do., 4% Ln., 1922 (Brit. Iss.), 44⅜ ¼ ¾ ⅞ ½
Do., 7% Bds., 87
Russian, 5% Ln., 1906, 60/-
Salvador, 6% Bds., 82½
Santa Fe (State), 5% Bds., 92½ ¼ ¼
Do., 7½% Bds., 78 ¾ ¼ 7½ ½ 8 7½
Do., 7% Ln., 84½ 6 5½
Do., 6% Ln., 65¾
Saxony, 6% Bds., 91¼
Siamese, 4½% Bds., 1907, 94¼
Do., 6% Ln., 103½
Uruguay, 5% Ln., 1905, 87½
Do., 4½% Bds., 1914 (Lon. Iss.), 88¼
Westphalia, 7% Ln., 99¼ ¼

COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD

French, 5% Rentes (Lon. and Dub. Iss.), 21½ 20⅞ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ 20¾ ¼ ⅛ ¼
Do., 4% Rentes (Lon. and Dub. Iss.), 20⅝ ½ ⅜ ⅝ ½ ¾
Do., 4% Rentes (Brit. Iss.), 20½ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ½ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Argentine, 5%, 1909, 93
Austrian Govt. Internat. Ln., 7% Bds., 1930, 93¾ ¹⁵⁄₁₆
Do., 4% Rentes (Brit. Iss.), 20½ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ½ ¾
Bulgarian, 4½%, 1909, 18
Chilean, 4½%, 1886, 95¾ ¾ ¾
Do., 4½%, 1889, 91¼
Do., 5%, 1896, 89½
Do., 5%, 1910, 88¾
Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Ser., 86½ 7¼
Do., 6%, 1926, 97⅜
Do., 6%, 1928, 97¼ ⅜
Do., 6%, 1929, 97¼ ½ ⅜
Chinese, 5% (English Iss.), 97 ½ ½
Do., 5% (German Iss.), 96
Do., 4½%, 1898 (English Iss.), 81½ 2 1½ ⅞ ¾ ⅞ ½
Do. (German Iss.), 78¾
Do., Imp. Ry., 5%, 69½ ¼ 68¾
Do., 4½%, 1908, 49¼ ⅛ ¼
Do., 5%, 1913 (Lond. Iss.), 56 ¾
Do., Imp. Rys. (Shanghai-Nanking), 5%, 46¼ ¾
Do., 5%, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly., 60¼
Costa Rica, 7¾
Danish, 4%, 88
Dutch E. Indies, 5%, 100½ ½
Do., 6%, 1924-7, 105⅞ ⅛ 5½ 6 5¼ 6 5¼ 6 5¼
Greek, 4%, 1887, 59¾
Do., 5%, Ln., 1914, 78⅝ ⅜
Do., 7% Ln., 1913, 102½ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Bds., 91¼
Do., 6% Ln., 86⅜
Hamburg (State), 6% Bds., 99
Hamburg Waterworks, 6% Ln., 97¼ 6½
Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 1925, 102⅝
Hungary (Counties), 7½% Ln., 98½ ½
Do., 6% Bds., 88
Italian Credit, 30-yr. 7% Bds., 101¾
Japan, 4% Ln., 1899, 74¼ ¼ ¾ ¼
Do., 4% Ln., 1905, 100 100
Do., 5% Ln., 1907, 91½ 2 2 ½
Do., 4% Ln., 1910, 68¼ ¼ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Ln., 100 100
Do., 5. Manchurian Rly. 5% Bds., 101 ½
Do., 5% Ln., 89¾ ¼
Do., Tokyo, 5½% Ln., 91½ ½ ½ ½ 2½ 1½ 2¼
Mexican, 5% Ext. Ln., Assented, 17½ ½
Norwegian, 4% Ln., 87
Do., 6% Ln., 101⅞
Parana, 7% Bds., 73½
Portuguese, 3% (1st Ser.) Stmpd., 42¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹³⁄₁₆
Rio de Janeiro, 5½% Ln., 76½
Roumania, 4½% Ln., (Lon. Iss.), 51½
Do., 4% Ext. Ln., 1922, 72½
Do., 4% Ln., 1922 (Brit. Iss.), 44⅜ ¼ ¾ ⅞ ½
Do., 7% Bds., 87
Russian, 5% Ln., 1906, 60/-
Salvador, 6% Bds., 82½
Santa Fe (State), 5% Bds., 92½ ¼ ¼
Do., 7½% Bds., 78 ¾ ¼ 7½ ½ 8 7½
Do., 7% Ln., 84½ 6 5½
Do., 6% Ln., 65¾
Saxony, 6% Bds., 91¼
Siamese, 4½% Bds., 1907, 94¼
Do., 6% Ln., 103½
Uruguay, 5% Ln., 1905, 87½
Do., 4½% Bds., 1914 (Lon. Iss.), 88¼
Westphalia, 7% Ln., 99¼ ¼

COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD

French, 5% Rentes (Lon. and Dub. Iss.), 21½ 20⅞ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¹⁵⁄₁₆ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ 20¾ ¼ ⅛ ¼

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

JUTE LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 23.—WHEAT.—Following a better close in North America the cargo market adopted a steadier tone and quotations were mostly 3d. per quarter higher. Buyers, however, did not respond very freely. For 3,000 tons, part cargo, West Australian, per Bathhill, about due, Continent paid 38s. 6d., and yesterday a similar price was paid to Mediterranean for 3,000 tons, part cargo, per Nardana, early July shipment. For Pacific white, July and Aug., 34s. 9d. was asked, while No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. 15, was held for 38s. 1½d. and No. 2 for 34s. 9d. Australians, afloat, offered at 38s. 9d., while for choice white Karachi, on the way, 36s. 9d. to 37s. was required. Parcels were held for 9d. to 6d. per quarter advance and a good business was completed, interest being chiefly in Australians. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per City of Victoria, ready to sail, sold at 37s. 6d.; No. 2, per Canada, afloat, at 37s.; No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), per London Citizen and Minnetonka, afloat, at 32s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, per Beaverburn, sailing July 25, at 31s.; No. 6 Manitoba, per Mahanada, afloat, at 29s.; No. 2 hard winter, per same vessel, at 33s. 10½d.; and choice white Karachi, Aug., at 36s. A considerable amount of trading was reported in the New South Wales per named steamers, afloat, at 36s. 3d., and to Continent, 36s. 9d. was paid for South Australian, per King James, June 7, B/L.

WHEAT futures closed firm and 3d. to 6d. over yesterday's figures. Business in Manitoba grade comprised July, at 29s. 6d., Aug. at 33s. 4½d. and Nov. at 36s. 1d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	35 3	35 4	35 6	35 6	35 0
Aug. ..	35 3	35 4	35 4½	35 4½	35 0
Nov. ..	36 1	36 2	36 2	36 1	35 10
	LONDON GRADE				
July ..	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 3
September	33 8	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 5

MAIZE cargoes were steadily held in sympathy with a better Continental inquiry. La Plata, 4,800 tons, per Wokingham, July 28 clearance, sold yesterday, at 24s. 6d. per this quality. July, 24s. 9d. was asked, and 24s. 7½d. for Aug. and Sept. Dan/Gal/Fox, Aug. 25, offered at 25s. Parcels were in quiet demand at occasionally 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, per Gretavale, Shipping/shipped, sold at 24s. 7½d.; June-July, at 24s. 4½d., 24s. 6d. and 24s. 4½d.; and Aug.-Sept., at 23s. 4½d. For Corinthic, July 27, sailing, Avonmouth, paid 24s. 7½d., while to Liverpool, 24s. 9d. was paid for Lawbeath, afloat, and 24s. 6d. for Ralfe, shipping shipped.

BARLEY was quiet with a firmer tendency. Persian, Sept.-Oct., offered at 15s. 9d.; and Danubian and South Russian, Sept., at 16s. 9d.

OATS remained quiet. La Plata, Oct., 13s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 10s. 6d.

HOME-GROWN was fairly attended, and trading moved quietly in all sections. English wheat quiet at 36s. 6d. to 38s. per 504lb. Foreign descriptions were irregular. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 40s. 3d.; (Atlantic), 40s. 6d.; No. 2, 39s. 9d.; (Vancouver), 39s. 6d.; No. 3, 38s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s. 9d.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 35s. 3d.; No. 6, 30s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed Durum, 33s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 6d.; No. 2, 36s. 3d.; Baruso, 61½lb., 36s. 3d.; Australian, 38s. 3d.; and choice white Karachi, 36s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour steadily held. London straights, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; country straights, 28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize firm and drawn steady to scarcity. La Plata, to be handed, 31s.; ex ship, 29s. 3d.; Bessarabian, 27s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley continued quiet. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new), ex ship, 29s. to 33s.; Chilean fine-rolling, ex store, 32s. to 37s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 17s. 3d.; Russian, 18s. 3d. ex ship, 17s. per 400lb. Oats were firm and occasionally harder to buy. English, 16s. to 20s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 14s. 9d.; ex ship, 14s.; mixed feed, landed, 11s.; Chilean white, 19s.; German, 19s.; ex ship, 18s. per 320lb. Beans were dull at late rates. Wheat-fed steady but quiet. Middlings, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; fine middlings, 6s.; bran, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal continued quiet. Fine Mid Lothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 14s. 6d.; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 16s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in fair demand at unchanged prices to 6d. per qr. advance. There were sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, July, at 37s. 7½d.; No. 2, 36s. 10½d.; No. 3, 36s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 35s. 6d.; No. 5, 32s. 10½d.; No. 2, mixed durum, July-Aug., 30s. 9d.; No. 2, red winter, Aug., 34s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 34s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, Aug., 35s. 3d. Sales covered No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug., at 34s. 6d.; July-Aug. 15, 34s. 7½d.; No. 2, hard winter, Atlantic, Aug., 33s. 4½d. to 33s. 6d.; New South Wales Victorian, afloat, 36s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, loading, at 34s. 10½d. net., while to Manchester, No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, July-Aug., sold at 34s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged to 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. to 7d. higher in sympathy with firm closing Winnipeg advices, and continued to advance on reports of black-rust in Canada and a better c.i.f. trade to U.K. ports. In the afternoon prices eased following lower Chicago and Winnipeg cables and the market closed quiet with July ½d. lower on liquidation and other positions ½d. to 7d. higher. Tenders against current month, eight loads, making a total of 364,477 original cantals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 9,600 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	7	7 2½	7 2½	7 3	7 2	7 2¼
Oct. ..	7 4½	7 4½	7 4	7 4	7 3	7 3½
Dec. ..	7 5½	7 6¼	7 5½	7 5	7 5½	7 4¾
March ..	7 7	7 7½	7 6½	7 6	7 7½	7 6½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand. River Plate, afloat, was quoted 24s. 9d.; June-July, 24s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., 23s. 6d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, July-Aug., 24s. 9d.; Aug.-Sept., 25s.; No. 2 white flat African, Aug.-Sept., 23s. 6d.; No. 3, 23s. 3d. River Plate, loading, sold at 24s. 6d., and afloat at 24s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were slow. Chilean, tawny, afloat, 13s.; Aug.-Sept., 13s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—There was no improvement in demand for spot cotton to-day, but values generally closed above yesterday's levels. Only a moderate business was done in American with prices raised 5 points; middling, 7.73d. Brazilian and Peruvian also rose 5 points; Pernam hair, 6.95d.; g.f. smooth, 8.03d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 8.18d. Egyptian were unchanged to 10 points higher; f.g.f., Sakellaridis, 12.50d., and f.g.f. Upper, 9.55d. African improved 5 points; middling West, 7.63d.; and g.f. East, 8.38d. East Indian were advanced 5 points; fine m.g. Bengal, 5.30d. and fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.55d.

American futures opened 1 point to 3 points higher under the influence of steadier overnight advices from America, but covering was more than offset by scattered local liquidation on predictions of showers in the drought area and values gradually eased during the morning. Prices at midday were unchanged to 1 point higher. The market became easier in the early afternoon, receding 4 points to 7 points owing to further liquidation and selling on American account, but later in the day the loss was recovered on better advices from New York than expected, while some trade support was in evidence. The hardening tendency was attributed by an unfavourable weather map and fears of a bullish weekly weather report which also induced covering. The close was steady, unchanged to 2 points higher. Liverpool closing prices :—July, 7.29; Oct., 6.87; Jan., 7.01; March, 7.08. New York, 11 a.m. prices :—July, 12.85; Oct., 13.08; Jan., 13.24; March, 13.45 (new contract).

Egyptian futures, Sakellaridis contracts opened 3 points higher and after advancing 9 points to 11 points on covering by shorts lost some of the improvement owing to realizing and closed quiet at a rise of 4 points. Closing prices :—July, 11.39; Aug. and Sept., 11.13; Oct., 11.38; Nov., 11.36; Dec. and Jan., 11.46; Feb. and March, 11.58; April, 11.63; May, 11.67; June and July, 11.79. Upper contracts closed quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower. Closing prices :—July, 8.92; Aug., 8.87; Sept., 8.82; Oct., 8.45; Nov., 8.37; Dec., 8.43; Jan., 8.47; Feb., 8.52; March, 8.58; April, 8.70; May, 8.73; June, 8.75; July, 8.83. Empire futures finished quiet and unchanged with no business reported during the session. Closing prices :—July, 7.09; Aug., 6.96; Sept., 6.94; Oct., 6.86; Nov., 6.81; Dec., 6.86; Jan., 6.89; Feb., 6.90; March and April, 6.95; May and June, 7.01; July, 7.12.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	540	3,870	50	350	348	2,642
Brazilian, &c.	200	1,150	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	500	1,600	50	50	12	364
African, &c.	110	870	—	—	584	904
Egyptian, &c.	450	1,150	—	—	—	1,210
E. Indies, &c.	200	360	—	—	28	2,544
Totals—						
This week	2,000	9,000	100	400	972	7,864
Last week	4,000	16,000	500	900	4,376	14,501
Amer. Futures	To-day				Prev. day	
Delivery—	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
July ..	7.30	7.23	7.29	7.27	7.19	7.27
August ..	7.04	7.04	7.10	7.05	7.04	7.09
September	—	—	7.01	—	—	7.00
October ..	6.99	6.91	6.97	6.97	6.90	6.97
November	—	—	6.96	—	—	6.95
December ..	6.96	6.93	6.98	6.98	6.90	6.98
January ..	7.02	6.94	7.01	7.01	6.93	7.02
February ..	7.03	—	7.03	—	—	7.02
March ..	7.09	7.03	7.08	7.08	7.01	7.08
April ..	—	—	7.11	—	—	7.11
May ..	7.16	7.09	7.15	7.14	7.07	7.14
June ..	—	—	7.17	—	—	7.16
July ..	7.16	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.15	7.16

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, August ..	—	16.20	16.05
,, October ..	15.54	15.59	15.49
Sakellaridis, November	23.09	23.24	22.96
,, January	—	23.47	23.20
,, March ..	—	23.59	23.68

MANCHESTER, July 23.—No expansion of cloth demand was reported. Many manufacturers are finding extreme difficulty in keeping machinery running. This is due largely to the absence of business from India. Inquiry was very small indeed, and such markets as Calcutta, Karachi, and Madras only took trifling lots. Fancies and fine cloths were again purchased by China, but there were still a good number of unacceptable offers before producers. Numerous small lots of plain cloths and specialities were taken by the Straits, while East and West Africa, Egypt, and the Continent did a fair varied trade. South American bought a few finishing cloths and fancies. The home trade continued the best section, and some good quantities of twills, sateens, and fine goods were included in to-day's purchases. In the yarn section sales of both American and Egyptian qualities were again well below production.

WOOL

LONDON, July 23.—The fourth series of Colonial wool auctions for the current year closed to-day with catalogues jointly representing over 7,500 bales. Both the merino and crossbred selections met ready buyers, chiefly on Continental account, and late values were fully maintained. The Australian merino selection amounted to 3,583 bales, in which speculators' lots of greasy merino predominated. Withdrawals, however, were relatively small under active buying by the foreign sections, a fair proportion at the same time being secured for the home trade. The best lots, which were included in the Victorian wool, realized 16½d., and similar descriptions from both South Australia and New South Wales 16d. New Zealand crossbreds sold readily within the range of 9d. to 12½d. for greasy, while the finest halfbred lambs of the "Fielding/T B and S" brand made 14d. The liberal assortment of greasy crossbred from Punta Arenas and Patagonia met a brisk sale, especially to Continental buyers, the chief clip "Estancia Sara" realizing 14d. for the best halfbred combing, another good line, "P B in diamond/Phillip Bay," selling at 13d. for similar grades.

During the series, which occupied 12 selling days, it is estimated that about 83,000 bales were sold, of which Continental buyers are credited with having secured about 51,000 bales, the home trade, principally Yorkshire, 31,000, and America about 1,000 bales. At the opening sale on the 8th inst. buyers were in large attendance, and the decline in prices ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. was in accord with general expectations, the interval between these and the preceding auctions having been marked by depressing trade conditions and weakening values both at home and in European centres. During the first few days most of the offerings were booked for the Continent, operations on home account being somewhat restricted. At subsequent sales Continental buying continued a prominent feature, and with increasing purchases on the part of Yorkshire and other home buyers, values of the best greasy combing merino gradually hardened to the level of last sales, maintaining this improvement to the close. Other grades of greasy merino, together with scoured merino combing and New Zealand greasy crossbreds, show little change from the opening decline of 5 to 7½ per cent., while slipe crossbreds on balance close with a loss of 10 to 15 per cent., compared with last sales. Cape wools are quoted on a par with similar Australian merinos. The liberal supplies of greasy crossbred received from Punta Arenas, after an initial loss of 7½ per cent., close with the best qualities showing very little alteration compared with the May auctions, inferior sorts ruling 5 to 7½ per cent. lower.

The top price of 20d. was obtained during the series for scoured merino from Queensland marked "J W L/Winslade," the best greasy qualities "Timsbury" from Tasmania selling at 21½d. Among New Zealand crossbreds, "H R B in diamond" super quarterbred sold at 14½d., also "T B & S in diamond-Canterbury" super halfbred lambs. The best greasy halfbred made 13½d., and similar descriptions from the Punta Arenas "Estancia Bories" clip made 14½d. The best Cape wool sold at 23d. for "T W S" snow-white and 12d. for "Springbok" greasy combing. The next series of these auctions has been fixed for September 16. The catalogues to-day were made up of 306 bales from New South Wales, 2,083 Victorian, 592 South and 537 West Australian, 1,595 New Zealand, and 2,322 bales from Punta Arenas and Patagonia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 23.—SUGAR :—British refined in fair request at unchanged prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 1 quality, 21s. 3d.; "T L granulated, 20s. 9d. Some grown granulated, prompt, quoted 20s. 1½d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 10½d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, Oct.-Dec., quoted 8s. 1½d., c. and f., India; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 2½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., July-Aug., 9s. 9d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 6s.; Oct., 6s. 2½d., value, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	8 1½	8 3¼	8 0	8 3¼	8 0	8 3¼
Aug. ..	8 6¾	8 5¼	8 6½	8 5¼	8 6¾	8 5¼
Oct. ..	8 6¼	8 6¾	8 5¾	8 6¾	8 6¼	8 6¾

Raw sugar futures were steadier; Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. and 5s. 6¾d. (combined) to 5s. 6d.; March at 6s. 8¼d.; May at 6s. 11½d. Calls 38 per cent. beet :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	5 3¾	5 2¼	5 3¼	5 3	5 3¼	5 3
Sept.-..	5 5¼	5 3	5 5¼	5 3	5 5¼	5 3
Oct. ..	5 6	5 4½	5 6	5 4½	5 6	5 4½
Dec. ..	5 5¾	5 5¼	5 6¼	5 6	5 6¼	5 6

NEW CONTRACT (basis 96%, c.i.f.)

Jan.	6 4½	6 3	6 4½	6 3	6 4½	6 3
March	6 8¼	6 7½	6 9	6 7½	6 9	6 8¼
May ..	6 11¼	6 10½	7 0	6 11¼	7 0	6 10½
July ..	7 2¾	7 3	7 3¼	7 3	7 3¼	7 3

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons, quoted 23s. 6d.; 2lb-tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 6cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.; 6cwt., casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, July-Aug. delivery, quoted 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra quiet. Fair fermented, mid-crop, July-Aug., quoted 31s. 9d. per cwt.; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 34s. 9d., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were inactive, no sales being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa) :—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.50 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	38 9	38 3	38 9	38 3	38 9	38 3
Aug. ..	37 9	37 0	38 0	37 3	38 0	37 0
Sept. ..	37 9	37 3	37 9	37 3	38 0	37 3
Dec. ..	37 0	36 10½	37 3	37 0	37 6	36 10½
Jan. ..	37 3	36 9	37 3	36 9	37 6	36 9
March ..	37 6	37 0	37 6	37 0	37 6	36 9

TEA.—At auction the balance of the Ceylon offerings con prised 16,000 packages. The sale passed quickly and the close showed some improvement on that of yesterday. Prices generally were unchanged, many of the lighter liquoring brokens marked fully ½d. to 1d. per lb. decline on last week, while orange Pekoes were sometimes 2d. per lb. down. Common broken Pekoe sold from 8½d. to 11½d.; medium brokens from 1s. to 1s. 9d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 5d.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 9d. per cwt.; July-Aug., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s. 4½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, July-Aug., 11s. 4½d.; Java, c.i.f., Aug.-Sept., Cuba (main ports), 11s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BEANS quiet : handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. per cwt.; July-Aug., 9s. 7½d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. July-Aug. quoted 8s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

DESICCATED COCONUT steady. Fine cut, spot, quoted 28s. : medium, 27s. 6d. ; halves, July-Aug., quoted 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java flake, spot, quoted 26s. 6d. per cwt.; July, 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake, Singapore, July-Aug., quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Havre. Seed pearl, July-Aug., quoted 12s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot pepper market was quiet with black Singapore quoted 9½d.; Lampong, 9½d.; Tellicherry, 10d.; Alleppy, 9½d.; white Muntok, 11d., sellers. Forward pepper was barely steady. Black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., quoted 6¾d., value; Lampong, May-July, sold at 7d. to 6¾d. to 7d.; July-Aug. at 6¾d.; Aug.-Oct. at 6¾d. to 6¼d.; white Muntok, May-July, at 8¾d. to 9d.; Aug.-Oct. at 8¾d. to 8½d., c.i.f., delivered weights. Arrivals were steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; May-July, 1s. 1d., value, c.i.f. Pimento, firmer; spot quoted 8d.; July-Aug., 6¾d. per cwt., buyers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were steadier, sellers being more reserved. At the close the market was again quieter. Smoked sheet, spot and Aug., sold from 5¾d. to 5¾d. per lb., and value; Sept. at 5½d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 5½d. to 5½d. to 5¾d., and sellers; Jan.-March from 5½d. to 5½d. to 5¾d., and sellers; April-June at 6d. to 6¼d., and value; crepe, spot, sold at 5¾d., and sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, afloat, sold at 5¾d.; Aug.-Sept. at 5¾d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6¾d., sellers.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, July-Aug., quoted 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

SEMARANG.—The spot market was dull. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 100s. per cwt. ; A C, 115s. ; pure button, 132s. 6d. ; fine orange, 115s. to 215s., sellers. Futures opened weak but closed steadier. T N, Aug. delivery, sold at 84s. to 85s. ; Oct. delivery, at 86s. 6d., closing nominal; buyers; Dec. delivery, from 87s. 6d. to 90s. Shipment market easy. T N, in bags, July-Aug., quoted 79s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., 80s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 23 gives :—Spot, Rs.86 ; Aug., Rs.87 ; Sept., Rs. 88, buyers.

HAVANA.—Manila grades were easier in tendency under freer offers. Grade J, July-Sept., quoted 23s. per ton, value; K, £22|5s., sellers; Aug.-Oct. sold at £22 10s., value; L, No. 1, July-Sept., quoted £22, value; No. 2 sold at £20 15s.; M, No. 1, quoted £21, value; No. 2, £19 10s., value, c.i.f. African steel unchanged. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, July-Sept., quoted £25 15s., sellers; f.a.q., £25, value; Sept.-Nov. sold at £25 10s., c.i.f. Mexican sisal steady. Good white, July-Sept., quoted £25 5s., sellers, c.i.f., first class ports.

OILS displayed further weakness under continued selling and lower Calcutta cables, small sales being reported at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton below previous closing levels. First marks, July-Aug., quoted £18 15s. per ton, sellers; new crop, July-Aug., sold from £19 10s. to £19 7s. 6d. to £19 10s. and sellers; Aug.-Sept. at £19 7s. 6d. and sellers; Sept.-Oct. quoted £19 7s. 6d. sellers; Oct.-Nov. sold at £19 7s. 6d. and sellers; lightings, July-Aug., quoted £17 5s., value; new crop, Aug.-Sept., sold at £17 15s. and sellers; seeds, new crop, Aug.-Sept., at £16 10s. and buyers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 23 gives :—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs. 33 8a. ; lightings, Rs.32, sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS quiet: 10oz., spot, quoted 21s. 6d. ; July-Sept., 21s. 4½d., sellers ; 8oz., spot, quoted 18s. 6d. ; July, 17s. 1½d. ; July-Sept., 17s. 3d., sellers, per 100 yards ; Liverpool twills, July-Sept., quoted 6⅝. ; B., 5⅝. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA steady. Singapore, f.m.s., July, quoted £18 10s. per ton, sellers ; Aug., £18 12s. 6d., sellers ; Sept., £18 15s., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July-Aug., quoted £19 7s. 6d., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Aug., quoted £18 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Aug.-Sept., sold at £17 16s. 3d. ; South Sea, kiln dried, £17 15s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

TALLOW.—Steadier conditions prevailed on the spot market during the past week, and prices were to-day advanced 1s. per cwt. No auction was held to-day. With a slightly improved export inquiry sellers have shown less disposition to operate, in the belief that better prices will be obtained a little later on. Australian, fine mutton, was quoted 31s. good to fair, 30s. to 27s.; dull to dark, 25s. to 24s. 6d.; hard, 30s.; Australian fine beef, 35s.; good to fair, 28s. to 26s.; dull to dark, 24s. to 23s.; and sweet, 25s. The Market Letter was 1s. dearer for tallow and stuff. Town tallow, 25s. per cwt.; rough fat, ½d. per 8lb. value; melted stuff, 17s. per cwt. Shipments of tallow from Australasia in June amounted to 2,097 tons, against 1,708 tons in the corresponding month last year.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened unchanged to ½d. per cwt. dearer and continued to rule steady during the morning, with business in Aug. at 6s. 4½d. and Dec. at 6s. 10d. and 6s. 10½d. At the 3.5 p.m. call, prices were ½d. to 1d. above the opening and with New York and London advices assisting, a steady tone was maintained until the end, when prices were ½d. to 1d. higher on the day.

Month	Opening		3.5 p.m. call		Closing	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	6 4½	6 3½	6 5	6 4	6 5	6 4
Aug. ..	6 5	6 4	6 5½	6 4½	6 5½	6 4½
Oct. ..	6 7½	6 6½	6 8	6 7	6 8	6 7
Dec. ..	6 10	6 9	6 10½	6 10	6 10½	6 9½
Jan. ..	6 11	6 10	7 0	6 11	7 0	6 11
March	7 1½	7 1	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 1½
May ..	*7 4½	—	7 5½	7 4½	7 5½	7 4½
Aug. ..	7 9	7 8	7 9½	7 8½	7 9½	7 8½

* Paid

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON, July 23.—On the BALTIC EXCHANGE there was a further reaction in LINSEED on lower Buenos Aires advices and the indifference of buyers, and prices were 5s. to 10s. down for Indian and 10s. down for La Plata. Calcutta to London, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £16 12s., sellers; bold Bombay, July to Sept., £17 5s., sellers; La Plata, afloat, to Sept.-Oct., had sellers at £15, to London and Hull; Dec.-Jan., new crop, to Hull, £14 5s., wanted. RAPESEED quiet. Toria, Hull-Continent, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £13 17s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED.—Bombay was quite nominal at £6 7s. 6d., for July-Aug. For Egyptian occasionally 1s. 3d. advance was asked. July-Aug., black, to Hull, £6 18s. 9d.; Sept. (old), £7 1s. 3d.; Sept. (new), £7 0s. 3d. quoted. Sakellaridis was 10s. below black seed. GROUNDNUTS fairly active at rather easier prices. Coromandel (machined), afloat, to Rotterdam, £14 7s. 6d. paid; July-Aug., to North Continent, £14 12s. 6d. paid; Aug.-Sept., £14 15s. paid; East African, £14 12s. 6d., sellers of Aug.-Sept. CASTORSEED barely firm. Bombay, July-Aug., £14 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS 1s. 2d. lower. Aug.-Sept., to Hull, £13, and Sept.-Oct., £13 3s. 9d., asked. LINSEED OIL moved to lower levels with a fair business at the decline. Spot, £35 10s., quoted; Aug., £31 7s. 6d., paid and sellers; Sept.-Dec., £30 5s. paid, and sellers at £30 7s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £29, sellers. COTTON OIL unchanged. Egyptian crude, £27; deodorized £34. TURPENTINE.—American, 6d. to 9d. down. Spot, 35s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., 35s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., 36s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, July 23.—LINSEED OIL.—Naked, closing prices: Spot, £33 15s.; July-Aug., to Sept.-Oct., £31 10s.; Jan.-April, £30 5s. COTTON OIL.—Naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £25; refined edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £31; deodorized, spot, £35. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £28 5s. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £27 15s.; deodorized, spot, £31 5s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33 10s.; refined, spot, £35 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 38s. 6d. per cwt. CASTOR and COD unaltered. Net cash terms, ex mill.

LUBRICATING AND FUEL OILS

LONDON, July 23.—Fuel oil, furnace, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; bunker, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; Diesel, 910 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton, in tanks, Thameshaven and Purfleet; gas oil, 4½d. per gallon. Lubricating oils :—American, pale machine, £9 10s. to £14 10s.; heavy red, £11 to £16; light red, £10 to £13 5s.; cold test filtered cylinder, £23 to £32 10s.; filtered cylinder, £21 10s. to £32 10s.; 600 dark cylinder, Pennsylvania, £19 10s.; Western, £11 10s.; 650 dark cylinder, £23—all per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount, barrels free.

The following foreign quotations are all ex installation, in bulk, at the ports named :—NEW YORK.—Fuel oil, $1.15; Diesel, $2.00 per barrel. BATON ROUGE.—Fuel oil, $1.00; Diesel, $1.80 per barrel. BUENOS AIRES.—Fuel oil, £3 2s. per metric ton. ISTANBUL.—Fuel oil, $12.50 per ton (long).

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, July 23.—COPPER.—Although the day-to-day demand for standard remains at a very low level and values of refined continue to decline, all efforts to depress prices are stubbornly resisted by holders. Under these conditions the standard market again presented a comparatively steady appearance, with price movements narrow. On balance cash was unchanged to 1s. 3d. lower and three months 1s. 3d. higher to unchanged. Sales, 300 tons; cash at £47 7s. 6d. to £47 8s. 9d. ; Aug., £47 10s. to £47 8s. 9d. to £47 12s. 6d. ; three months, £47 5s. to £47 6s. 3d. Settlement price, £47 10s. In the afternoon August sold at £47 12s. 6d. and £47 15s. Refined sorts were easier with electrolytic unchanged to 10s. lower at £50 10s. to £52 and wire bars 10s. easier at £52. United States exports for May totalled at 30,437 tons and included 7,688 tons to the U.K., 7,355 tons to France, 5,656 to Germany, and 4,497 tons to Italy.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 275 tons sold at £137 10s., c.i.f., a fall of 45s. Trading was again on moderate lines, the opening being steady at about last night's final level, though considerably below yesterday's official rates. Buying was mainly in forward, but with sellers always in evidence prices were slow, and on balance cash was 11s. 3d. and three months 13s. 9d. lower. Sales were 400 tons; cash at £134 to £134 2s. 6d. to £134 ; Aug., £134 15s. ; Oct., £135 10s. to £135 5s. to £135 15s. ; three months, £135 10s. to £136 7s. 6d. Settlement price, £134 15s. In the afternoon cash sold at £134 2s. 6d. ; Aug., £135 to £134 15s. ; three months, £136 2s. 6d. to £135 15s. English common tin closed quiet at £135 15s. to £136, ex Liverpool.

LEAD was a quiet but steady market with near and forward 1s. 3d. higher. Sales, 200 tons; Sept. at £18 3s. 9d. and Oct. at £18 2s. 6d. Settlement price, £18 5s. The afternoon market was idle. English closed steady and unchanged at £19 15s.

SPELTER continued to improve owing to the good progress made at the producers' meeting in Brussels. After sales of 500 tons near dates closed 2s. 6d. and forward 3s. 6d. higher, at £17 ; Oct., £17 2s. 6d. to £17 7s. 6d. Oct./Nov., £17 10s. Settlement price, £16 17s. 6d. At the second session October sold at £17 3s. 9d.

TINPLATES quiet at 18s. basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English maintained at £26 to £27 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery £95 per ton. ANTIMONY.—English regulus was quoted £38 to £46 10s. and foreign, spot, £26 to £26 10s. per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM.—Straits steady at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per unit, c.i.f. NICKEL steadily held at £170 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined steady at £8 7s. 6d. to £8 15s. per oz. QUICKSILVER was quoted £22 12s

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"TWELVE THOUSAND"

The principal item in the London Regional programme this evening is a performance of Bruno Frank's play *Twelve Thousand*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Mr. Cecil Lewis. The cast will include Mr. Eugene Leahy, Mr. Abraham Sofaer, Mr. Harman Grisewood, Mr. Douglas Burbidge, Mr. Ernest Milton, Miss Jessie Tandy, and Mr. Leslie Perrins. At 9.40 p.m. listeners to the National station will hear a concert of chamber music, consisting of compositions by Beethoven, Debussy, and Schubert.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 24, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** ;—Books for Summer Reading, 3—Some Books About Animals, by Miss Ann Spice. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Millicent Ward (soprano); Harold Knudsen's Ladies' Orchestra. **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Ena Forst (contralto); Jane Franquin (pianoforte). **4.15** :—Orchestra from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children: Taku and the Giant Squid, written and told by Derek McCulloch; Songs by Jean Allistone; When the Last Train Has Left, a picture of a London Railway Terminus through the night, written and told by John Heygate. **6** :—Miss Irene Cooper-Willis, reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Schumann Songs, sung by Helen Henschel and Herbert Heyner. **7-7.20** :—Film Talk, by Miss Francis Birrell. **7.25** :—What Are Dreams? by Professor D. F. Fraser-Harris.

7.45 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Norman Allin (bass). **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—Talk. **9.40** :—Steuart Wilson (tenor); Robert Maas (violoncello); Marcel Maas (pianoforte). **10.45-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—

842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Midland Regional programme. **1.30** :—Orchestra from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Reginald King's Orchestra; Thea Phillips (soprano); Sidonie Goossens (harp). **8** :—Twelve Thousand, a play by Bruno Frank, adapted for broadcasting by John Watt; produced by Cecil Lewis; with Eugene Leahy, Abraham Sofaer, Ben Webster, Harman Grisewood, Marcus Barron, Douglas Burbidge, Ernest Milton, Jessie Tandy, Leslie Perrins, Edgar Skeet, Herbert Lugg, Maurice Gilbert. **9.30** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-10.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—

626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra. **1** :—Sydney Lewis (bass); Elsie Jacques (pianoforte); Frances Bond (mezzo-soprano). **1.30** :—London Regional programme. **2.30-3** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children: The Wide-awake Hat, a Fairy Play by Gladys Joiner.; Tony will entertain; W. A. Clarke (bassoon). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **9.30** :—Dance Music. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-10.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.20** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.25** :—See Edinburgh. **8** :—Harry Lauder and his Company, relayed from The Beach Pavilion, Aberdeen. **8.45** :—See Edinburgh. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Edinburgh. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—The Radio Quartet; Molly O'Neill (contralto); Miss E. A. A. Stoneley (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.35** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Martha, a Comic Romantic Opera in four acts (Flotow), with Dorothy Bennett, Constance Willis, Albert Frogatt, Herbert Whittaker, Harry Brindle, Alex W. Bowers, Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Martha (continued). **10.45-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Harry Lipman (violin); John G. Crompton (bass); James H. Platt (cornet). **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes; John Hamilton (violin); Clarisse Petrement (soprano); Harry Brindle, Alex W. Bowers, Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Martha (continued). **10.45-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Harry Lipman (violin); John G. Crompton (bass); James H. Platt (cornet). **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes; John Hamilton (violin); Clarisse Petrement (soprano); Harry Brindle, Alex W. Bowers, Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Martha (continued). **10.45-12** :—National programme.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.20** :—Lady Parrott: Edinburgh in Sunshine and Shadow—2, from Edinburgh. **3.35** :—Music. **3.40** :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. D. H. Hodgson. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—The Octet: Alfred Halstead (flute). **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—National programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Octet. **8** :—See Aberdeen. **8.45** :—The Octet. **9** :—See Aberdeen. **9.15** :—National programme. **9.25-12** :—News.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and French Lesson. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert. **9.30** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3** :—Orchestra. **4.20** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8** :—See Aberdeen. **8.45** :—See Edinburgh. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Harry Lipman (violin); John G. Crompton (bass); James H. Platt (cornet). **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes; John Hamilton (violin); Clarisse Petrement (soprano); Harry Brindle, Alex W. Bowers, Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Martha (continued). **10.45-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.), (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See Manchester. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Manchester. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio' Barcelona)—Call EA31 (349m.), 8kw.—Children. **7.30** :—Music and News. **8** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5** :—Orchestral selections. **10.15** :—Song Recital. **10.45** :—Literary Programme. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Orchestral Selections and Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.). 2.5kw.—**7.30** :—Accordion Recital. **8.15** :—Vocal Concert. **9.5** :—Yugoslavian Concert. **10.45** :—Time and News. **10.50** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 20kw. 4 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **6.30** :—Talk. **6.45** :—Review of World Politics. **6.30** :—Talks. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30** :—Programme from Hamburg, followed by News and Concert, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.5 :—Concert—String Quartet in E flat major, op. 12 (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy); Five Old German Songs for Soprano (Gesang, Mr. Sandmann, (b) Mondnacht, (c) Flogel, Flugel, um zu fliegen. **5.30** :—Short Improvisations. **5.55** :—String Quartet in C major, op. 33, No. 3 (Haydn). **6.15** :—Review of Social Politics. **6.40** :—Talk. **7.5** :—Choral Recital, Songs of a Village Poet (H. K. Schmid). **7.30** :—Labour Market Report. **7.35** :—The Kampfer of the Week. **8** :—Topical Talk. **8.30** :—Concert of Old Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.30** :—Concert of Light Music, with vocal refrains, followed by Concert of Light Music. **10.30 8**—

BERNE (460m.). 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **9** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—7.35 :—Programme from Brno. **7.55** :—Dance Music. **9** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Records of Lucia di Lammermoor—Opera (Donizetti). **7.55** :—Weather, followed by Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30** :—In the Light of Jupiter—Contributions by Stefan Grossman, Arnold Höllriegel, Hans Kafka, and Alfred Polgar. **9.15** :—Vocal Quartet Concert. **10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.30** :—Concert and Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.). 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Recital of Negro Spirituals. **7.55** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Brass Band Concert. **9.20** :—Reading. **9.40** :—Pianoforte Recital. **10** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Programme of Songs. **9** :—Symphony Concert, from the Kursaal, Ostend; (Overture, Scherzo and Nocturne for Horn, from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Wedding March from a Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Aria for Violins (Bach); Air from Hamlet (Thomas); Selection from Lakmé (Delibes); Aria from Rigoletto (Verdi); Overture, Rienzi (Wagner); News after the Programme.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.30 :—Orchestral Concert Relay. **7.50** :—One cannot Wed a Penniless Maid, Comedy in Three Acts (Zagon). **9.30** :—Song Recital. **10.40** :—Concert by a Trigane Orchestra.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—6.50:—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Recital of Summer Songs and Poems. **8.45-2 a.m. (Friday)** :—Dance Music.

CRACOW (31.4m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, News and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.30** :—Concert, Literary Programme, Reading, News, and Dance Music, from Warsaw.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5** :—French Language Lesson. **7.30-10.30** :—See Stuttgart. **10.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Programme Exchange.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (350m.), KIEL (212.2m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.25** :—Songs Westerhausen. **7.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Weather. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.20** :—Concert from the Café Continental, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (298m.). 6.5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Selection by Ladies' Choir. **10.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Religious Address. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **12.55** :—Gramophone Records. **2.25** :—Bookkeeping Lesson. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Organ Recital. **7.20** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Time and Daily Service. **10.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Quintet Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Radio Concert, with Violin Solos. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.25** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Performance of a Play. **9.5** :—Cabaret Programme. **9.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.5** :—Cabaret Programme. **10.20** :—Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Hungarian Music. **6.50** :—Talk. **7.10** :—Flute Recital. **7.30** :—Recital of Songs. **7.50** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Band Music from the Kapitol.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7 :—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.40** :—Talk. **8**:—Concert, After the Programme :—News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Hansa Café, Düsseldorf.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **8.15** :—A Programme dedicated to Great Cities—Zürich, a Radio Sequence from Literary Documents of 1915-1918 (Erhard Göpel). **9.30** :—Swiss Evening—Orchestral Concert. **10.30** :—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Organ Recital—Question and Answer (Wolstenholme); Mandchen (Mendelssohn); Intermezzo (Hollins); Solemn Melody (Walford Davies); Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Pastorale (Lemare); Prelude in C sharp minor (Rachmaninoff). Talk arranged by the National Institute of Health and Instruction, followed by Selections from Musical Comedies by Vives. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Concert by the Municipal Band from the Paseo de Rosales. **1 a.m. (Friday)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements; Report of the Geographical Society. **7.30** :—Concert Relay. **7.50** :—Glornale radio. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Music Talk. **8.40** :—Ruschino—Opera (Rossini) and Zanetto—Opera (Mascagni), followed by Music. In the intervals : Talks, Giornale radio and Commercial Bulletin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7.15 :—Talk. **7.45** :—Military Band Concert. **9.10** :—Symphony Concert. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.45** :—Programme to be announced.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (260m.), HAMAR (357m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.). RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Time and Agricultural Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.35** :—Weather and News. **9.5** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Talk. **10.40** :—Accordion Recital.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange : Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Pensée. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Literary Readings. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Concert—Poil de Carotte—Sketch (Renard); Pianoforte Solos : (a) Quatre Pièces d'enfants (Liadoff), (b) Blind Man's Buff (Schumann), (c) La toupie (Bizet), (d) Little Windmills (Laparra), (e) Les marionnettes (Grovlez), (f) La vieille boîte à musique (Severac), (g) Cheval de bois (Villa-Lobos). Songs : (a) Im Abend (Haydn), (b) Der Doppelgänger (Schubert), (c) La Lettre and (d) Chanson espagnole (Aubert); Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello (Pierne). In the intervals at **8.30** :—Sports Review and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.35 :—Programme from Brno. **7.55** :—The First Patient—Comedy in One Act (Vavra). **8.30** :—Recital of Airs and Songs from the National Theatre. **9** :—Brass Band Concert. **10** :—Time, News, Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Organ Recital from the Rieger Palace. **10.55** :—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Programme relayed by Naples (332m.).—8.15 :—Giornale radio; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30** :—Symphonic Concert. Weather, News and Press Review. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Madame Butterfly—Opera in Three Acts (Puccini); Talk and Fashion Review in the interval. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7.3 :—Talk. **8** :—Military Band Concert. **8.55** :—Political Review. **9.16** :—Weather and News. **9.40** :—Orchestral Concert—Symphony in C major (Dittersdorf); Recitative and Aria from Rinaldo (Handel); Selection from The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Ballet Suite No. 2; Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner); Senta's Song from The Flying Dutchman (Wagner); Mandolin from Pagliacci (Leoncavallo).

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7 :—Time Signal. **7.5** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **7.30** :—Zürich Quartet Concert. **8.30** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert of Light Music, followed by Popular Modern Songs. **10.30** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—7 :—Song Recital. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Transmission of Pictures. **7.40** :—Soloist Selections. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Concert. **8.55** :—Fashion Notes. **9** :—Longines Time and Concert. **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN.—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-4.35 p.m. :—See Milan. **4.35** :—Variety Programme. **5-12 (midnight)** :—See Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—7 :—Talks. **8

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

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FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, Sandbanks, Aug ust and September; sleep four; large garden; garage; one minute sea. Six guineas per week.—Apply Hodgkinson Flat, Chaddesly House, Sandbanks, near Bournemouth.

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS FOR CITY MEN.
WOKING, 32 minutes Waterloo; two reception, three bed, bath; garden; garage and lesser accommodation. Rents from £85.—EVERSHED, Estate Offices, Woking. Phone 167.

WANTED

FURNISHED or SERVICE FLAT WANTED for couple, district S.W.1, from early October for eight to 10 weeks.—Write Box Z.916, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED in SOUTH KENSINGTON or near District, a good four-five bed-room MAISONNETTE or FLAT. A rental of £250-£350 will be paid.—'Phone Kens. 2575.

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CONSULTING ROOMS

PARK-LANE (Oxford-street end).—Attractive FIRST-FLOOR CONSULTING ROOM or Dental Surgery to be LET Unfurnished; fitted basin; hot and cold; electric power.—Agents, LEY CLARK and PARTNERS, Consulting Room Specialists, 3a, Wimpole-street, W.1. Langham 1095.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
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IN QUIET AND FAVOURITE POSITION, SELDOM IN THE MARKET.
CHANCE to secure FREEHOLD a quaint old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with Adam ceiling in drawing room; panelling; independent hot water; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, bath room and offices. Long paved garden with lily pond.—Personally inspected and recommended by

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STRAWBERRY HILL
(ONLY REQUIRES TO BE SEEN).
A CHARMING Detached low-built, double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, having garage, large ornamental garden, tennis court, fruit trees, kitchen garden. Accommodation: seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception, ground-floor reception rooms, conservatory, excellent domestic offices; perfect order throughout.—Personally inspected and recommended by

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A TTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE near College and within four minutes of station for City and West End. The residence is well planned and contains seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, replete domestic offices; electric light; large garden; garage. Long lease. Low ground-rent. Only £2,050.—Write Box K.1928, The Times, E.C.4.

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AN exceptionally charming, Detached, MODERN RESIDENCE of attractive elevation and plan, occupying main road position, within short walk Hampstead, Kenwood, and golf, and easy access of all parts of Town. Well-fitted six bed rooms, three reception rooms, billiards room, fine winter garden and terrace; detached garage; charming garden, well stocked, tennis court; long Lease £3,900.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

BANSTEAD DOWNS.—Particularly spacious detached two golf courses and close Station; magnificent views; three reception (one 23ft. 6in. long), large kitchen, separate scullery, five bed rooms (three 16ft. long and two over 13ft. long), bath room, separate w.c.; garage; ground 70ft. by 300ft.; wood-block floors; "Electrolux" refrigerator; radiator in hall; electric light and power. £2,000 FREEHOLD.—SOAR and SOAR, Estate Offices, Cheam. ('Phone, Sutton 1845.)

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Gravel soil. High. Perfect aspect.
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Close to Common on the favourite BELVEDERE ESTATE.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, in first-rate order throughout.
Three reception, Eight bed and Bath, Billiards, dressing rooms, Fine offices.
Electric light and power installed.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.
SITE FOR GARAGE.
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CHANCE to secure FREEHOLD a quaint old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with Adam ceiling in drawing room; panelling; independent hot water; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, bath room and offices. Long paved garden with lily pond.—Personally inspected and recommended by

CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£1,250.
AN opportunity to acquire an absolute bargain.—AMERSHAM and CHESHAM BOIS, 15 minutes from Station and 40 minutes by rail from London.—CHARACTER RESIDENCE, containing four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, three fine offices; central heating; electric light, gas and water laid on; garage; matured grounds of nearly ½ acre.—SWANNELL and SILEY, Amersham. Telephone 73.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.—Detached MODERN HOUSE, every convenience; four bed, two reception and lounge, electric, gas, water; main drainage; 40 minutes London, 9 miles Aylesbury; open town; nice position, not overlooked. FREEHOLD £1,925; good mortgage can be arranged or good let entertained.—Write Box A.1745, The Times, E.C.4.

IN ONE OF THE BEST POSITIONS.
FOLKESTONE.
OVERLOOKING LARGE PRIVATE GARDENS.
Beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed rooms and containing good panelled lounge hall with parquet floor, three good reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath, very compact offices with servants' sitting room and large bright kitchen; there is also a
FULL-SIZED BILLIARD ROOM.
All main services are laid on, and the Residence is most complete and comfortable.
Garage for large car; tennis lawn reserved in private gardens. Specially recommended from intimate knowledge.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39568.)

BETWEEN READING and GORING (600 feet up).—£1,350 OR OFFER. For SALE, pretty Detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); three reception; garage; orchard; company's water. BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BERKHAMSTED (HERTS).—To be SOLD, close to the golf course, containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall; garage, &c.; ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, &c.—Apply H. R. Wild, Esq., Frith Haye, Berkhamsted Common.

BEACH BUNGALOW, Pett Level Estate, near Hastings; £375. Sites from £50; road, water, gas; grand scenery; excellent bathing; frequent buses.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 60 yards from bathing gap. —Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, in matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room full-sized tennis court. Freehold £2,500. £2,100 with less land. —Apply Vivash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post paid on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Modern well-appointed HOUSE, delightful situation; immediate SALE.—French, "Stevenage," Pinewood-road, near Branksome Dene Chine.

BOURNEMOUTH, in a picked and most sought after position, close to the town and sea.—An exceptionally attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed rooms (four fitted lavatory basins), bath room, &c.; all in excellent order; pleasant garden; DOUBLE GARAGE. Immediate SALE desired. Apply ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

BUCKS, 15 miles London.—MODERN HOUSE with four bed rooms, two reception, bath room; electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage; ¼ acre garden. FREEHOLD £1,450, or might Let Furnished.—Agents, GIDDYS, Windsor.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FROM NEXT QUARTER DAY.
BUCKS, Iver Heath District.—Charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within easy reach of main line station and 20 miles from London, containing nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light; garage and rooms; well-laid-out grounds, tennis court, meadow. Rent £250 per annum.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough. ('Phone 28.) Ref. 5749.

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QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, small, well-timbered Park with LAKE STOCKED WITH TROUT. Five reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms; electric light, main water; garages, stabling, two cottages; charming gardens, 41½ ACRES.

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MODERN RESIDENCE on high ground for SALE or might Let Furnished or Unfurnished; three reception rooms, sun lounge, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; basins in five bed rooms; radiators, electric light, main water; garages; charming gardens, cottage if required. About FIVE ACRES in all or would divide.

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£1,250.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.—Detached MODERN HOUSE, every convenience; four bed, two reception and lounge, electric, gas, water; main drainage; 40 minutes London, 9 miles Aylesbury; open town; nice position, not overlooked. FREEHOLD £1,925; good mortgage can be arranged or good let entertained.—Write Box A.1745, The Times, E.C.4.

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OVERLOOKING LARGE PRIVATE GARDENS.
Beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed rooms and containing good panelled lounge hall with parquet floor, three good reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath, very compact offices with servants' sitting room and large bright kitchen; there is also a
FULL-SIZED BILLIARD ROOM.
All main services are laid on, and the Residence is most complete and comfortable.
Garage for large car; tennis lawn reserved in private gardens. Specially recommended from intimate knowledge.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39568.)

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BOURNEMOUTH, in a picked and most sought after position, close to the town and sea.—An exceptionally attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed rooms (four fitted lavatory basins), bath room, &c.; all in excellent order; pleasant garden; DOUBLE GARAGE. Immediate SALE desired. Apply ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

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TO BE LET ON LEASE FROM NEXT QUARTER DAY.
BUCKS, Iver Heath District.—Charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within easy reach of main line station and 20 miles from London, containing nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light; garage and rooms; well-laid-out grounds, tennis court, meadow. Rent £250 per annum.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough. ('Phone 28.) Ref. 5749.

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A REALLY WELL APPOINTED SMALL HOUSE.
Close to three Golf Courses, on sand and gravel soil, facing South. Tarrant built.

Hall, two reception rooms (oak floors), sun room, six bed rooms (running water), two bath rooms, complete offices, and maids' sitting room; garage; company's water; gas, electric light; modern drainage; central heating.
CAREFULLY PLANNED GARDEN, ABOUT HALF-ACRE.
£3,250
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Strongly recommended. Inspect any time, including week-ends.

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KENT, main line, 1¼ hour London, delightful rural position with good views, close old-world village and junction station.—Charming modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, lounge hall; company's water, electric light, hot water service, telephone; garage, outbuildings; attractive gardens, orchard, and meadowland, 8½ ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,600. Or would be Let Unfurnished.

SUSSEX, 10 minutes' walk main line station, only 10 miles from coast.—Really delightful COUNTRY HOUSE (unique aspect); four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; main water, gas laid on; electric light; garage, outbuildings; pretty gardens and lawns, orchards, &c., 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,950. Inspected and recommended.

KENT, favourite district near old-world town, rural but convenient; Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, two reception; company's water; buildings, bungalow; nice gardens, wood, and paddock, 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD only £1,575. POSSESSION.

KENT, MAIDSTONE near, close small village, 250ft. up.—Exceptionally charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, S.E. aspect, in beautiful old timbered grounds, with meadow land and large lake, 17 acres; eight bed, bath, lounge hall, three reception; all modern conveniences including electric light; garages, stabling, outbuildings, two cottages, &c. Freehold £6,000, or with 33½ ACRES £4,500. POSSESSION. Strongly recommended.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE, with every modern convenience; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; stabling and garage; charming grounds, over 3½ ACRES.—Write Owner, Box K.1943, The Times, E.C.4.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.
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HAMPTON COURT and surroundings.—Please send a note of YOUR WANTS to the old-established Agents, A. MOORE and SON, Auctioneers, Hampton Court. Lists sent gratis.

£2,950	will PURCHASE a charming little RESIDENCE near village in a fold of the Downs, within easy reach of Tidworth and Bulford; five bed rooms

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THE FINEST AVAILABLE SITE IN THE WEST END OF LONDON

THE SITE IS

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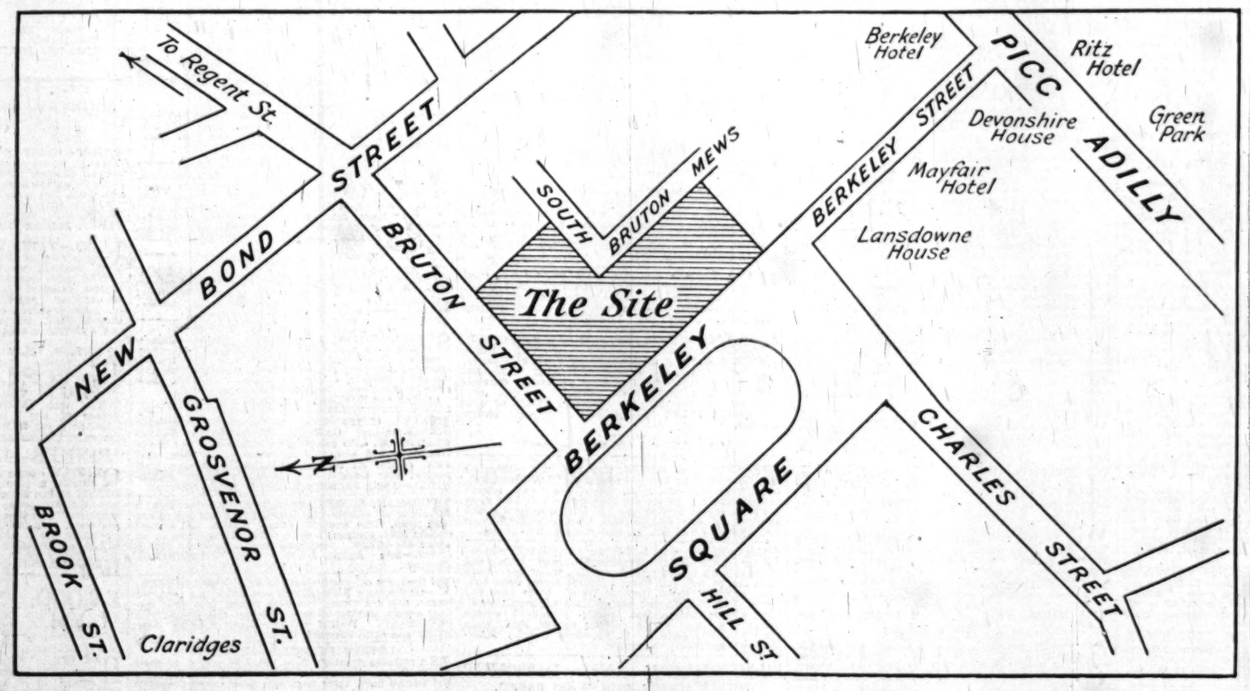

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WITH W. AND W.S.W. ASPECT

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AREA 55,000 SQUARE FEET

HIGHLY VALUABLE SHOPPING FRONTAGES
OF 542 FEET

THE BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS

AT A NOMINAL GROUND-RENT OF £5,800 PER ANNUM.

WILL BE OFFERED WITH POSSESSION UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY
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29 & 31, OXFORD STREET, W.

SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THAT THOROUGHFARE, WITHIN 50 YARDS OF TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD TUBE STATION.

Long Leasehold

MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES

A DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP having a frontage of about 29ft. 3in., but containing a display window space of approximately 57ft. The depth of the shop is about 63ft., and there is good natural light at rear. The basement is used for showroom purposes.

ABOVE ARE SIX UPPER FLOORS.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating.

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE, 9,300 SQUARE FEET.

The entire property is held on lease for a term having about 93 years unexpired, subject to a ground-rent of £2,000 per annum, which is covered by a lease of the upper floors at the same rent—£2,000 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE SHOP AND BASEMENT.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO.,
WHO ARE MOVING TO NEW AND LARGER PREMISES.

MODERN CORNER SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES
NOS. 200 TO 208,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

FLOOR AREA ABOUT 49,380 SQUARE FEET.

SHOP FRONTAGE 180 FEET TO TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

NORTH CRESCENT 35 FEET. ALFRED-MEWS 60 FEET. CHENIES-STREET 60 FEET.

The building, which is of substantial modern construction, contains Basement, Ground Floor and Four Upper Floors, constructed to carry heavy weights, and served by four fireproof staircases and three electric lifts, also service and parcel lifts.

Central Heating, and excellent natural light on four sides.

Leasehold as to Nos. 200-203, Tottenham Court-road for a term having 91 years unexpired, and as to Nos. 204-208 for a term having 80 years unexpired, at ground-rents amounting to £1,110 per annum.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE
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Solicitors:—Messrs. DAVIDSON and SYME, W.S., 28, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
IN THE HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM,
at 2.30 p.m.,
IN THREE LOTS.
BY DIRECTION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

EALING.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF SOUTH EALING (DISTRICT RAILWAY) STATION.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES
WITH A TOTAL FRONTAGE TO
ST. MARY'S ROAD
OF ABOUT 127 FEET.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF SHOPS WITH FLATS OVER, or other similar purposes.

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WITHIN SIX MINUTES' WALK OF SUTTON
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THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND
BUILDING ESTATE,

CAMDEN HOUSE, SUTTON,

consisting of a RESIDENCE containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, light offices; and pleasure gardens.

3¾ ACRES.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
All public services available. No road-making charges.
TOTAL FRONTAGES TO SHERWOOD PARK-ROAD, CAMDEN-ROAD, AND ROBIN HOOD-LANE,
OF ABOUT 1,135 FEET.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, in the Autumn (unless previously sold private'y).
Solicitors:—Messrs. STRONG and Co., 61-62, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
Surveyors:—BIRD and WEBSTER, Ltd., 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

134-5-6-7, NEW BOND STREET,

WITH

THE ÆOLIAN HALL

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EXTENSIVE GROUND-FLOOR SHOP AND SHOWROOM ACCOMMODATION.

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Central Heating. Three Electric and Hydraulic Lifts.

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A MODERN BUILDING, CONTAINING
NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS AND FOURTEEN CONSULTING ROOMS.
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME

£13,820 PER ANNUM.

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A GILT-EDGE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

arising from

MODERN SHOP AND SHOW-ROOM PREMISES,
66, HIGH-STREET, AND 7, GUILDHALL-LANE.

IN THE PREMIER SHOPPING POSITION, BETWEEN UNION-STREET AND HIGHCROSS-STREET.
FRONTAGES: HIGH-STREET, 30 FEET, GUILDFORD-LANE, 26 FEET 6 INCHES.
SITE AREA, 4,330 SQUARE FEET,
AND A TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT 11,700 SQUARE FEET.

LET ON LEASE to the HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, for a term of about 40 years unexpired at THE EXTREMELY MODERATE RENTAL OF

£2,000 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
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DOVER. ADJACENT TO THE SEA FRONT.

OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES WALK OF THE PRIORY (SOUTHERN RAILWAY) STATION.

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IDEALLY SUITED FOR THE PURPOSES OF AN

INSTITUTION, HOSPITAL, OR TRAINING COLLEGE,

OR FOR CONVERSION INTO FLATS, FOR WHICH THERE IS A DEMAND.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating.

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About one mile from Oakleigh Park Station and Winchmore Hill Station (L. and N.E.R.) and served by several services of motor omnibuses.

THE SOUTHGATE ESTATE,

extending to some

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AND POSSESSING VALUABLE

FRONTAGES OF ABOUT
4,760 FEET

TO THE HIGH-STREET, CHASE SIDE, OSIDGE LANE, AND CROWN LANE.

THE ESTATE IS RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

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